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Natick dictionary

James Hammond
Trumbull

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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY: J. W. POWELL, DIRECTOR

BULLETIN 25

121664

NATICK DICTIONARY

BY

JAMES HAMMOND TRUMBULL



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
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ANNOUNCEMENT

In 1877 the United States Geographical and Geological Survey of the Rocky Mountain Region (J. W. Powell, Director) began the issue of a series of ethnologic reports in quarto form under the title Contributions to North American Ethnology. Several of the volumes were printed under special authority conferred by Congressional resolutions; and in March, 1881, the publication of volumes VI, VII, VIII, IX, and X of the series was authorized by the Congress through a concurrent resolution. This authorization was superseded by the law providing for the public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents, approved January 12, 1895. Up to this time there had been published eight volumes of Contributions (including one bound in two parts), numbered I-VII and IX.

After the United States Geographical and Geological Survey of the Rocky Mountain Region was merged in the United States Geological Survey, the Congress made provision for continuing the ethnologic researches and publications; and in conformity with this law the Bureau of Ethnology was founded. The Director of the new Bureau (J. W. Powell) began the publication of annual reports in royal octavo form with that for the fiscal year 1879-80, and at the same time continued the issue of the Contributions to North American Ethnology. Until 1895 the annual reports were specially authorized by the Congress, usually through concurrent resolutions; since 1895 they have been issued under authority of the public printing law. Of these reports nineteen have been published and others are in press; the Fourteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth are each in two parts or volumes.

In August, 1886, the Director of the Bureau was authorized by a joint resolution of the Congress to begin the publication of a series of bulletins, which were issued in octavo form; and in July, 1888, the continuation of the series was authorized by a concurrent resolution. When the public printing law was drafted this series was omitted, and the issue terminated in 1894. Up to this time there had been published twenty-four bulletins, each under a special title.

In the law making appropriation for the ethnologic work, approved June 4, 1897, the title was changed to "American Ethnology"; the designation of the Bureau was modified conformably, and the Sixteenth report (for 1894-95, issued in 1897) and those of later date bear the modified title. From 1895 to 1900 but a single series was issued by the Bureau of American Ethnology, viz, the annual reports.

In 1900 the Congress authorized the resumption of publication in bulletin form by a concurrent resolution, adopted by the House of Representatives on April 7 and by the Senate on April 27. This resolution is as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That there be printed at the Government Printing Office eight thousand copies of any matter furnished by the Director of the Bureau of American Ethnology relating to researches and discoveries connected with the study of the American aborigines, the same to be issued as bulletins uniform with the annual reports, one thousand five hundred of which shall be for the use of the Senate, three thousand for the use of the House of Representatives, and three thousand five hundred for distribution by the Bureau.

Pursuant to this authority the manuscript of the late Dr J. H. Trumbull's Natick-English and English-Natick Dictionary was transmitted to the Public Printer on May 12, 1900, with the request that the same be printed and bound and issued as a bulletin uniform with the annual reports of the Bureau of American Ethnology. The composition was at once taken up; but by reason of the technical character of the matter and unforeseen difficulties in proof reading, the issue of this initial number of the new series has been unexpectedly delayed.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge the courtesy of the American Antiquarian Society and of its president, Honorable Stephen Salisbury, in intrusting Dr Trumbull's unique manuscripts to this Bureau; and it is especially gratifying to express appreciation of the scholarly interest and aid of Dr Edward Everett Hale, who not only effected the arrangement for publication but contributed an introduction to the work. While this introduction was written from the standpoint of the general literary student rather than the specialist in Indian languages and characteristics, it pays a just tribute to the memory of the eminent philologist whose latest, and perhaps greatest, work was that of compiling and comparing the accompanying vocabularies from the Eliot Bible. James Hammond Trumbull was born in Stonington, Connecticut, December 20, 1821; he was a student at Yale, and held important public offices in Hartford during the period 1847-1864. He was an original member of the American Philological Association in 1869, and its president in 1874 and 1875; a member of the American Oriental Society, of the American Ethnological Society, and of several other learned societies, including the National Academy of Sciences. In 1873 he was chosen lecturer on

native languages of North America at Yale University, though failure of health soon compelled his resignation; and from Yale, Harvard, and Columbia he was the recipient of degrees in recognition of notable researches and publications. In addition to his linguistic knowledge he possessed great learning and skill as a bibliographer. During his later years he was a valued correspondent of the Bureau, and his wide knowledge of both aboriginal tongues and bibliographic methods, freely conveyed to the officers of the Bureau, proved of great service. He died in Hartford, Connecticut, August 5, 1897.

Dr Hale pays a merited tribute also to John Eliot, the pioneer student of aboriginal languages in the New England region, pointing out that Eliot was not merely a translator of the native tongues but an original investigator of their structure. Naturally the opinions concerning the aborigines and their languages based on the limited knowledge of the middle of the seventeenth century were much less definite than those resting on the numerous records extant at the beginning of the nineteenth century; yet it is noteworthy that the early view of Eliot, voiced by Dr Hale, as to the widespread grammatic correspondences among the native tongues, possesses a meaning well worth the interest of the pioneer student and his later interpreters, Trumbull and Hale. The place and date of John Eliot's birth are not recorded, but he was baptized in Widford, Hertfordshire, England, August 5, 1604. He matriculated at Cambridge in 1619, and took a degree in 1622; he subsequently took orders, and, accepting a call to Roxbury, Massachusetts, emigrated in 1631. He remained at Roxbury in pastoral work throughout the remainder of his life; he died May 21, 1690. As indicated by Dr Hale, his enduring reputation rests chiefly on his records of aboriginal languages; yet it would seem that he exercised a still more important influence on his own and later generations through his sympathetic efforts to educate the tribesmen of New England and to raise them toward the plane of self-respecting citizenship. In this work, too, he was a pioneer; and undoubtedly he did much to prepare the minds of statesmen and philanthropists for the humanitarian views of primitive men which characterize modern policies toward the Nation's wards. Thus it is particularly fitting that Eliot, the pioneer in sympathetic and systematic study of the aborigines, no less than Trumbull, the direct contributor, should receive from the Bureau of American Ethnology such honor as this publication may confer.

As has been noted by Dr Hale, the Trumbull manuscript and proof passed through the hands of Dr Albert S. Gatschet and received the benefit of his extended acquaintance with the native languages of the Algonquian stock. The manuscript was not, however, edited critically; it was, on the other hand, aimed to print the matter substantially as it left the author's hands, with only those minor changes in

punctuation, alphabetic arrangement, cross references, etc., which the author would necessarily have made had he lived to revise the copy; and a list of abbreviations was prepared. Still, the task of proof revision proved arduous, and much credit is due Mr F. W. Hodge, who began, and Mr H. S. Wood, who completed, this work. Grateful acknowledgment is made to Mr Wilberforce Eames, of the New York Public Library, for aid in interpreting abbreviations.

JULY 10, 1902.

INTRODUCTION

By EDWARD EVERETT HALE

Dr Trumbull's vocabularies constitute the most important contribution to the scientific study of Eliot's Indian Bible which has been made since that wonderful book was published.

To the preparation of these vocabularies James Hammond Trumbull gave most of his time throughout the closing years of his diligent and valuable life. The work was so nearly finished when he died that, as the reader will see, it is clearly best to print it as he left it, and to leave it to the careful students of the future for completion by such work as he has made comparatively easy. By her generous gift of the beautiful finished manuscript to the American Antiquarian Society, his widow, Mrs Sarah Robinson Trumbull, has made its immediate publication possible. The officers of the society at once consulted Major Powell, the Director of the Bureau of American Ethnology, as to the best plan for its publication. The Bureau placed the manuscript in the hands of Dr Albert S. Gatschet, of the ethnologic staff; and the book has had the great advantage of his extended acquaintance with Algonquian languages as it passed through the press.

It is hoped that the book will form the first volume in a series of vocabularies of the native languages. Such a series, under such supervision as the Bureau will give to the selection and editing of the works contained in it, will be of great value to students of language; but it will contain no book more valuable in itself or more interesting from its history than Dr Trumbull's Dictionary.

Even in circles of people who should be better informed, we frequently hear it said that the Bible of Eliot is now nothing but a literary curiosity, and hardly that. Such an expression is unjust to Eliot's good sense, and it is quite untrue. Reverend J. A. Gilfillan, whose work of education among the northern tribes is so remarkable, found that his intelligent Chippewa companions were greatly interested in the Bible of Eliot, and readily caught the analogies of the language with their own when the system of spelling and of vocalization was explained to them.

With great good sense, Eliot used the English letters with the sounds which Englishmen gave them. When the American Home

Missionary Society first undertook its translations of the Bible, it adopted, after some question, the vowel pronunciation of the Latin nations. The wadtchu (mountain) of Eliot becomes in Mr. Sherman Hall's translation uijiuii, the one letter *u* being the only letter which is the same in both words; yet both mean to express the same sound. It seems now a great pity that the translators in our century did not use in any way the diligent work of Eliot.

In the spring of 1899 I placed before a Chippewa boy in the Hampton (Virginia) school thirty words of the Massachusetts Indian language. He recognized at once fifteen of them, giving to them their full meaning; and with a little study he made out almost all of the remainder. In the course of two and a half centuries the uses of words differ as much among Indians as among white men, but it would seem that they do not differ more.

Such careful study as Dr Trumbull and Duponceau and Pickering and Heckewelder have given to the Algonquian languages shows beyond a doubt that John Eliot was one of the great philologists of the world. His study of the remarkable grammatic construction of the Indian languages proves to be scientific and correct. The linguists of the continent of Europe took it for granted, almost, that Eliot's statements regarding the grammar of the Indian tribes could not be true. It seemed to them impossible that languages so perfect in their systems and so carefully precise in their adaptations of those systems could maintain their integrity among tribes of savages who had no system of writing. All study of these languages, however, through the century which has just passed, has proved that the elaborate system of grammar was correctly described by Eliot, and, to the surprise of European philologists, that it is fairly uniform through many variations of dialect and vocabulary.

It is much to be regretted that a careless habit of thought takes it for granted that a good Indian word of one locality is a good Indian word of another, and that names may be transferred from North to South or from South to North at the free will of an innkeeper or of a poet. Such transfers of words, which in the beginning amount almost to falsehood, cause more confusion and more as time goes by.

Mr Pilling's valuable bibliography of the Algonquian languages shows us that there are now existing fourteen complete copies of Eliot's Bible in the first and second editions. Besides the complete text we have the New Testament printed in a separate volume in 1661, and in the Eliot Primer or Catechism, which has been reprinted in the present generation, we have the Lord's Prayer and some texts from the Bible, as well as a translation of the Apostles' Creed into the Massachusetts language. The number of books printed as part of his movement for the translation of the Scriptures and the conversion of the Indians is nearly forty. For the use of all these books Dr Trum-

bull's dictionary will be of the very first value. Is it perhaps just possible that the publication of this book may awaken such attention to the subject that some of Eliot's lost manuscripts may still be discovered?

Of Eliot's place as a scholar and an educator Dr DeNormandie, who now fills his pulpit in Roxbury, speaks in the highest terms. It would seem that we owe to Eliot the establishment of the first proper Sunday school in America, and perhaps one may say in the English realm. On October 6, 1674, the record of his church says:

This day we restored our primitive practice for the training of our youth. First our male youth, in fitting season, stay every Sabbath after the evening exercise in the public meeting house, where the elders will examine their remembrance that day of any fit poynt of catechise. Secondly, that our female youth should meet in one place (on Monday) where the elders may examine them on their remembrance of yesterday about catechise and what else may be convenient.

"The care of the lambs," says Eliot, "is one-third part of the charge over the works of God."

Dr DeNormandie ascribes to Eliot the general establishment of "grammar schools" among the institutions of Massachusetts. He says: "One day all the neighboring churches were gathered in Boston to 'consider how the miscarriages which were among us might be prevented,' Eliot exclaimed with great fervor, 'Lord, for our schools everywhere among us! That our schools may flourish! That every member of this assembly may go home and procure a good school to be encouraged in the town where he lives! That before we die we may be so happy as to see a good school encouraged in every plantation in the country!'" By "plantation" Eliot meant separate village.

Cotton Mather says: "God so pleased his endeavors that Roxbury could not live quietly without a *free school* in the town." Roxbury was the town of which Eliot was the minister. "And the issue of it has been one thing which has made me almost put the title of '*Schola Illustris*' upon that little nursery; that is, that Roxbury has afforded more scholars, first for the college and then for the publick, than any town of its bigness, or if I mistake not, of twice its bigness, in all New-England."

John Eliot was quite willing to accept the responsibilities of making laws and even a constitution for his "praying Indians." As he found the Indian tribes, government among them seemed at best absolutely minimum; he was unable to perceive that they had any government. Eliot made for them a working constitution for a democracy, on principles which are so absolutely democratic that they frightened even the Puritan emigrants around him, the coadjutors of Cromwell and Sidney. Poor Eliot was even obliged to recall his words in a public recantation. The democratic constitution which he wrote for his people is well worth the study of any faithful student of government

today. On much the same plan were his settlements founded where the colonies of "praying Indians," with the government of the people by the people and for the people, and with the oversight of a benevolent judge in Israel, were his coadjutors and pupils. It is, alas, impossible to tell what would have been the outcome of this remarkable experiment, for the outbreak of King Philip's war in the year 1675 broke it up before it was fairly tested.

Eliot's first religious service among the Indians was on October 28, 1646. When King Philip, in 1675, united the Indian tribes of New England in almost simultaneous attacks on the English settlements, the excitement in the seaboard towns turned against Eliot's "praying Indians," and the people suspected—as on such an occasion seems natural—that these converts were in league with the enemy. So strong was the popular feeling in Boston that Eliot was compelled to remove his colony from Natick to Deer island, in Boston harbor, and there, as exiles from their own land, they spent the months before King Philip's power was broken. They then went back to Natick, where the people celebrated, on the 4th of July last, the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of that village. There seems to be no one left in that neighborhood of the descendants of this colony.

A late and insufficient authority says that Natick means Place of the Hills. The Dictionary of Dr Trumbull affords no support for this etymology, and it is probably mistaken. Charles river, as a small stream, passes through the village. Captain John Smith gave to it its name, which was the name of Prince Charles, afterward King Charles. The Indian name of this stream seems to have been Quinobeguin; this would seem to mean Long river, from the root quin, it is long (compare Quinnehtukqut, the Connecticut); or, quite as probably, it means the river which turns about, from quinuppe, around about or all about.

South of the Natick Indians the Narragansett tribe spoke a dialect not very different from theirs, and west of these the Mohegan tribe used another dialect of the same language. There is now no Narragansett Indian who remembers any words of the language of his forefathers; Mrs Mitchell, who considered herself a descendant of King Philip and who did remember some of the words of his tribe, died in the spring of 1899. The Mashpee Indians still exist as a native community, occupying the town of Mashpee on Cape Cod. They have taken on all the habits of civilization; among others, they preserve their own trout brooks for the benefit of amateur sportsmen, and rent them to such sportsmen for considerable revenue. They maintain free schools as other towns of Massachusetts do, but in these schools no word of the language of their race is spoken, nor do any of the Mashpee Indians have further knowledge of it than does any other New

Englander. The Gay Head Indians, on Marthas Vineyard, a brave and spirited set of men, retained a knowledge of their own language later perhaps than did any other of the Indians of southern New England, but it has died out among them. In the eastern part of Maine, however, the Passamaquoddy and Micmac Indians, whose range extends into the British provinces, still use their dialects of the Algonquian stock. Vocabularies of the related dialect spoken by the Abnakis, prepared by the faithful Catholic minister, Sebastian Rasles, still exist; of these the most important was printed by the American Academy as edited by the distinguished scholar Mr John Pickering.

RÓXBURY, MASS., *July 19, 1901.*

B. A. E., BULL. 25—II

ABBREVIATIONS

- Abn. = Abnaki.
act. = active.
Adelung = Adelung, Johann Christoph [and Vater, J. S.]. *Mithridates oder allgemeine sprachenkunde*. 4 vols. Berlin, 1806-17.
adj. = adjective.
adv. = adverb.
Afgh. = Afghan.
agent. See n. agent.
Alg. = Algie (Algonquian; in citations from McKenney, Chippewa); Algonkin (the Algonkin or Nippissing dialect of the Lake of the Two Mountains, near the western end of the island of Montreal); Algonquian.
an. = animate; animate object.
Ang.-Sax. = Anglo-Saxon.
Arab. = Arabic.
Arch. Amer. = *Archæologia Americana*. Transactions and collections of the American Antiquarian Society. Vols. i-iv. Worcester and Cambridge, 1820-60.
Archer = Archer, Gabriel. Relation of Captain Gosnold's voyage to the north part of Virginia, begun . . . 1602, etc. In Purchas, Samuel, *His pilgrimes*, vol. iv, London, 1625; Massachusetts Historical Soc. Coll., ser. 3, vol. viii, Boston, 1843.
AS. = Anglo-Saxon.
Assembly Catechism. See Quinney.
augm. = augmentative.
auxil. = auxiliary.
A. V. = Authorized version.
Bancroft = Bancroft, George. *History of the United States from the discovery of the American continent*. 10 vols. Boston, 1834-1874. Many other editions.
Bar., Baraga = Baraga, Rev. Frederic.
 Dict. (or simply Bar.) = A dictionary of the Otchipwe language, explained in English. Cincinnati, 1853; Montreal, 1878, 1879 (with grammar), 1880, 1882 (with grammar). References are to the edition of 1853.
 Gr. = A theoretical and practical grammar of the Otchipwe language. Detroit, 1850; Montreal, 1878, 1879 (with dictionary), 1882 (with dictionary). References are to the edition of 1850.
Bartlett = Bartlett, John Russell. *Dictionary of Americanisms*. A glossary of words and phrases usually regarded as peculiar to the United States. New York, 1848. Several later editions.

NOTE. It has not been possible to refer to the source of all quotations, and hence a few errors may have crept into the bibliographic parts of this list. All known editions of important works have been cited, note being made of the editions referred to in the Dictionary when these are known.

- Barton, Barton's Compar. Voc.=Barton, Benjamin Smith. New views of the origin of the tribes and nations of America. Philadelphia, 1797, 1798. Contains comparative vocabulary of a number of Indian languages.
- Beverley=Beverley, Robert. The history and present state of Virginia, in four parts . . . III. The native Indians, their religion, laws, and customs, in war and peace. London, 1705, 1722; Richmond, 1855. References are to the second edition.
- Bloch=Bloch, Mark Elieser. Several works on ichthyology, 1782-1801.
- Bonap.=Bonaparte, Charles Lucien Jules Laurent. American ornithology. Philadelphia, 1825-33.
- Bopp=Bopp, Franz. Comparative Grammar of the Sanscrit, Zend, Greek, Latin, Lithuanian, Gothic, German, and Slavonic languages. Translated from the German [Berlin, 1833-52, 1857-61, 1868-71] by E. B. Eastwick. 3 vols. London, 1845-50, 1856.
- Brebeuf=Brebeuf, Jean de. Relation de ce qui s'est passé dans le pays des Hurons en l'année 1636. With Le Jeune, Paul, Relation de ce qui s'est passé en la Nouvelle France en l'année 1636, Paris, 1637; in Relations des Jésuites, vol. 1, Quebec, 1858; The Jesuit relations and allied documents . . . edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites, vol. x, Cleveland, 1897. The Quebec edition was the one used.
- C., Cott., Cotton=Cotton, Josiah. Vocabulary of the Massachusetts (or Natick) Indian language. In Massachusetts Historical Soc. Coll., ser. 3, vol. 11, Cambridge, 1830 (edited by John Pickering); issued separately, Cambridge, 1829.
- Caldw.=Caldwell, Robert. Comparative grammar of the Dravidian or South Indian family of languages. London, 1856.
- Camp.=Campanius, Johan. Lutheri catechismus öfwersatt på American-Virginiske språket [followed by] Vocabularium Barbaro-Virgineorum. Stockholm, 1696. The vocabulary was reprinted with some additions in Campanius Holm, Thomas, Kort beskrifning om provincien Nya Swerige uti America, Stockholm, 1702. The latter work was translated as, A short description of the province of New Sweden . . . Translated . . . By Peter S. Du Ponceau, in Pennsylvania Historical Soc. Mem., vol. 111, pt. 1, Philadelphia, 1834; issued separately, Philadelphia, 1834.
- Cant.=Canticles (The song of Solomon).
- Cass=Cass, Lewis. Remarks on the condition, character, and languages, of the North American Indians. From the North American Review, no. 1 [vol. xxii], for January, 1826.
- Catechismo Algonchino=Catechismo dei missionari cattolici in lingua algonchina, pubblicato per cura di E. Teza. Pisa, 1872.
- caus., causat.=causative.
- cf.=confer, compare.
- Chald.=Chaldaic, Chaldee.
- Charlevoix=Charlevoix, Pierre François Xavier de. Histoire et description générale de la Nouvelle France, avec le journal historique d'un voyage fait par ordre du roi dans l'Amérique Septentrionale. Paris, 1744; London, 1761, 1763; Dublin, 1766. There are other editions not containing the linguistic material.
- Chey.=Cheyenne.
- Chip.=Chippewa.
- Gr. Trav.=Grand Traverse band.
- Mack.=Mackinaw band.
- Sag.=Saginaw band.
- St Marys=St Marys band.
- 1 Chr.=The first book of the chronicles.

- 2 Chr.=The second book of the chronicles.
 C. M., C. Math., C. Mather=Mather, Cotton.
 Family religion excited and assisted. *Indian heading: Teashshinninneongane peantamooonk wogkoununumun kah anunumwontamun.* Boston, 1714.
 Notit. Ind.=Notitia Indiarum, in India Christiana. A discourse, delivered unto the Commissioners, for the propagation of the Gospel among the American Indians. Boston, 1721.
 Wussukwhonk en Christianeue asuh peantamwae Indianog, etc. *Second title: An epistle to the Christian Indians, etc.* Boston, 1700, 1706.
 Col.=The epistle of Paul to the Colossians.
 comp.=compound.
 compar.=comparative.
 condit.=conditional.
 conj.=conjunction.
 Conn. Rec.=Public records of the colony of Connecticut. Vols. i-iii, 1636-89, edited by J. H. Trumbull; vols. iv-xv, 1689-1776, edited by C. J. Hoadly; appendix, 1663-1710. Hartford, 1850-90.
 constr.=construct state.
 contract.=contracted form.
 1 Cor.=The first epistle of Paul to the Corinthians.
 2 Cor.=The second epistle of Paul to the Corinthians.
 Cott., Cotton. See C.
 Cotton, John. See Rawson; El. (I. P.).
 Cuv.=Cuvier, Georges Léopold Chrétien Frédéric Dagobert, *Baron.* Several works on zoology.
 Dan.=The book of the prophet Daniel; Danish.
 Danf.=Danforth, Samuel.
 Masukkenukeeg matchescaenvog wequetoog kah wuttooanatoog uppeyaonont Christoh kah ne yeuyu teanuk, etc. *Translation: Greatest sinners called and encouraged to come to Christ, and that now, quickly, etc.* Boston, 1698.
 Oggus. Kutt.=The woful effects of drunkenness, etc. Address in Indian begins on page 43 with the words "Oggussunash kuttoonkash." Boston, 1710.
 Also a manuscript vocabulary of the Massachusetts language, in the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston.
 Dawson=Dawson, Sir John William. *Acadian geology.* Edinburgh, 1855; Montreal, 1860; London, 1868.
 Del.=Delaware.
 derog.=derogatory.
 Descr. N. Netherland, 1671. See Montanus.
 Deut.=Deuteronomy.
 De Vries=Vries, David Pietersz. de. *Voyages from Holland to America, A. D. 1632 to 1644.* . . . Translated from the Dutch [Hoorn, 1655] . . . by Henry C. Murphy. New York, 1853; in New York Historical Soc. Coll., ser. 2, vol. iii, pt. 1, New York, 1857.
 dict.=dictionary. See Bar.; Grav.; Rasles.
 dimin.=diminutive.
 Duponceau=Duponceau, Peter Stephen.
 Corresp. See Hkw.
 Notes on El. Gr. See El.
 east.=eastern.
 Eccl., Eccles.=Ecclesiastes.
 Edw.=Edwards, Jonathan. *Observations on the language of the Muhhekaneew [Mohegan] Indians . . . Communicated to the Connecticut Society of Arts and Sciences, and published at the request of the society.* New Haven,

Edw.=Edwards, Jonathan—continued.

1788; London, 1788, 1789; New York, 1801; in *Massachusetts Historical Soc. Coll.*, ser. 2, vol. x, Boston, 1823 (with notes by Pickering); in *Works of Jonathan Edwards*, with a memoir of his life and character, by Edward Tryon (2 vols.), Hartford, 1842. References are to the edition of New Haven, 1788, and that in the *Massachusetts Historical Society Collections*.

Egyp.=Egyptian.

El., Eliot=Eliot, John.

Bible=The holy Bible: containing the Old Testament and the New. Translated into the Indian language, and ordered to be printed by the Commissioners of the United Colonies in New-England, at the charge and with the consent of the Corporation in England. *Second title:* Mamusse wunneetupanatomwe up-biblum God naneeswe nukhone testament kah wonk wusku testament, etc. Cambridge, 1663 (also with Indian title only), 1685, (with Indian title only). References are to the 1685 edition.

Gr., Gram.=The Indian grammar begun: or, An essay to bring the Indian language into rules, for the help of such as desire to learn the same, etc. Cambridge, 1666; in *Massachusetts Historical Soc. Coll.*, ser. 2, vol. ix, Boston, 1822 (with notes by P. S. Duponceau and an introduction and supplementary observations by John Pickering); issued separately, Boston, 1822.

I. P., Ind. Prim.=Indiane primer asuh negonneyeuuk. Ne nashpe mukkiezog woh taog wunnamuhkuttee ogketamunnate Indiane unnontoowaonk. Kah Meninnunk wutch mukkiezog. *Second title:* The Indian primer; or The first book. By which children may know truely to read the Indian language. And Milk for babes. Boston, 1720, 1747. This is a revised edition, probably by Experience Mayhew, of Eliot's Primer of 1654 (?), 1662, 1669, 1687 (?), printed with Rawson's translation of John Cotton's *Spiritual milk for babes* (also somewhat revised). Parts of the edition of 1720 were reprinted in *Massachusetts Historical Soc. Coll.*, ser. 2, vol. ii, Cambridge, 1830.

Man. Pom., Manit. Pom.=Manitowompae pomantamoonk: sampwshanau Christianoh uttoh woh an pomantog wussikkitteahonat God. *Translation:* Godly living: directs a Christian how he may live to please God. Cambridge, 1665, 1685.

N. T.=The New Testament of our lord and saviour Jesus Christ. Translated into the Indian language, and ordered to be printed, etc. *Second title:* Wusku wuttestamentum nul-lordumun Jesus Christ nuppoquohwussuaeneumun. Cambridge, 1661 (also with Indian title only), 1680 (with Indian title only). References are to the 1680 edition.

S. Q., Samp. Quin., Samp. Quinnup.=Sampwutteahae quinnuppekompauaenin . . . mache wussukhumun ut English-mane unnontoowaonk nashpe . . . Thomas Shephard, quinnuppenumun en Indiane unnontoowaonganit nashpe . . . John Eliot. Kah nawhutchte ut aiyeuongash oggussemese ontcheteaun nashpe Grindal Rawson. *Translation:* The sincere convert . . . written in English by . . . Thomas Shepard, translated into Indian by . . . John Eliot. And in some places a little amended by Grindal Rawson. Cambridge, 1689.

Also several other translations.

E. M., Exp. Mayhew=Mayhew, Experience.

Mass. Ps.=Massachusee psalter: asuh, Ukkuttoohomaongash David weche wunnaunchemookaonk ne ansukhogup John, ut Indiane kah Englishe nepatuhquonkash, etc. *Second title:* The Massachuset psalter: or, Psalms of David with the Gospel according to John, in columns of Indian and English, etc. Boston, 1709.

E. M., Exp. Mayhew=Mayhew, Experience—continued.

Ne kesukod Jehovah kessehtunkup. Kekuttoohkaonk papaume kuhquttum-mooonk kah nanawehtoonk ukkesukodum Lord, etc. *Second title*: The day which the Lord hath made. A discourse concerning the institution and observation of the Lords-day, etc. Boston, 1707.

A manuscript letter to Honorable Paul Dudley on the Indian language of Connecticut colony, 1722. Contains a translation of the Lord's prayer. When E. M. alone is used this letter is referred to. It was printed in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, vol. xxxix, Boston, 1885 (communicated by John S. H. Fogg, M. D.). Reprinted as follows:

Observations on the Indian language . . . Now published from the original ms. by John S. H. Fogg, etc. Boston, 1884.

It is probable that the Indian primer of 1720 and 1747 (see El., I. P.) was revised by Mayhew.

Engl.=English.

Eph.=The epistle of Paul to the Ephesians.

Esth.=The book of Esther.

Etch.=Etchemin.

Eth., Ethiop.=Ethiopian.

Ex.=Exodus.

Ezek.=The book of the prophet Ezekiel.

fem.=feminine.

Forbes' Dahomey=Forbes, F. E. Dahomey and the Dahomans; two missions to king of Dahomey in 1848-1850. 2 vols. London, 1851.

Force Tracts=Tracts and other papers relating principally to the origin, settlement, and progress of the colonies in North America, from the discovery to the year 1776. Collected by Peter Force. 4 vols. Washington, 1836-46.

Fr.=French.

freq.=frequentative.

Gal.=The epistle of Paul to the Galatians.

Gallatin=Gallatin, Albert.

A synopsis of the Indian tribes within the United States east of the Rocky mountains, etc. In American Antiquarian Soc. Trans. (Archæologia Americana), vol. II, Cambridge, 1836.

Hale's Indians of north-west America, and vocabularies of North America; with an introduction. In American Ethnological Soc. Trans., vol. II, New York, 1848.

Gen.=Genesis.

gen.=genitive.

Gen. Reg.=New England historical and genealogical register. Published under the direction of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. Vols. I-LVI, Boston and Albany, 1847-1902.

Gerard's Herbal=Gerard, John. The herball, or Generall historie of plantes. London. 1597, 1633, 1636.

Germ.=German.

Gookin=Gookin, Daniel.

Historical account of the doings and sufferings of the Christian Indians of New England. In American Antiquarian Soc. Trans. (Archæologia Americana), vol. II, Cambridge, 1836.

Historical collections of the Indians in New England. In Massachusetts Historical Soc. Coll., ser. 1, vol. I, Boston, 1792, 1806.

Goth.=Gothic.

Gr.=Greek.

gr., gram.=grammar. See Bar., El., Howse, Maill., Zeisb., and others.

- Grav., Gravier=Gravier, James. A manuscript dictionary of the Illinois language, belonging to Dr Trumbull.
- Hab.=Habakkuk.
- Hag.=Haggai.
- Harmon=Harmon, Daniel Williams. A journal of voyages and travels in the interior of North America, between the 47th and 58th degrees of north latitude, extending from Montreal nearly to the Pacific ocean, etc. Andover, 1820. Contains Cree linguistic material.
- Hayden=Hayden, Francis Vandever. Contributions to the ethnography and philology of the Indian tribes of the Missouri valley. In *American Philosophical Soc. Trans.*, n. s., vol. XII, Philadelphia, 1863; printed separately, Philadelphia, 1862.
- Heb.=Hebrew; The epistle of Paul to the Hebrews.
- Hib.=Hiberno-Celtic.
- Higginson=Higginson (or Higgeson), Francis. *New England's plantation; or, A short and true description of the commodities and discommodities of that country.* London, 1630; in *Massachusetts Historical Soc. Coll.*, ser. 1, vol. 1, Boston, 1792, 1806; *Force Tracts*, vol. 1, Washington, 1836; Young, Alexander, *Chronicles of the first planters of the colony of Massachusetts bay*, Boston, 1846.
- Hkw.=Heckewelder, John Gottlieb Ernestus.
- Comp. Voc.=Comparative vocabulary of Algonquin dialects. From Heckewelder's manuscripts in the collections of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia. Printed for the "Alcove of American Native Languages" in Wellesley College library, by E. N. Horsford. Cambridge, 1887.
- Corresp.=A correspondence between the Rev. John Heckewelder, of Bethlehem, and Peter S. Duponceau, esq., etc. In *American Philosophical Soc., Trans. of the Historical and Literary Committee*, vol. 1, Philadelphia, 1819; *Pennsylvania Historical Soc. Mem.*, vol. XII, Philadelphia, 1876.
- Hist. Acc.=An account of the history, manners, and customs of the Indian nations, who once inhabited Pennsylvania and the neighbouring states. In *American Philosophical Soc., Trans. of the Historical and Literary Committee*, vol. 1, Philadelphia, 1819; printed separately Philadelphia, 1818; also in *Pennsylvania Historical Soc. Mem.*, vol. XII, Philadelphia, 1876.
- Also manuscript vocabularies of Chippewa, Delaware, Mahicanni, Nanticoke, and Shawanese languages, in the library of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, and several other works containing Delaware linguistic material.
- Hos.=Hosea.
- Howse=Howse, Joseph. A grammar of the Cree language, with which is combined an analysis of the Chippeway dialect. London, 1844, 1865.
- i., intr., intrans.=intransitive.
- i. e.=id est, that is.
- Ill., Illin.=Illinois.
- MS Dict. See Grav.
- imp.=impersonal.
- imper., imperat.=imperative.
- inan.=inanimate, inanimate object.
- indef.=indefinite.
- Ind. Laws, Indian Laws=The hatchets, to hew down the tree of sin, which bears the fruit of death. Or, The laws, by which the magistrates are to punish offenses, among the Indians, as well as among the English. Boston, 1705.

Ind. Prim. See El.

infin. = infinitive.

intens. = intensive.

interj. = interjection.

interrog. = interrogative.

intr., intrans. See i.

introd. = introduction.

I. P. See El.

Is. = The book of the prophet Isaiah.

J. = Jones, John, and Jones, Peter.

John = The Gospel according to St. John. Translated into the Chippeway tongue by John Jones, and revised and corrected by Peter Jones, Indian teachers. London, 1831; Boston, 1838 (with Indian and English title).

Also several other translations into Chippewa by both authors.

Jeff. = Jefferson, Thomas.

A vocabulary of the language of the Unquachog Indians, who constitute the Pusspatock settlement in the town of Brookhaven, south side of Long island. Manuscript in the library of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia. Copy in the library of the Bureau of American Ethnology.

[Vocabulary of the Mohican, Long Island, and Shawnoe languages.] In Gallatin, A., Synopsis of Indian tribes, American Antiquarian Soc. Trans. (*Archæologia Americana*), vol. II, Cambridge, 1836.

Several other manuscripts in the library of the American Philosophical Society.

Jer. = The book of the prophet Jeremiah.

John = The Gospel according to St John. For Chippewa Bible quotations see J.

Josh. = The book of Joshua.

Josselyn = Josselyn, John.

Rar., N. E. Rar. = New England's rarities discovered; in birds, beasts, fishes, serpents, and plants of that country. London, 1672; Boston, 1865; in *American Antiquarian Soc. Trans. (Archæologia Americana)*, vol. IV, Boston, 1860.

Voy. = Account of two voyages to New England [1638, 1663]. London, 1674, 1675; Boston, 1865; in *Massachusetts Historical Soc. Coll.*, ser. 3, vol. III, Cambridge, 1833.

Judd = Judd, Sylvester.

Gen. Reg. = Article on the fur trade on Connecticut river, in *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, vol. XI, Boston, 1857.

Hadley, Hist. of Hadley = History of Hadley. Northampton, 1863.

Judg. = The book of judges.

1 K. = The first book of the kings.

2 K. = The second book of the kings.

K. A. See Osunk.

Keat., Keating = Keating, William Hypolitus. Narrative of an expedition to the source of St. Peter's river, etc. 2 vols. Philadelphia, 1824; London, 1825. Contains vocabularies of Sauk and Chippewa languages.

L. = Linné (or Linneus), Karl von. Several works on botany.

Lah., Lahontan = Lahontan, Armand Louis de Delondarce, *Baron de*. New voyages to North America, containing an account of the several nations of that vast continent . . . To which is added, a dictionary of the Algonkine language, which is generally spoke in North America. 2 vols. London, 1703, 1735. Various editions in French, Dutch, and German.

Lam. = The lamentations of Jeremiah.

Lat. = Latin.

l. c., loc. cit.=loco citato, in the place cited.

Lechford=Lechford, Thomas. Plain dealing; or, News from New England. London, 1642; Boston, 1867 (with introduction and notes by J. H. Trumbull); in Massachusetts Historical Soc. Coll., ser. 3, vol. III, Cambridge, 1833.

Le Jeune=Le Jeune, *Père* Paul.

Relation de ce qui s'est passé en la Nouvelle France en l'année 1634, etc. Paris, 1635; in Relations de Jésuites, vol. I, Quebec, 1858; The Jesuit relations and allied documents . . . edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites, vols. VII-VIII, Cleveland, 1897. Quoted in Gallatin, A., Synopsis of tribes, American Antiquarian Soc. Trans. (Archæologia Americana), vol. II, Cambridge, 1836.

Lescarbot=Lescarbot, Marc. Histoire de la Nouvelle France, etc. Paris, 1609, 1611, 1612, 1618, 1866; London (translated by P. E[rondelle]), 1609, [1612?].

LeSueur=LeSueur, Charles Alexander. Several works on zoology.

Lev.=Leviticus.

Lit., Litu.=Lithuanian, Lithuanian.

loc. cit. See l. c.

Long=Long, John. Voyages and travels of an Indian interpreter and trader . . . To which is added a vocabulary of the Chippeway language . . . A list of words in the Iroquois, Mohegan, Shawanee, and Esquimeaux tongues, and a table, shewing the analogy between the Algonkin and Chippeway languages. London, 1791.

McK., McKenney=McKenney, Thomas Lorraine. Sketches of a tour to the lakes . . . Also, a vocabulary of the Algonic, or Chippeway language, formed in part, and as far as it goes, upon the basis of one furnished by the Hon. Albert Gallatin. Baltimore, 1827.

Mah.=Mahicanni, Mohegan.

Maill., Maillard=Maillard, Anthony S.

Grammar of the Mikmaque language of Nova Scotia, edited from the manuscripts of the Abbé Maillard by the Rev. Joseph M. Bellenger. New York, 1864.

Also a number of manuscripts, preserved chiefly in the library of the Archbishopric of Quebec, and several published letters containing Micmac words.

Mal.=Malachi.

Man. Pom., Manit. Pom. See El.

Mar. Vin. Rec. = Manuscript deeds, etc., in the Indian language of Massachusetts, formerly in possession of Reverend D. W. Stevens, Vineyard Haven, Marthas Vineyard (?). Or, possibly, manuscript records of Marthas Vineyard in the custody of the town clerk at Edgartown, Massachusetts.

Martius=Martius, Karl Friedrich Philipp von. Beiträge zur ethnographie und sprachenkunde Brasiliens. Wörtersammlung brasilienischer sprachen. Erlangen, 1863; Leipzig, 1867.

Mason=Mason, *Maj.* John. Brief history of the Pequot war. Boston, 1736; in Massachusetts Historical Soc. Coll., ser. 2, vol. VIII, Boston, 1819 (with an introduction by Thomas Prince).

Mass.=Massachusetts.

Mass. Hist. Coll. See M. H. C.

Mass. Ps., Mass. Psalter. See E. M.

Mather. See C. M.

Matt.=The Gospel according to St Matthew.

Mayhew. See E. M.

Megapolensis=Megapolensis, Johannes. A short sketch of the Mohawk Indians in New Netherland . . . Revised from the translation [from the Dutch, Alkmaer [1644?], and Amsterdam, 1651 (in Hartgers, J., Beschrijvinghe van Virginia, Nieuw Nederlandt, Nieuw Engelandt, etc.)] in [Ebenezer] Haz-

- Megapolensis=Megapolensis, Johannes—continued.
ard's Historical collections [Philadelphia, 1792], with an introduction and notes, by John Romeyn Brodhead. In New York Historical Soc. Coll., ser. 2, vol. III, part 1, New York, 1857.
- Menom.=Meñomini.
- Mex.=Mexican.
- M. H. C., Mass. Hist. Coll.=Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Ser. 1 (1 M. H. C.), 10 vols., Boston, 1792-1809. Ser. 2 (2 M. H. C.), 10 vols., Boston, 1814-1823. Ser. 3 (3 M. H. C.), 10 vols., Boston and Cambridge, 1825-1849. Ser. 4 (4 M. H. C.), 10 vols., Boston, 1852-1871. Ser. 5, 10 vols., Boston, 1871-1888. Ser. 6, 10 vols., Boston, 1886-1899. Ser. 7, vols. I-III, Boston, 1900-1902.
- Mic.=Micah.
- Micm.=Micmac.
- Mitch.=Mitchell, Samuel Latham. Several works on the fishes of New York.
- mod.=modern.
- Moh.=Mohegan.
- Montagn.=Montagnais.
- Montanus=Montanus (van Bergen or van den Berg), Arnoldus. Description of New Netherland. 1671. In Documentary history of the state of New York, arranged . . . by E. B. O'Callaghan, vol. IV, Albany, 1851 (translated from *De nieuwe en onbekende weereld; of, Beschryving van America en't Zuidland*, Amsterdam, 1671).
- Morton, N. E. Canaan=Morton, Thomas. New English Canaan; or New Canaan, containing an abstract of New England. Composed in three bookes. Amsterdam, 1637; Boston, 1883 (Publications of Prince Society); in *Force Tracts*, vol. II, Washington, 1838.
- MS=manuscript.
- Muh.=Muhhekaneew, Mohegan.
- mut.=mutual.
- M. V. Rec. See Mar. Vin. Rec.
- n=noun.
- n. agent., n. agentis=nomen agentis, noun (or name) of the agent.
- Nah.=Nahum.
- N. A. Review=North American review. Vols. I-CLXXV. Boston and New York, 1815-1902.
- Narr.=Narragansett, or, in citations from Roger Williams, more properly Cowweséuck or Cowesit.
- Nash. Men. See Rawson.
- Nav. Col.=Navarrete, Martin Fernandez de. Coleccion de los viages y descubrimientos, que hicieron por mar los Españoles desde fines del siglo xv, etc. 5 vols. Madrid, 1825-37.
- neg., negat.=negative.
- Neh.=The book of Nehemiah.
- N. E. Plantation. See Higginson.
- Nipm.=Nipmuc.
- Norwood=Norwood, Col. Richard. Voyage to Virginia, 1649. In Churchill, Awnsham and John, Collection of voyages and travels, London, 1732, 1744, 1746; *Force Tracts*, vol. III, Washington, 1844; *The Virginia Historical Register*, vol. II, Richmond, 1849 (abridged).
- Notit Ind. See C. M.
- N. T.=New Testament. See El.
- Num.=Numbers.
- Nuttall=Nuttall, Thomas. *The North American sylv.* 3 vols. Philadelphia, 1842-49.

N. Y. H. S. Coll.=Collections of the New York Historical Society. Ser. 1, 5 vols., New York, 1811-30. Ser. 2, 4 vols., New York, 1841-59. Publication fund ser., 27 vols., New York, 1868-94.

Obad.=Obadiah.

obj.=object, objective.

Oggus. Kutt. See Danf.

Ojib.=Ojibwa, Chippewa.

Onond.=Onondaga.

Osunk.=Osunkhirhine (or Wzokhilain), Peter Paul.

K. A.=W_obanaki kimzowi awighigan, P. P. Wzokilhain, kizitokw [Spelling and reading book in the Penobscot dialect of the Abnaki language, including a number of vocabularies, Indian and English]. Boston, 1830.

Also several translations into Abnaki.

Palfrey=Palfrey, John Gorham. History of New England during the Stuart dynasty. 5 vols. Boston and London, 1859-90.

part., particip.=participle.

pass.=passive.

Peq.=Pequot.

pers.=person.

1 Pet.=The first general epistle of Peter.

2 Pet.=The second general epistle of Peter.

Phil.=The epistle of Paul to the Philippians.

Philem.=The epistle of Paul to Philemon.

Phil. Trans. See Winth.

Pickering=Pickering, John.

Introd. to El. Gr. See El.

Pier., Pierson=Pierson, Abraham. Some helps for the Indians, shewing them how to improve their natural reason, to know the true God, and the true Christian religion, etc. [Catechism in Quiripi]. Cambridge, 1658; Hartford, 1873 (from Connecticut Historical Soc. Coll., vol. III; with an introduction by James Hammond Trumbull); in Connecticut Historical Soc. Coll., vol. III, Hartford, 1895.

pl.=plural.

poss.=possessive.

Powh.=Powhatan.

Prayers=[Sergeant, *Rec. John.*] A morning prayer [and a number of other prayers, translated into Mohegan]. [Boston? 174-?]

pres.=present.

pret.=preterit.

prog.=progressive.

proh., prohib.=prohibitory.

Prov.=Proverbs.

Ps.=The book of psalms.

Quinney=[Quinney, John.] The Assembly's catechism [in Mohegan]. Stockbridge, 1795. Contains also a translation of Dr Watts' Shorter catechism for children.

Quinnip.=Quinnipiac (Quiripi).

Quir.=Quiripi.

q. v.=quod vide, which see.

rad.=radical, root.

Rand=Rand, Silas Tertius.

[Vocabulary of the Micmac language.] In Schoolcraft, Indian tribes, vol v, Philadelphia, 1855.

A first reading book in the Micmac language, etc. Halifax, 1875.

Rand=Rand, Silas Tertius—continued.

Also many translations into Micmac, and other works containing Micmac linguistic material.

Rasles = Rasles, Sébastien. A dictionary of the Abnaki language, in North America. With an introductory memoir and notes by John Pickering. In American Acad. of Sciences and Arts, Memoirs, new ser., vol. 1, Cambridge, 1833; issued separately, Cambridge, 1833.

Rawson=Rawson, Grindal.

Nash. Men.=Nashauanittue meninnunk wutch mukkiesog, wussesemumun wutch sogkoltunganash naneeswe testamentsash . . . Negonâe wussukhûmun ut Englishmânne unnontowaonganit nashpe . . . John Cotton. Kah yeuyu qushkinnûmun en Indiane unnontowaonganit . . . nashpe Grindal Rawson. *Translation*: Spiritual milk for babes, drawn from the breasts of both Testaments . . . Formerly written in English, by . . . John Cotton. And now translated into Indian . . . by Grindal Rawson. Cambridge, 1691. Reprinted in somewhat altered form in the Indiane primer of 1720, 1747 (see El., I. P.).

Wun. Samp.=A confession of faith owned and consented unto by the elders and messengers of the churches assembled at Boston in New England, May 12, 1680. *Second title*: Wunnamptamoe sampooaonk wussampoowontamun nashpe moeuwehkomunganash ut New-England, etc. Boston, 1699.

See also El., Samp. Quin.

recipr.=reciprocal.

redupl.=reduplicate.

rel.=relative.

Rev.=The revelation of St John.

Rev. Ver.=Revised version.

Rom.=The epistle of Paul to the Romans.

Russ.=Russian.

R. W., R. Williams=Williams, Roger. A key into the language of America; or, An help to the language of the natives in that part of America, called New-England. London, 1643; in Rhode Island Historical Soc. Coll., vol. 1, Providence, 1827; issued separately, Providence, 1827; in Massachusetts Historical Soc. Coll., ser. 1, vol. III, Boston, 1794, 1810; and in Narragansett Club Publications, ser. 1, vol. 1, Providence, 1866 (edited by James Hammond Trumbull). The page references herein are to the Rhode Island Historical Society edition (1827).

1 Sam.=The first book of Samuel.

2 Sam.=The second book of Samuel.

Samp. Quin., Samp. Quinnup. See El.

Sansk.=Sanskrit.

Sax.=Saxon.

Say=Say, Thomas. Several works on American zoology.

S. B. (Chip.)=James, Edwin. Ojibue spelling book. 2 parts. Boston, 1846. Earlier editions (in one volume), Utica, 1833; Boston, 1835.

S. B. (Del.). See Zeisb.

sc.=scilicet, namely, to wit.

Sch., Schoolcraft=Schoolcraft, Henry Rowe.

Ind. Tribes=Historical and statistical information, respecting the history, condition, and prospects of the Indian tribes of the United States, etc. 6 parts. Philadelphia, 1851-1857; 1860; 1884 (partial reprint; 2 vols.).

Also several other works containing Indian (chiefly Algonquian) linguistic material.

Shawn. = Shawnee.

sing. = singular.

Smith, Capt. J. = Smith, *Captain John*.

Descr. N. England, 1616 = A description of New England; or, The observations and discoveries of Captain John Smith, etc. London, 1616; Boston, 1865; Birmingham, 1884 (in *The English scholars library. Capt. John Smith . . . Works. 1608-1631 . . . Edited by Edward Arber*); in *Massachusetts Historical Soc. Coll.*, ser. 3, vol. vi, Boston, 1837; *Force Tracts*, vol. II, Washington, 1838.

Virginia, Hist. of Va. = The generall historie of Virginia, New-England, and the Summer isles, etc. London, 1624, 1626, 1627, 1631, 1632, 1705 (in *Harris, J., Collection of voyages*, vol. 1), 1812 (in *Pinkerton, John, A general collection of voyages and travels*, vol. XIII); Richmond, 1819 (*The true travels . . . of Captaine John Smith, etc.*, vol. II); Birmingham, 1884 (Arber edition; see above).

1631 = Advertisements for the unexperienced planters of New England, etc. London, 1631; Boston, 1865; Birmingham, 1884 (Arber edition; see above); in *Massachusetts Historical Soc. Coll.*, ser. 3, vol. III, Boston, 1833.

Smith, Fishes of Mass. = Smith, Jerome Van Crowninshield. *Natural history of the fishes of Massachusetts*. Boston, 1833.

S. Q. See El.

St., Stiles = Stiles, Ezra.

Peq. = A vocabulary of the Pequot, obtained by President Stiles in 1762 . . . at Groton, Conn. Manuscript in the library of Yale University. Copy in the library of the Bureau of American Ethnology.

Narr. = A manuscript vocabulary obtained from a Narragansett Indian, September 6, 1769. In the library of Yale University.

Storer, Rept. on Fishes of Mass. = Storer, David Humphreys, and Peabody, William Bourne Oliver. *Report on the fishes, reptiles, and birds of Massachusetts*. Boston, 1839 (*Report of Commissioners on the Zoological and Botanical Survey of the State*).

Stour. Misprint. See Storer.

Strachey = Strachey, William. *The historie of travaile into Virginia Britannia*, etc. London, printed for the Hakluyt Society, 1849.

subj. = subject.

suff. = suffix, suffix form.

Sum. = Summerfield, John. *Sketch of grammar of the Chippeway language, to which is added a vocabulary of some of the most common words*. By John Summerfield, alias Sahgahjewagahbahweh. Cazenovia, 1834.

suppos. = suppositive.

Sw. = Swedish.

s. v. = sub voce, under the entry; also same verse.

Syr. = Syriac.

t., trans. = transitive.

1 Thess. = The first epistle of Paul to the Thessalonians.

2 Thess. = The second epistle of Paul to the Thessalonians.

1 Tim. = The first epistle of Paul to Timothy.

2 Tim. = The second epistle of Paul to Timothy.

Tit. = The epistle of Paul to Titus.

Tocqueville = Tocqueville, Alexis Charles Henri Clérel de. *De la démocratie en Amérique*. 2 v. Bruxelles, 1835. Several other editions.

trans. See t.

v. = verse. See also s. v.

v., vb. = verb.

vbl.=verbal, verbal noun.

Vespucius=Vespucci, Amerigo (Lat. Vespuccius, Americus).

Nav. Col.=Navarrete, Martin Fernandez de, *Coleccion de los viages y descubrimientos, que hicieron por mar los Españoles desde fines del siglo xv.* 5 vols. Madrid, 1825-37.

Vineyard Rec. See Mar. Vin. Rec.

Virg.=Virginian.

voc.=vocabulary.

Von Martius. See Martius.

Watts' Cat. See Quinney.

Weber=Weber, Albrecht Friedrich. Several works on East Indian language and literature.

Webst., Webster=Webster, Noah. Dictionary of the English language. Many editions and revisions.

White=White, Andrew. A relation of the colony of the lord baron of Baltimore, in Maryland, near Virginia; a narrative of the voyage to Maryland, by Father Andrew White, etc. In *Force Tracts*, vol. iv, Washington, 1846.

Williams. See R. W.

Wils.=Wilson, Alexander. Several works on American ornithology.

Winslow, Relation=W[inslow], E[dward]. Good nevvves from New-England; or A true relation of things very remarkable at the plantation of Plimoth, etc. London, 1624; partly reprinted in Purchas, Samuel, *His pilgrimes*, vol. iv, London, 1625; also in Massachusetts Historical Soc. Coll., ser. 1, vol. viii, Boston, 1802, and ser. 2, vol. ix, Boston, 1822, 1832, and in Young, A., *Chronicles of the Pilgrim fathers*, Boston, 1841, 1844.

Winth=Winthrop (=Winthrop) [Adam?]. The description, culture, and use of maiz. In *Philosophical Transactions*, no. 142, for December, January, and February, 1678 [-79]. London, 1679.

Wood (N. E.)=Wood, William. Nevv Englands prospect. A true, lively, and experimental description of that part of America, commonly called Nevv England, etc. London, 1634; 1635; 1639; 1764; Boston, 1865 (in *Publications of Prince Society*).

Wood (L. I.), S. Wood=Wood, Silas. A sketch of the first settlement of the several towns on Long island, with their political condition, to the end of the American revolution. Brooklyn, 1824; 1826; 1828; 1865.

Wun. Samp. See Rawson.

Zech.=Zechariah.

Zeisb.=Zeisberger, David.

Gr., Gram.=A grammar of the language of the Lenni Lenape or Delaware Indians. Translated from the German manuscript of the author by Peter Stephen Du Ponceau. With a preface and notes by the translator. Published by order of the American Philosophical Society in the third volume of the new series of their Transactions. Philadelphia, 1827; in *American Philosophical Soc. Trans.*, new ser., vol. iii, Philadelphia, 1830.

S. B., Spelling Book=Essay of a Delaware-Indian and English spelling-book, for the use of the schools of Christian Indians on Muskingum river. Philadelphia, 1776; reprinted with additions and omissions, Philadelphia, 1806.

Voc.=Vocabularies by Zeisberger. From the collection of manuscripts presented by Judge Lane to Harvard University. Nos. 1 and 2. Printed for the "Alcove of American Native Languages" in Wellesley College library, by E. N. Horsford. Cambridge, 1887.

Also several translations into Delaware, and other works containing Delaware linguistic material.

Zeph. = Zephaniah.

Zig. = (Germ.) Zigeuner, Gypsy.

*In the Natick-English part this sign indicates that the words it precedes do not belong to the Natick dialect proper. In the English-Natick part it apparently indicates that the words it precedes represent ideas foreign to the aboriginal thought. Its use seems to have been discontinued soon after the commencement of this part of the dictionary.

NATICK—ENGLISH

A

***Abbamocho**. See **chepy*; **Hobbamoco*.
 ***abockquósin-ash** (Narr.), n. pl. 'the mats of the house' (with which the wigwam was covered), R. W. See *appuhquósu*; *uppóhquos*.
abohquas, n. a mouse. See *mishabohquas*.
abohquos, n. a covert; — *sokanon*, a covert from rain, Is. 4, 6. See *appuhquósu*; *uppóhquos*.
 ***acawmen** (Narr.), on the other side of, beyond. See *ongkome*.
 ***achmowonk**, vbl. n. news, C. See *aunchemokai*.
adchatí, v. i. he hunts, is hunting. Vbl. n. *adcháonk*, *audcháonk*, hunting, what is taken by hunting, Prov. 12, 27. N. agent, *adchaen*, a hunter, Gen. 10, 9 (*adchdén-in*, a fowler, C.). With an. obj. *adchanaü*, he hunts (him, live game); pl. *-andog*, Mic. 7, 2; suppos. *achanoní*, when he hunts, when hunting, Lev. 17, 13; infin. *achanat*, to hunt, C. From *achchu*, he strives after, is diligent or active to secure.
 [Narr. *auchaüi*, he is gone to hunt or fowl; *n'tauchdumen*, I go a fowling or hunting. Cree *ach*, he is active, diligent.]
-adchaubuk, in comp. words, root, or roots. See *wadchaubuk*.
adchuwompag, 'in the morning watch', just before light, Ex. 14, 24; Judg. 16, 2. Suppos. of *utchuwompan* (it dawns, light comes), q. v.; *no pajeh utchuwompanit*, 'until the day dawn', 2 Pet. 1, 19.
adt, át, prep. in, at, to, El. Gr. 22 (sometimes written *ahhut*): *adt yayít naiyag*, upon the four corners, Ex. 38, 2; [*ayeuonk*] *adt sepaginit hashab*, [a place] for spreading nets upon, Ezek. 26, 14 (*ahhut sepagenit*, *ibid.* 47, 10).
 As a prefix, *adt* (sometimes *at*, *ut*, or

adt, át—continued.

'*t*) is apparently related to *ohtaü*, he has; *ohteau* (se habet), it is; *ohtáe*, belonging to, or possessing (a quality, attribute, etc.). So, in the Cree, according to Howse (Gr. 21), *oo* prefixed, or, before a vowel, *oot*, "shows that the subject possesses the noun—he has, i. e., owns, or possesses (it)," as "*assám*, a snowshoe; *oot-assám-u*, he has snowshoes." [Vineyard Rec. *ta, tah.*]

adtahshe [*adt-tahshe*], adv. as often as, as many as, Rev. 3, 19; *attahe*, Rev. 11, 6; *ahhut tahshe*, 2 K. 4, 8; *uttáche*, 1 Cor. 11, 25, 26. See *tohsu*; *uttáche*.

[Narr. *ayátche*, as often as. Cree *it-tússu-uk*, they are so many; *hè it-túse-chick*, as many as they are. Del. *endchi*, so much as, as many; *endchen*, so often as, Zeisb.]

adtahtou, v. t. he hides (it), Matt. 25, 18; *nut-adtahtau-un*, I hide it, Ps. 119, 11; Jer. 13, 5; imper. 2d pers. *adtahtawsh*, hide it, Jer. 13, 4. This is a caus. inan. form, from a primary not found in Eliot. See **aütah* (Narr.), an apron, = *adtau*, he hides. See also *adtashäü*.

adtannegen, -nekin, v. t. (inan. subj.) it brings forth, bears, produces (as the earth when cultivated, plants, a cultivated tree, fruit, etc.). See *tannegen*. The prefix *adt* marks appropriation, a growing, or bringing forth, to or for an owner.

adtannekितeau, v. i. he plants (lays the foundation of) his house; suppos. *adtannekितeadt qussukquanit*, when he built (founded) his house on a rock, Matt. 7, 24; — *naguntu*, — in the sand, v. 26. With inan. subj., *adtanehteau*, *utlan-*, the house is planted, or founded, v. 25. See *wekiteau*.

adtashau, v. t. an. he hides (himself, or another), Jer. 23, 24; Luke 1, 24; *wut-táttash-uh*, she hid them, Josh. 2, 4. See *adtahtou*.

[Cree *káht-ow*, he hides it; *káht-tayoo*, he hides him. Abn. *ne-kañdašan*, *ne-kañ-štašan*, je le lui cache; *ne-kañdšn*, je cache cela.]

adtóau, **adtauau**, **attóau**, v. t. he acquires possession of, makes his own; (used by Eliot for) he buys; imperat. *adtbash*, buy thou (it), Jer. 32, 7, 8; *adtbagk*, buy ye, Is. 55, 1; suppos. *noh adtbadt*, . . . *noh maguk*, he who buys, . . . he who sells, Is. 24, 2; *adt mish-badtik*, 'of great price', 1 Pet. 3, 4; *anoadtu rubisash*, she is of price above [is worth more than] rubies, Prov. 31, 10; vbl. n. *adtbónk*, purchasing, acquiring, Jer. 32, 8; adj. and adv. *adtbáe*, of or relating to purchase, Jer. 32, 11, 12, 16. Cf. *badtuhkau*, he pays (him).

[Narr. *kut-tattáúam-ish álke*, I will buy land of you. Abn. *net-atañšé*, j'achète, je traite; *net-atañmañ*, j'achète de lui; *atašéšanngan*, achat, traitement. Cree *at-áwáyoo* [*ahd-ahwá*, Chip.], he exchanges, barter, Howse. Chip. *atá-wenan*, he sells (him), Bar.]

adtóekit, suppos. of *hohtóekin* (f), she is next in growth (?); *noh adtóekit*, she who comes next, a 'second daughter', Job 42, 14. Cf. *hohtóeu*.

[Abn. *šdš kanar*, son frère cadet.]

adtonkqs, as n. a kinsman, or kinswoman; pl. -*sog*; *kadtonkqs*, 'thy cousin', Luke 1, 36; *nu tonkqs*, 'my kinswoman', Prov. 7, 4; *wadtunkqs-oh*, 'her cousins', Luke 1, 58; *wadtonkqsín*, a cousin, C. One who is akin to or in some sense belongs to another. Cf. *adtóau*; *oh-tunk*; *togquos* (a twin).

[Narr. *natóncks*, my cousin; *watóncks*, a (his) cousin; *wat-tonksítuock* (v. mut.) they are cousins. Abn. *nnadañgšs*, pl. -*ššak*, mon cousin, seu le fils des parents de ma mère (dicit vir vel mulier); *nnadañgššesekšé* [*n'dañgšses* (dimin.) and *squa* (fem.)], ma cousine, la fille du parent de ma mère (dicit vir); *nadañgš*, dit-on à la femme de son frère, dit le père au mari de sa fille, etc. Cree *táhkoo-mayoo*, he is related to him. Chip. *nindangoshe*, my mother's broth-

adtonkqs—continued.

er's daughter, or my father's sister's daughter (dicit mulier).]

adtuhtag, suppos. when (it was) in order, or seasonable (?); — *wenominneash*, at 'the time of grapes', Num. 13, 20.

aétal, **aetaue**, **aetawe**, **éhtái**, adv. at both sides, Ezek. 47, 7, 12; Ex. 25, 19: — *šeep*, on both sides of the river, Rev. 22, 2; *éhtái-kenag*, sharp on both sides, 'two-edged', Prov. 5, 4.

[Abn. *éidašiši*, ou *épemaidš*, au bout, aux deux bouts de quelque chose.]

agkemut, suppos. of *ogkemaü*, v. t. an. he counts. See *ogkemónat*.

agqueneunkquok, suppos. as n., likeness, resemblance, Deut. 4, 16, 17, 18. See *ogqué*; *ogqueneunk*.

agquit, **áqut**, suppos. of *hogkø*, he is covered or clothed with, he wears (as clothing); *ne agquit*, *ne dqut*, that which he wears, Gen. 37, 23; 1 K. 11, 30. Adv. *agwee*, for wear; 'to put on', Gen. 28, 20. See *hogkø*.

águshau, v. t. he goes under (it)—for shelter or concealment is implied—2 Sam. 18, 9; pl. *ágqshaog*, Job 24, 8. Cf. *ogkøchin*.

agwe. See *agwu*.

agwonk, under a tree, 1 Sam. 31, 13. From *agwu* and *-unk*, formative. See *mehtug*.

agwu, **agwe**, **ogwu**, (it is) underneath, below, Deut. 33, 27; Josh. 15, 19; Ex. 20, 4. The contracted form of *ohkeiyew*, earthward (El. Gr. 21); *ohkeieu*, C.

[Del. *equivi*, Zeisb.]

ahámaquésutk (?), **ahámogq** (suppos. as n.), a needle, Mark 10, 25; Luke 18, 25; *ohhomaquesuuk*, C. Adj. and adv. *-ogquesúe*, made by the needle, of needlework, Judg. 15, 10. Cf. *adhkeomø*.

[Abn. *šamakš*, aiguille pour faire des nattes ou des raquettes; *šaňkkaňdi*, aiguille française.]

ahanehtam, v. t. he laughs at (it). See *hahanehtam*.

ahánu, v. i. he laughs. See *hahánu*.

ahašukqueu. See *hóšekóeu*.

***a'háwgwut** (Peq.), a bear, Stiles.

ahcheu. See *ahchu*.

ahchewontam, v. t. he is very desirous of (it), covets (it); *ahcheu-antam*, he is earnest-minded; imper. 2d pl. *ahche-*

ahchewontam—continued.

wontamwak, covet ye (the best gifts), 1 Cor. 12, 31; imperat. of prohibition, *ahchewontukon*, thou shalt not covet, or 'desire' it, Deut. 5, 21; suppos. *ahchewontog*, he who is covetous; pl. *-gig*, the covetous, Luke 16, 4. Vbl. n. — *tam-óonk*, coveting, covetousness, Hab. 2, 9 (*ahhahchuwonk*, Man. Pom. 86). Cotton has *nut-ahchuwuehteom* (?), I procure; *nutahchuehteom*, I get (?).

ahchu, ahcheu, v. i. he is diligent, makes effort, exerts himself (cf. *adchäü*, he hunts). Used by Eliot only as an adverb, in the sense of diligently, earnestly, exceedingly, very much, etc.: *ahchu anakausuog*, they 'had a mind to work' (worked 'with a will'), Neh. 4, 6; *ahchue taphekon* (prohib.), 'labor not to comfort me', Is. 22, 4; *ahche mishe kut-onkquatunk*, 'thy exceeding great reward', Gen. 15, 1; *ahchúe pannup-wushau S—*, 'he must needs go through S—', Mass. Ps. This verb may be regarded as, in some sort, an intensive of *ussu*, *usseü*, which expresses animate action, he moves, he does (Lat. *agit*), while *adchäü* denotes action for a purpose or directed toward an end.

[Cree "*ache-oo* (*ch=tch*) or *age-oo* (*g=dg*), he moves (quasi, Lat. *age-re*)", Howse, 156. Chip. *aunj-eh*. Abn. *ahaitai*, de plus en plus; — *negañ-mihšei*, surpasse-toi de plus en plus. Del. *ahchuwé* (when prefixed), very, Hkw.; *achowut*, hard, painful, Zeisb.]

ahchunk (?), n. a corpse, the dead body of a man, Num. 19, 11, 16.

***ahchusittam**, (Mass. Ps.) he 'inclines his ear' to (it); he gives attention; *nut-tahchusittam*, I incline my ear to it, Ps. 49, 4 [= *nuk-kodnatam*, El.]; imperat. 2d sing. *ahchusutash*, Ps. 45, 10 [= *kuk-keitash*, El.; see *kukkehtäü*].

ahenit, suppos. of *hennäü*, q. v.

áhhaohómcoonk. See *auwohómcoonk*.

ahhut. See *adt*.

ahkehteauat. See *ohkehteauát*.

***ahketeamuk**, an herb, C. (that which is planted). See *ohkehteauát*.

-áhkön, -uhkón, -ogkón, the characteristic (suffix) of the imperative of prohibition, 2d sing. Its force is equivalent to that of *ahque* prefixed: *ontah-*

-áhkön, -uhkón, ogkón—continued.

áhkön, do not remove it, Prov. 23, 10; *kummaot-áhkön*, do not steal, steal not, Ex. 20, 15.

ahkuhk. See *ohkuk*, an (earthen) pot.

ahpappin. See *appappin*.

ahpéh. See *appéh*, a trap.

ahpoteau, uppoteau, v. i. it withers, Ps. 90, 6; Is. 40, 7, 8; i. e. becomes dry, dries up: *mussohpoteau* (*nunnin-abpehtau-un*, he maketh (it) dry, Hag. 1, 4. From *appwau*, *ohteau*, it is dried by heat, parched. Cf. *nunápi*; *nunas-senát*; *nunnobohateau*. See *apwóu*).

[**ahquantam, ahquoantam, ahquontam**, v. t. he forgives (it), pardons [*ahque-antam*, refrains from thinking of], 2 Chr. 7, 14; imperat. 2d sing. *ah-quoantash*, forgive thou (it), 1 Sam. 25, 28; — *tamäünnean*, forgive thou to us (our sins), Matt. 6, 12. With an. 2d obj., — *tamauau*, he forgives (it) to (him); act. intrans. *ahquoantawau*, he exercises forgiveness, pardons, forgives. Vbl. n. — *amúonk*, the exercise of forgiveness, Ps. 130, 4; — *tamóonk*, a forgiving, forgiveness (e. g. of sins, Col. 1, 14). Cf. *mehquantam*].

ahquanumau, ohquan-, v. t. an. he forsakes, abandons (keeps away from, *ahque*) him; pl. *-móg*, they forsake (him), Judg. 2, 13; suppos. *-móg*, if ye forsake, Josh. 24, 20. Cf. *úhquanumau* (intens.), he abhors, forsakes or abandons with abhorrence.

ahque, v. i. he leaves off, desists, refrains: — *kekewhkwauont*, he left off (when) talking with him, Gen. 17, 22; *matta ahque womonunk*, he leaves not off his kindness, Ruth 2, 20. More commonly used as a negative-imperative or prohibitive particle—answering to Greek $\mu\eta$; Fr. *ne pas*: *ahque wabesish*, 'fear not', do not fear, Gen. 15, 1; — *natwontamwak*, take ye not thought, leave off thinking, Matt. 10, 19; — *hettash*, do not call (it), Acts 10, 15; — *tape-nuk*, 'when she could not longer', etc. (when she left off being able), Ex. 2, 3. Sometimes it receives the regular verbal inflections: *ahqueh*, have thou patience with me, refrain thou to me, Matt. 18, 26 [= *ahkumeh*, v. 29, a more question-

ahque—continued.

able form]; *ahghuk* [*ahque-wk*], refrain ye, Prov. 17, 14. Cf. *uhquáe*; *uhque*.

[Narr. *aqúe*, leave off, do not; *aqúe* *ussókish*, be not foolish, R. W. 39, 41. Quir. *matta eakquino*, it ceaseth not, Pier. 15, 40. Cree "*eg'á* [= *ihká*], subordin. neg. not; used with subj. and imperative"; "*ák-*, or *awk'-*, and *ákoo-*, privative and intensive" prefixes. Abn. *éksi*, cessationem significat; *ned-éksípí*, je cesse de manger; *éksiháia*, demeure en repos (dit-on à celui qui se fâche, badine, etc.).]

ahquedne, as n. an island; *kishke ahquedn-et*, near an island, Acts 27, 16; pl. *-nash* (*ogquidnash*, Is. 40, 15).

[Howse (Cree Gr. 152) gives a "verb expressive of a state of rest": "*a'koo-su*, he sits (a bird, in a tree); *a'koo-moo*, he suspends, sits (e. g., a duck in the water); *a'koo-tin*, inan. subj. it suspends, is situate, e. g., an island in the water." Micm. *agwúk*, it is in the water; *Ep-ágwít*, it lies in the water (name of Prince Edward island), Dawson's *Acadian Geology*, app., p. 673.]

ahquheteau, quehteau, v. t. (caus.) he refrains from (it), leaves it off; imper. 2d. pl. *ahqueteáak ussenat*, refrain from doing, 'take heed that ye do not', Matt. 6, 1. With the characteristic of forcible or disastrous action, *ahqshau*, he is compelled to refrain, unwillingly refrains, or the like, Is. 33, 8.

[Narr. *aquétuck*, 'let us cease' (fighting); but the verb is imperat. 2d pl.]

ahquèkin, v. i. inan. subj., it ceases to bear, or produce, becomes barren, Ps. 107, 34. From *ahque*, with the formative of verbs of inan. growth, *-ekin*.

[**ahquène.**] See **aquène*, peace; a truce.

ahquiyeuhteáú, v. i. he refrains from fighting, Jer. 51, 30. From *ahque* and *ayeuhteau*.

ahqunon, v. imp. it ceases to rain, holds up, Cant. 2, 11. From *ahque*, privative, with *-non*, the formative of verbs of raining (falling water). See *sokanon*.

[Abn. *è'kšranñ*, (la pluie) cesse.]

ahquoantam. See *ahquantam*.

ahquompi, v. imp.; as n. a time, a season; Ezek. 16, 8; Dan. 7, 12; 8, 17; suppos. and indef. *ahquompak*, when it is the

ahquompi—continued.

time, at the time when; *ne aquompak*, at that time, Josh. 11, 10. In his *Grammar* (p. 21), Eliot classes "*ahquompak*, when", with "adverbs of time". With verb subst. *ahquompiyeuo*, time is, there is a time, Eccles. 3, 2, et seq. (*oggosohquompi*, a little time; *kesuk-káttae ahquompi*, daytime, C.)

ahquontam. See *ahquantam*.

ahtauunát. See *ohtauunát*.

***ahteah** (Peq.), a dog, Stiles. See *anùm*.

ahteúk. See *ohleak*, a (cultivated) field.

ahtinósuk, when she 'fluttereth over' (her young), Deut. 32, 11.

ahtomp. See *ohkomp*, a bow.

ahtóonk. See *ohleóonk*, a possession.

ahtotapagódtut, 'beside the still waters', Ps. 23, 2.

ahtou, ahtou. See *ohtauunát*.

ahtuk, n. a deer; pl. *ahtuquog*, El. Gr. 9; *adtunkquog*, 1 K. 4, 23 (*attúk*, C.; *ottucke*, Wood). This name is used by Eliot for 'roe', 'roe-buck', and in one place for 'hart', as well as for 'deer', generic. Elsewhere he has *nukkonahtuk* (old deer) for 'hart' (Deut. 12, 15); and more often, *aiyomp* or *eiyoamp* (Ps. 42, 1; Cant. 2, 17), also transl. 'roe' (Prov. 5, 19; 6, 5; Cant. 8, 14). Of the several names applied by Eliot to deer-kind:

ahtuk, in New England, appears to have been the common name of the fallow deer, *Cervus virginianus*. Narr. *attuck* and *nóonatch*. Peq. *noughitch*, *nógh-ich*, deer; *waughtúggachy*, 'deer, i. e., wet-nose'; *cunggachie maukjase*, a great deer (Abn. *mañsá*, 'cerf'; 'maurouse' of Josselyn); *maussakeet maukkyhazæ* 'the biggest deer' (moose?), Stiles MS. Etch. *adook*. Del. *achtúch*. Abn. *nórké*, chevreuil. Old Alg. *awas-kesh*, Loh. Chip. *wawáshkeshi*, *wawuwaw-shesh*, red deer; *atik*, reindeer, *Cervus sylvestris*. [See what Schoolcraft (Ind. Tribes, III, 520) says of the tradition that at the first deers were the hunters of men, and his statement that the mythic "*Adik* was a famous hunter of the North", etc. Look for the possible relation of Mass. *adcháu*, 'he hunts', *ahchu*, 'he strives after', etc., and *ahtuk* (*attuck*), 'deer'.]

ahtuk—continued.

aiyomp, *ayimp*, *eyyomp*, 'hart', 'roe', is Abn. *aiānbe*, the male of deer or deerkind, a buck. Narr. *kuttomp* [*keht-eyyomp*], 'a great buck'; and so, *pau-cottāuwau*, *-taūwat*, a buck. Del. *ayapeū*, Zeisb. East. Chip. *ayarbey awaskesh*, male deer, Long.

eyyompāemēse, pl. *-sog*, 'young hart', Cant. 8, 14; 'young roes', Cant. 4, 5; dimin. of *eyyomp*.

gunnegk, pl. *-gqudog*, *-qubog*, 'hind', Gen. 49, 21; Cant. 2, 7; a doe, the female deer. Narr. *aundn*, *gunnēke* (the former term corresponding to Abn. *hē'rar*, female of deer-kind); *gunnequāwēse*, a young doe.

mawōog, 'fallow deer'. See *maw*.

ahūshkouwaū, pl. *-waog*, 'nobles', principal men, Num. 21, 18.

[Narr. *ataūskawāuog*, *-kowaūg*, rulers, lords, R. W. 120, 133.]

ahunou. See *hennaū*.

***aiannaū**, v. t. an. he imitates (him); *nuttiannū*, I imitate, C. See *ōntōh-konauonat*; *unneu*.

***aiānne**, C. See *eyāne*.

***aiontogkomp**, n. a knave, C.

aiypanehteau, v. caus. he maketh calm (*mishittashineūh*, the storm), Ps. 107, 29. See *auwēpin*.

ait, suppos. of *ayeu*, q. v.

aiuhkōntowāonk. See *auwakōntowāonk*.

aiuskoiantam, v. i. he repents, is sorry; *nut-aiuskoiantam*, I repent, Jer. 18, 10; imperat. 2d sing. *aiuskoiantamash*, repent thou, be sorry for, Acts 8, 22.

aiyomp, a buck. See *ahtuk*.

***akēsu-og** (Narr.), they are counting. See *ogketamūnāt*.

akodchu, v. i. he is ashamed; *nut-akodj* (*nut-āgkodch*, C.), I am ashamed, Luke 16, 3; *matta akodchuog*, they were not ashamed, Gen. 2, 25 (*nut-āgkodchehik-qun*, it ashamed me, C.). Vbl. n. *-chuonk*, shame, Prov. 18, 13 (*ogkodchuonk*, C.). Caus. an. *akodchehheau*, he shames (him), makes him ashamed; *kut-a-kodchehheog*, thou puttest them to shame, Ps. 44, 7. Imperat. 2d + 3d pers. *ahque akodjheh*, put me not to shame, Ps. 119, 31.

amāsetū, **amāseī**, v. i. he departs, goes away, withdraws himself, Job 27, 21; Gal. 2, 12 (without reference to the mode or to the act of going, but simply to the separation or removal of one person or thing from another); imperat. 2d pers. sing. *amaīsh*, depart, go away; suppos. *amaū*, *amaū*, when he went away; with an. obj. *amāeūaū*, he goes away from him; *amaeūoh*, *amaeūoh*, he went away from him, Judg. 6, 21 (?), more commonly, *amaehtauau*, he departs or goes away from (him), 1 Sam. 16, 14; imperat. 2d + 1st sing. *amaēih-tah*, depart thou from me, Luke 5, 8; suppos. part. *amehtauont*, when he departs, when departing, from (him), Jer. 17, 5.

-āmag, **-āmaug**, pl. *amagguog*, n. gen. for 'fish taken by the hook.' See **aumaūi*.

[**amakompau**, v. i. he stands away;] imperat. *pauish*, stand thou away, C.

āmacohkauau, v. t. an. he drives (him) away; pl. *-kauōog*, they drive away, Job 24, 8.

-āmaug. See *-āmag*.

amāunum, v. t. he takes (it) away, Job 20, 19; Judg. 8, 21; imperat. *amaunsh*, take thou (it) away, Prov. 25, 4. From *amāeū*, with characteristic (*-num*) of action by the hand. Cf. **aumaūi*.

[Narr. *amāunsh*, take it away.]

amaushau, v. i. he departs secretly or with evil purpose, or the like; he 'slips away', 1 Sam. 19, 10. From *amāeū*, with *sh* of derogation.

amayeuonk [= *amaeūonk*], vbl. n. departure, going away, 2 Tim. 4, 6.

***amisque** [= *amisq*], Muh. a beaver, Edw. Cf. *tummunk*, a name which was applied properly only to the living adult animal. (Abn. *tema'kšē*, castor vivan.) *Amisk*, a generic name for beaver-kind, has been retained in the principal Algonquian dialects: Abn. *pepōn-emesk*, *nipen-emesk*, winter beaver, summer beaver; *kemēsk*, great beaver, or beaver skin; *atsimesk* (or *nañb-emesk*), male, *nsēmesk* (or *sk-emesk*), female beaver. Cree *umisk*. Chip. *amīk*. Shawn. *amēxwah*. Miami *mahkwaw*. Del. (Minsi) *amochk*, Zeisb.

***ammiát**, perhaps, it may be, C.

amómau, v. t. an. he warns (him); gives (him) warning; pl. *-óg*, Ps. 19, 11; *kut-amómoh*, thou warnest him, Ezek. 5, 18; *wut-amómuh*, he warned him, Acts 10, 22; suppos. *amámont*, if he warn, Ezek. 33, 3. Vbl. n. (pass.) *amón-tuonk*, warning, Ezek. 33, 45.

***a'mucksh** (Peq.), n. a weasel, Stiles. See **musquash*.

anakausu, v. i. he works, he labors, Prov. 31, 13; *nut-anakous*, I labor, John 5, 17; suppos. *noh anakausit*, he who works, Eccl. 3, 9. N. agent. *-suen*, a worker, Is. 40, 19; pl. *-enuog*, Is. 44, 11. Vbl. n. *-suonk*, laboring; work, labor, Eccl. 3, 10, 11.

[Narr. *anakáusu*, 'a laborer', pl. (suppos.) *-sichik*. Abn. *ned-arokké*, je travaille; *ned-arokkélhési*, je travaille pour moi. Chip. *anoki*, Bar.; *annokee*, Sch.]

***anamakéesuck** (Narr.), this day, today [= *yeu kesukod*, El.]; *anamandukock*, tonight, R. W.

[Abn. *érme-kizgak*, pendant le jour; (*añremi*, sign. la continuation d'une action; *éremi*, qui va laissant, coulant). Del. *eligischquik*, today; *elemi-siquonk*, this spring; *elemi-nipunk*, this summer, Zeisb.]

anántam, **unántam**, v. i. he thinks, purposes, wills; is mind-ed, Luke 12, 17; Acts 19, 21; *ne anantamup* (pret.), that which I thought, Is. 14, 24; suppos. *ne anontog*, what he may think, or will; 'according to his will', Dan. 4, 35 (*unantog*, 'if he permit', Heb. 6, 3). With an. obj. *anumaü*, he wills to (him), he permits (him); suppos. *unanumit*, if he permit (me), 1 Cor. 16, 7. Vbl. n. *anantamæonk*, thought, purpose, opinion, will; *ananumaonk*, permission, will or thought (in relation to an an. obj.), Job 12, 5. Adj. and adv. *anantamwe*, *anantamæe*, willing-ly, Judg. 5, 2.

This is the intens. or augment. form of the primary verb *antam*, he is mind-ed, has in mind (with an an. obj. *anumaü*), which is not, perhaps, found separately in Eliot, but is the base of all verbs of mental action and of emotion. Maillard (Micmac Gr. 91)

anántam, **unántam**—continued.

distinguishes this class of verbs as "personnels mentaux: ces verbes designent les différentes modifications de l'esprit, de la pensée, ou de l'âme."

[Narr. *nt-cántam* or *nt-unántam*, I think; *nt-eatám-mouonck*, my thought or opinion. Abn. *ned-erérdam*, je pense. Chip. *inendam*, he thinks; *kashk-endam*, he is sad, etc., Bar.; *nind-enáindum*, I think, J. Cree *úthetum*, he thinks (it); *úthetum*, he so thinks (him); *méthetum*, he well thinks, approves, etc. Del. *elendam*, 'indicates a disposition of the mind'; *niv-elendam*, I am sad, Zeisb.]

anaquabit, as a prep., before, in the presence of (him), Ex. 8, 20; 9, 13; Luke 21, 36. This is a verb in the suppositive (its regular indicat. pres. would be *anaquappu*), and varies in number and person with its subject, which is the object of the preposition by which we must translate the verb:

nun-neepeh anaquab-ean (2d sing.), I stand before thee, Ex. 17, 6; — *anaquab-it* (3d sing.), — before him; — *anaquab-eog* (2d pl.), — before you; — *anaquab-hettit* (3d pl.), — before them, Deut. 9, 2; *neepeh anaquabeh* (1st sing.), he stands before me, Ps. 139, 5.

In some dialects this prepositive verb is further varied with the position or attitude of its subject—before him when sitting, when standing, when lying down, etc. (see Baraga, Otchipwe Gr., 469); but if such distinction was made in the Massachusetts language it escaped Eliot's observation.

anaquappu is formed of *appu* (he remains, he is) and *onkoue* (beyond, in advance of) or some nearly related word.

With inan. subj. *anaquohtag* (suppos. of *anaquohteau*), before it, Ex. 19, 2; Judg. 20, 28; *anaquohtag wek*, before his house, C. Cf. Quir. *arquabi*, Pier.

anaquesuonk, **ónoq-**, vbl. n. a joining, a joint, Eph. 4, 16; pl. *-ongash*, Cant. 7, 1.

anaquashat, v. i. he trades, traffics; imperat. *anaquashunk*, trade ye, Gen. 34, 10; 3d pl. *ana-qusháhettich*, let them

anaquashaü—continued.

trade, v. 21 (*unkesheto*, will you truck? Wood). N. *agentis anaquashaen*; pl. *-énuog*, traders, 1 K. 10, 14.

[Narr. *anaquashaüog* (they trade), 'traders'; *mouanaquashaüog* or *mounaquashánchick*, 'chapmen'; *anaqushénto*, let us trade, R. W.]

anaskham, v. i. he digs, hoes, breaks the earth, Luke 16, 3 (*-hamun*, as infinitive).

[Narr. *anaskhómmin*, to hoe, or break up; pl. *anashk-hómwoog*, they hoe. Abn. *Sđererké hemen*, il le béche.]

***anáskig** (Narr.), n. (a digging instrument,) a hoe, pl. *-ganash*, R. W.

[Abn. *arakéhigan*.]

***anáuchemineash** (Narr.), n. pl. acorns, R. W.; *annachim*, nut, pl. *-minash*, C.

[Del. *wunachquim*, Hkw. Abn. *aneskemen*, pl. *-nar*, glands; *anaskamei*, chéne qui porte des glands.]

-ane, of the kind of, etc. See *unne*.

anáa, adv. further, Luke 24, 28 [= *ongkoue* (?)]. Cf. *ánue*, more than.

[Narr. *enéick*, further; *n'neickomáau*, a little further.]

***anéqus** (Narr.), n. the ground or striped squirrel, or chipmunk (*Tamias lysteri*). Cf. *annuneks* (ant).

[Abn. *anikawess*. Cf. Abn. *nañnañ-kesesaw*, il est léger.]

anetham, v. i. he has advantage, gains [goes beyond, *aneu-am*]. With inan. obj. — *hamaüaü*, he profits or is profited by (it); *toh unne aneuhamau-un wosketomp*, what is a man profited, etc., Matt. 16, 26; suppos. (t. inan.) *aneuhamauadt*, if he gain (it), *ibid.*; suppos. pass. or inan. subj. *aneu-hamuk*, what is gained; pl. *yeuus aneuhamug-ish*, these things are gained, Phil. 3, 7; *nut-tánüurun*, I overcome or conquer, C. Vbl. n. *aneu-maúáonk*, gain, advantage, profit; and pass. *aneu-móadtuonk*, 1 Tim. 6, 6.**aneupáe**. See *ánupáe*.**ánin, anun**, v. i. (1) it exceeds, goes beyond, is more than. (2) it rots, corrupts. From *ánue*, more, beyond, with the formative of verbs of growth: it goes beyond, exceeds (the good or normal); with an. subj. *aninnu*, *anunnaw*, he rots ('stinketh', John 11, 39), pl. *aninwog*,**ánin, anun**—continued.

'they are corrupt', Ps. 14, 1; Is. 50, 2; *wuskannem anit ut agwe puhquohkit*, 'the seed is rotten under the clods', Joel 1, 17; suppos. inan. *ne aneük*, 'a corrupt thing', Mal. 1, 14; 'rotteness', Prov. 12, 4; suppos. an. *noh anit*, he who is rotten or is corrupt; corrupted or putrefied flesh or an. being (sometimes used by Eliot for *aneük*, after an inan. substantive, as Prov. 10, 7). Vbl. n. *annawonk*, decay, rottenness, Prov. 14, 30; *annunawonk*, rottenness (of flesh, or an. obj.), putrefaction, Lev. 22, 25; Job 17, 14; suppos. pass. (inan. subj.) *anunnamuk*, when it is rotted, rottenness, Hos. 5, 12.

The primary signification, it will be observed, is to exceed, to pass beyond; hence *noh anit*, he who exceeds or goes beyond (the natural, the common, or the normal) designates any an. being of supernatural, uncommon, or abnormal qualities or powers; and with the indef. prefix instead of the demonstrative, *m'anit* (somebody or something that exceeds), became the name of supernatural being or agency, which is usually translated 'God'.

[Del. *alett*, rotten, Zeisb.]

[NOTE — It was the intention of the compiler to rewrite the foregoing definition.]

aninnuhko, it is a help or support (*-uhk* marking continuance or permanence); as n. a support, 'a stay', 1 K. 10, 19.**aninum**, v. t. he gives (with the hand), he hands (it), presents (it). From *annúmaü* (q. v.), with the characteristic (*num*) of action of the hand. Imperat. 2d pl. *aninumawk metsuonk*, give ye (them) food, Matt. 14, 16. With an. 2d obj. *aninumau*, he gives (it) to (him); imperat. 2d + 1st sing. *aninumeh*, give thou (it) to me, Matt. 14, 8 (*aninumeh*, help thou me, Ps. 22, 19; 38, 22; *ken ununúmah*, give thou me, C.); *aninumauü*, he gives (him) assistance, helps (him); *-maüaü mittamwossissoh*, he helped the woman, Rev. 12, 16; *kut-aninum-óush*, I help thee, Is. 41, 10. See *annúmaü*.

[Narr. *kut-ánum-mi*, will you help me?; *aninema*, help me.]

***anishámog**, n. codfish, C. See* *pauganaüt*.

anishéau. See *ánusseheau*.

-anit, in compos. for *manit*, *manitto*, q. v.

anitchewan, **anúchuan** [*anue-utchan*], v. i. it overflows, flows abundantly, Ps. 78, 16, 20. See *ánupáe*; *ánuwutchan*.

anittue, adj. corrupted; pl. *-tash*, Ps. 38, 5; Prov. 25, 26. See *ánin*.

***anna**, n. a shell, C.; shell-fish. See *hogki*.

[Narr. (pl.) *ánúwsuck*, shells. Abn. *és*, pl. *éssak*, coquilles; *ne-manéé*, j'a-masse coquillage pour manger.]

***annachim**, n. a nut, C.; an acorn. See **anáchemineash*; *min*.

anneganuhtuk, n. a fish spear, Job 41, 7.

annimmungquot, n. a stench, Is. 3, 24; bad smell (smell of corruption or putridity, *qni* + *mungquot*, the formative of verbals of smelling, or emitting odor).

annin. See *annún*.

anninnoonk, **annun-**, vbl. n. corruption, Job 17, 14; Lev. 22, 25.

annoke. See *ánóhke*.

annóösu, **annóosu**, v. i. he hopes, trusts, is hopeful, 1 Cor. 13, 7 (*noh annóösu*, C.); *nut-annóös*, I hope, 2 Cor. 1, 13; suppos. *annóösit*, when, or if, he hopes. Vbl. n. *annóösuonk* (*annóösu-*, etc.), hoping; hope, expectation of good, Rom. 8, 24; Ps. 62, 5.

annow, **unnau**, v. t. an. he says to, tells (him). See *unnau* and cf. *noónat*. Pret. *anóop*, *anóowop*, he said to him, he told him; *ne ánun*, what is commanded (said), Ex. 34, 11; suppos. *noh ánout*, he who tells or says to, 'commands', or directs; *toh anont*, what he commands (may command), 'his commandment', Prov. 8, 29. With inan. obj. *annúmaü* (q. v.), he gives (command) to, commands (it) to (him). In the verse last cited three forms of the primary verb occur in the suppositive: *anúmmaont*, when he gave (his decree) to; *toh anont*, 'his commandment', i. e. his commanding, word-giving; *ánawodt*, 'when he appoints', commands (it).

Eliot's use of the several forms and derivatives of this verb does not enable us to distinguish them accurately. The

annow, **unnau**—continued.

primary signification of the root is, perhaps, to send (cf. *annóotam*, *annóonau*); to commission, to direct, to tell.

[Cf. Abn. *ned-a'rañ*, j'ai coutume de lui dire; *arés*, flèche [i. e. a missile]. Del. *allunsi*, go along; *alluns*, arrow, bullet; *allummahen*, to throw; *ptuk-aluns* [round missile], bullet, Zeisb.]

annóonau, v. t. an. (1) he commands, directs (him); *nut-annóon*, I command or tell (them), 1 K. 17, 4; suppos. *ne annóonog*, that which I command you, Deut. 4, 2. (2) he hires, employs (him); *nut-annóon-uk*, he hires me, Judg. 18, 4; suppos. *noh annóonont*, he who hires, Matt. 20, 1; suppos. pass. *annóonit*, when he is hired, Neh. 6, 13. (3) he sends (him), Ex. 24, 5; *nut-annóon*, I send, Matt. 11, 10; imperat. 2d + 1st pers. send thou to me, Is. 6, 8. N. agent. *annóoden*, one who serves for hire, Ex. 12, 45; one sent, a messenger, Prov. 17, 11; *annóonnuwaen*, a commander, Is. 55, 4.

[Narr. *ánóce* (= *annóös*), hire him; *kut-annóonsh*, I hire you.]

annóösu. See *annóösu*.

annóotag (?), suppos. inan. (that which) is ripe, or seasonable, Hos. 9, 10; Jer. 24, 2. Cf. *adtuhtag*; *kesanohteau*.

annóotam, v. t. inan. he sends (it), Lam. 1, 13; imper. 2d pl. *-tamak*, *-teamak*, send you, 2 Sam. 17, 16. Vbl. n. *-teamoonk*, a sending, a command, 2 John 4.

annúmaü, v. t. an. (1) he gives word to, commands (him): *anakawuonk ne anúmauont*, the task which he (suppos.) giveth (to them) to do, Eccles. 3, 10; *anúmaont*, when he gives (to the sea) his decree, Prov. 8, 29. See *annow*. Cf. *annimum*. (2) he helps, assists (him): *wut-annúma-oh*, he helped them, Acts 18, 27; *kut-annum-unkqun*, he helps us, 1 Sam. 7, 12.

annún, **annin**, v. t. he lays hold of, puts hands on, seizes; with an. obj. *annu* (?). In either form the verb signifies to take hold of an an. object; in the inan. form, to seize (him) by a part, a limb, the dress, etc. (inan. obj.): *wutannuh wun-nuthegan-it*, he took her by the hand, Mark 1, 31; *kut-anneh*, thou holdest me up, Ps. 73, 23; *wut-annun wusset-ut*, she caught him by the feet,

annún, annin—continued.

2 K. 4, 27; imperat. *anin wussukqun-at*, take (him) by the tail, Ex. 4, 4; suppos. *noh anám-woh anunont wehtauog-ut*, he who a dog takes by his ears, Prov. 26, 17.

annuneks, n. an ant, pl. *-sog*, Prov. 6, 7; 30, 25. Cf. **anéqus* (Abn. *anikwæss*), chipmunk.

[Del. *e li cus*, pismire, ant, Zeisb. Mod. Abn. *al-ikwæ*, pismire.]

annunnwōnk. See *annimwōnk*.

***annuonk**, vbl. n. sneezing, C. Cf. **nanagkwōnk*, 'snorting', C.

anogku, v. i. he paints (beautifies?) himself, 2 K. 9, 30; *kut-ánogkem*, thou paintest thyself, Ezek. 23, 40 (*nut-annogkinum*, I paint, C). (Vb. adj. an. *anogkesu*, *anogquesu*, he is painted, appears fine.)

[Narr. (v. adj. an.) *anakéssu*, he is painted; pl. *aunakésuck*, they are painted. Abn. *eraghinañss*, il le faut mâtacher, peinturer, etc.; *ned-éraghi*, je me mâtache; *érags*, il se mâtache.]

anóqqs, n. an. a star; pl. *anogqsoq*, El. Gr. 9; 1 Cor. 15, 41; Job 22, 12; *mis-hánogkus* [*mishe anogqs*, great star], the morning or day star, 2 Pet. 1, 19. For *anóqqussu*, he appears, shows himself. In distinction from the sun, which rises or comes forth (*paspishau*) and sets (goes away, *wayau*), the stars appear in their places when the absence of the sun and moon makes them visible.

[Narr. *anóckqus*, pl. *anócksuck*; *mis-hánock*, morning star. Chip. *anáng*, Bár.; (St Mary's) *an-óng*. Del. *aránck* (Camp.); *alank* (Zeisb.). Modern Abn. *al-akws*, K. A.]

anóhke, annoke, n. ordure, dung, Job 20, 7; Zeph. 1, 17 (*annóhke*, C.)

[Abn. *arikkañ*, d'une odeur forte, comme de pourri.]

anóme, (it is) within, it is inside of, Neh. 6, 10; Ps. 122, 2: *en anóme*, in the innermost parts of, Prov. 26, 22, = *en anómút*, Prov. 18, 8; suppos. (or locat.?) *anomut*, when it is within or inside; 'adv. of place', within, El. Gr. 21 (*unnommíyeu*, adj. (?) within, C.); *wutt innom hog*, the inwards, entrails (within his body), Lev. 1, 9. In other dialects the primary meaning of *anóme* is 'below', 'under'.

[Abn. *arañmek*, dessous; *arañmá'kšé-*

anóme—continued.

mek, sous l'arbre. Chip. *anámaii* or *anáma'*, under, underneath, below, Bar. 460 (*pindjaii*, *pindj'*, in, within, inside of). Del. *allami*, *-iyey*, therein, in there, Zeisb. Gr. 175.]

anóhom, v. t. he sings (a song); imperat. 2d pl. *anóhomóck* . . . *anóhomáonk*, sing ye a song, Ps. 149, 1. With an. 2d obj. *-homáü*, he sings to (him); suppos. *-homont*, when he sings, he singing, Prov. 25, 20. Cf. *ketóhomom*. From *anó* (*annó*), he tells, and *óm*, he goes on telling, he narrates.

anóhque, a defective or unipersonal verb used as an adverb or auxiliary, does not admit of exact translation. It signifies, primarily, to correspond with, to be like in form, degree, extent, duration, etc. (cf. *ne-ane*, to be like in kind, of the same kind.) As an adv. it is variously translated 'as much as', 'as far as', 'as large as', 'in like manner', etc.: *ne anoohque* . . . *ne noohque*, as much as, . . . so much, Rev. 18, 7; *noh ne anoohque ussit*, he who so does ('hath so done this deed', 1 Cor. 5, 3); *nesahteagk ne anoohque kishkag*, the length of it corresponds with the breadth, 2 Chr. 3, 8; suppos. inan. *ne anukkenuk*, *pasuk ne anukkenuk*, 'of one size', one in extent, 1 K. 6, 25. See *nogque*.

[Narr. *tu anúckquaque*, how big?; *yó anúckquaque*, so far; dim. *yó anúckquaque*, so little way (hence); *tounúckquaque*, how far? Abn. *énašiši*, 'avec ressemblance d'une chose à une autre'.]

anótai (?), v. i. he revengeth himself, takes revenge, Nah. 1, 2; with an. obj. *-taüaü*, he takes revenge on (him), *ibid*. Vbl. n. *anótáonk*, revenge, 2 Cor. 7, 11.

anótawanshteunk, suppos. of *-shuh-teau*, when he takes revenge (by blood); an avenger of blood, Num. 35, 19, 21, 24.

anótawanshuhtéaen-in, n. agent. an avenger, he who revenges (by blood); *anótáon-*, Rom. 13, 4.

-antam, the characteristic and formative of verbs expressing mental states and activities. See *anántam*. [In the Delaware, *-elendam*, in verbs which "express a disposition, situation, or operation of the mind", Zeisb. Gr. 89.]

antoshau, v. i. he falls backward, violently or by mischance; pl. *-aog*, Is. 28, 13. See *ontanu*.

anúchuwan. See *anúchewan*, it overflows.

ánue, (it exceeds, surpasses) as adv. 'more, rather', El. Gr. 21; the sign of the comparative degree: *anue wunnegen*, (it is) better, Matt. 18, 8, 9; *anue onk nen* (object.), more than me, Matt. 10, 37.

[Quir. *arwe*, *arche*, *artche*, Pier.; *arche mési*, the greatest, p. 40; *arche*, 'chiefly', p. 40; in compos. *arwe*, *arwenúguot*, more noble; *arwenúngesee*, more excellent, p. 10; *arwe-kittamanchdsko*, most merciful, p. 41. Del. *allowiwi*, Zeisb. and for the superl. degree *eluwí*, most.]

anúhkau, v. t. he is superior to, better than, surpasses, Nah. 3, 8; *sun kul* —; art thou better than?, Nah. 3, 6.

[Quir. *arróokawah* and *árróokawá*, Pier. 10.]

anùm, n. a dog; pl. *anùmwoog*, Matt. 7, 6 (Narr. *aytm*; Nipm. *alùm*; Quinnip. *arím*, El. Gr. 2; R. W. 107). From *annumáü*, he holds with his mouth (*annu-n*, with *-maü* the characteristic of action performed by the mouth). [The Peq. *ahteah* (Abn. *atié*), is related to *adchu*, he hunts. Cf. Engl. hound (Gothic, *hunda*) and hunt.]

[Abn. *atié*, pl. *atak*; *aremss*, *-ssak*. Peq. *n'ahteah*, (my) dog, Stiles. Etch. *allomoos*. Del. *allum*. Chip. (St Mary's) *an'émooch*; (Sag.) *aw nee mouch*, dog (Sch.); *aním*, 'meandog', Bar. Miami *lám wah*. Menom. *ah naim*.]

anumwussukup, **-sikkup**, **-kuppe**, n. a willow tree, Ezek. 17, 5; Is. 44, 4; Job 40, 22 (*-sukuppe*, Mass. Ps.).

anun. See *ánin*.

ánupáe, **aneu-**, as adj. and adv. overflowing, Is. 28, 18; with *sokanon*, an 'overflowing shower', Ezek. 13, 13; *noh pish anúpado*, 'he [it] shall overflow', Is. 8, 8. See *anúchewan*.

ánussehheau, **anisheau**, v. caus. an. he corrupts, makes corrupt. From *ánue*, or *ánin* (q. v.), it rots, becomes corrupt, with *-sh* of derogation: *ánush-édog wuhhogkauh*, they corrupt themselves, Ex. 32, 7; suppos. 2d pl. *ánishédg*, when you are corrupted, corrupt yourselves, Deut. 4, 24. With *inan*.

ánussehheau, **anisheau**—continued.

subj. *anisteau*, (it) corrupts (it), 1 Cor. 15, 33.

ánútchuan. See *anúchewan*.

ánuwodt, as adv. too much, more than enough, Ex. 36, 7, = *ánue woh adt*, Ex. 36, 5.

ánuwutchuwan [= *anúchuwan*], it overflows, Ps. 78, 20. See *anúchewan*.

anwohhou, n. a staff, 1 Sam. 17, 40; Is. 10, 15; pl. *-hounash*, 1 Sam. 17, 43.

[Narr. *wuttánho*, (his) staff. Abn. *añbadéhsn*, *báton* (*ned'añbadéhsi*, je m'appuie sur (quelque chose) en marchant).]

anwóhsin, v. i. he rests himself, takes rest, Ex. 20, 11; 31, 17 [*nut'annúwos-sumweh nuhhog*, I rest myself, C. (bad)]; imperat. 2d pl. *-sinak*, rest ye, Mark 6, 41; *utloh adt anwóhsik* (suppos.), whereon he resteth, Job 24, 23. Vbl. n. *-sinóónk*, resting, rest, a resting place, Num. 10, 33.

[Abn. *aréséssin*, il se repose, aiant travaillé.]

áohkeomco[s], n. a hornet, Josh. 24, 12; *áohkéaumaus*, bee, Ps. 118, 12 (but 'hornet' is transferred, Deut. 7, 20, and 'bees-og', Judg. 14, 8, etc.); *ohkeom-mas-og*, bees, C.; *aohkeomuas*, Mass. Ps. Cf. *ahámaquéuük* (*ohhomaquesuuk*, C.), a needle or pin.

[Del. *amolé*, a bee, wasp, Zeisb.]

áóhsuhqueatí. See *hósekóeu*.

aongkoue. See *ongkoue*.

áoque, **acohque** (?), v. i. he is against, or opposed; he is an adversary; *howan aoque*, who is my adversary? Is. 50, 8; suppos. *noh ayeuqueük*, he who is adverse, an adversary; pl. *-queagig*, Neh. 4, 11. See *ayeuhleau*; *ayeühkonatí*.

apehtunk. See *appohteau*, it remains or rests in.

***apóme** (Narr.), n. the thigh; pl. *-mash*. See *mehquau*; *mobpee*.

[Chip. (St Mary's) *bwaum*; (Mack.) *bawm*, Sch. II, 458. Del. *lu uch poa me*, the middle of the thigh, Zeisb.]

appahquósu. See *appuhquósu*.

appappin, **ahp-**, v. i. he sits upon (it); *wutahpappin*, she sits on it, Lev. 15, 20; suppos. *ne appapit*, that whereon he sits, Lev. 15, 22, 23, 26. Augm. of *appin*.

[Chip. *ahpahbewin*, a saddle, Sum.]

appéh, ahpéh (-han), n. a trap, a snare; Is. 8, 14; 24, 17; Job 18, 10; pl. *-hanog*, *-heonog*, 2 Sam. 22, 6; Job 22, 10. From *pahheau*, it waits for (?) (*n'uppaih*, I wait for him, Ps. 130, 5). Cf. *ohppeh*.

[Narr. *apè*; pl. *apèhana*, traps; *wusk-apèhana*, new traps. Cf. Cree *appit*, 'tobacco bag'.]

appesettúkquassin (?), he kneels; caus. + *heuh*, he made them kneel, Gen. 24, 11; (v. i.) rest on their knees; to kneel on his knees, 1 K. 8, 54; 2 Chr. 6, 13, etc.

appesetukquassin, (-un), v. act. intr. he kneels, bows the knee; imperat. 2d pl. *appesetukquassinok*, bow the knee, Gen. 41, 43.

appin, n. a bed (a place to sit or rest on), Lev. 15, 28; Is. 28, 20; *wut-appin*, his bed, Cant. 3, 7 (as a verb, *na wut-appin*, he sits down there, Ruth 4, 1). See *appappin*, *áppu*.

[Abn. *éssókábsón*, lit. élevé de terre; *apón*, lit qui ne l'est pas. Chip.: "To each person who is a member of the lodge-family is assigned a fixed seat, or habitual abiding place, which is called *abbinos*."—Sch. II, 63. Del. *ach pi ney*, a place to sleep on, Zeisb.]

appohteau, it remains or rests in.

[NOTE.—It was the intention of the compiler, judging from his reference under *apehtunk*, to complete the definition of the term *appohteau*, but aside from a marginal note in pencil no reference to it is made in the manuscript.]

apposau, apwósu, op-, v. i. he roasts, bakes; pass. it (an. subj.) is roasted, Prov. 12, 27; Is. 44, 16; 1 K. 19, 6 (*apwósu*, roasted; *apposish weyaus*, roast the meat, C.). See *apwóu*.

[Del. *ach pus si*, Zeisb.]

áppu, v. i. (1) he sits; *nut-ap*, I sit, Ezek. 28, 2; pl. *appuog*, they sit, Ps. 119, 3; suppos. *ken ápean*, thou that sittest, Jer. 22, 2. (2) he rests, remains, abides (*μένει*), Ps. 10, 8; 1 John 3, 14; imperat. *apsh*, pl. *apek*, *apegk*, Gen. 22, 5; 1 Sam. 19, 2; Matt. 10, 11; suppos. *noh apit*, he that abideth, who remains (*ὁ μένων*), 2 John 9 (*matta apéi*, 'he is not at home,' Prov. 7, 19). (3) he is, he continues to be, lives, in a state where rest or inactivity is implied: *toh kutapin*, where art thou? Gen. 3, 9; *na kutappin*, thou art there, Ps. 139, 8; im-

áppu—continued.

perat. *na apsh*, 'be there' (remain there), Ex. 24, 12; cf. 1 Sam. 19, 3; suppos. *ne apit*, where he was, Ex. 20, 21; pl. part. *neg apitcheg*, they who are, were, Ex. 7, 18, 21; Luk. 5, 7; *matta pish nut-áppu*, I shall not be, Job 7, 21. With *áppu* (he is at rest, or inactive) cf. *ayeu* (he is in place, posited), *ahteau* (he has himself, or is in possession; habet, se habet; see *ohtauundt*), *ussu* (he acts, is doing, agit), and *unnuin*, *wut-unnuin* (he is such as, or of the sort of): the verbs by which Eliot translates, with sufficient accuracy, the substantive verb of existence.

[Narr. *yo áppitche ewd*, let him sit here; *mat-apeu*, he is not at home. Abn. *ned-ápi*, je suis assis; 3d sing. *apsh*. Cree, *áppu*, (1) he sits; (2) he remains. Del. *w'dappin*, *achpin*, he is there in a particular place; suppos. *epit*, Zeisb.; *achpo*, he is at home, Zeisb.]

appuhquassumco (?), n. a pillow; pl. *-maunash*, Ezek. 13, 18; *appuhquassu-maun-it*, on a pillow, Mark 4, 38. See **abockquósin*.

[Abn. *psh'kshéimón*, coussin de tête; *psh'kshéin is*, ai cela pour cousin.]

appuhquau, v. t. he puts over (it) as a covering (e. g. of a floor, side, or roof); he ceils (it) with: *appuhquau anomuk-komuk mehtugquash*, 'he covered the walls on the inside with wood', 1 K. 6, 15.

appuhquósu, appah-, v. i. he covers, puts on that which covers; — *nashpe cedar*, he covers [the house] with cedar, and, pass., it is covered, etc., 1 K. 7, 3; suppos. inan. *ne ábuhquosik*, its covering, Cant. 3, 10. Hence *uppóhquós*, *obbohquos*, *abohquos*, n. a tent, the covering of a tent, a covert, Ex. 40, 19; Is. 4, 6.

[Narr. *abockquósinash* (inan. pl.), the mats with which the wigwam was covered. Chip. *ah-púk-we*, covering for a lodge.]

appúminneónash, n. pl. parched corn, 1 Sam. 17, 17; (*up-*) 2 Sam. 17, 28. From *apwóu*, he bakes or roasts, and *min-neash*, kernels or fruit.

[Narr. *aupúmineanash*, parched corn; *aupúminea-naw-saump*, parched

appúminneónash—continued.

meal boiled with water. Abn. *abimin-añnar*, blé groulé; *ned'abimíné*, *ned'abímisi*, je fais griller du blé d'Inde; j'en groule.]

appunnonneónash, n. pl. 'parched pulse', 2 Sam. 17, 28.

appuonk, vbl. n. sitting, a seat, Rev. 4, 41 (*appuonk*, a chair, C.).

apsin, v. t. he lies upon (it); suppos. *ne apuik*, that whereon he lies, Lev. 15, 20.

***apwonnah**, an oyster, C. See **oppone-naühock*.

apwóu, it is baked, roasted. See *ap-pósu*.

apwóu, -wau, v. t. an. he roasts or cooks (meat): *apwónat weyau*, to roast flesh, 1 Sam. 2, 15; also, as used by Eliot, v. t. inan. he bakes or cooks (bread or other inan. obj.): *apwóog petukqununk*, they bake bread (in an oven), Lev. 26, 26; *apwau petukqunneg*, he baketh (a cake of) bread, Is. 44, 15; 2 Sam. 13, 8; *pish kut-appón*, thou shalt bake it, Lev. 24, 5. See *apposu*.

[Rasles gives for the Abnaki several verbs expressing the mode of preparing animal and vegetal food, all of which, doubtless, had correspondences in the Massachusetts dialect, though these are not to be found in Eliot: e. g. *ned' abipesi* [= *net'apepesin?*], je fais cuire dans la cendre; *ne-bagas'ísn*, je fais cuire (v. g. de la viande); *ne-bagasse-mañk penak*, je fais cuire des poires de terre; *ned' abamégdélé*, je fais cuire sur les charbons; *ne-pesakšabamégdélé*, — à la broche; *ne-pesa'kgšabaññ*, je grille (v. g. un anguille, viande); *ned-abéšaññ*, je grille de la viande, sans broche; *nšéšéšéšéšéšéšé*, je rôtis, me servant d'une corde; *ned'apšsin*, *ne-pessagšabaññ*, etc., je rôtis avec une broche, etc.; *ned'abaññ*, je rôtis (v. g. un lièvre); je le fais rôtir, etc. [Cf. Del. *achpoan*, bread, Zeisb.]

***aquaunduut** (Peq.), n. the 'blue fish' [*Temnodon saltator*, Cuv.], Stiles. Cf. **osacóntuck*.

***aquène** (Narr.), n. 'peace', R. W.; a truce, cessation of hostilities. From *ahque* (*aquíe*, R. W.), he desists, leaves off, refrains.

aquidnet, at the island. See *ahquedne*.

šqut = *agquit*, (when he is) clothed. See *hogko*.

as. See *ash*.

asampamukquodt. See *assompamuk quodt*.

***asaúanash** (Narr.), n. pl. 'a kind of dice which are plumb stones painted, which they cast in a tray', R. W. 145, 146.

[Abn. *ésséšan-ar*, les grains du jeu du plat.]

áse-, in comp. words. See *hóse-*.

ásekésukokish, day by day. See *hóse; hósekóeu*.

asemuk, suppos. pass. part. of *usseü*: *ne asemuk*, that which is done, Eccl. 8, 17; pl. -*kish*, v. 16.

aséquam, v. t. he sews (it); — *o wush-konagk*, he sews new cloth, Mark 2, 21; *kut-ushquam*, thou sewest up, Job 14, 17 (*ushquamúnat monag*, to sew one's clothes, C.).

[Abn. *ned'askšasañ*, je couds chemise; *skšasañ*, il la faut coudre; *ned'askšámen*, je le couds (v. g. canot, item vestem, etc.).]

ash, **as**, adv. 'of continuance', 'still', El. Gr. 21; while, Mark 5, 35; Luke 22, 47 (*ash pamawadt*, 'while he yet spake'): *ash pamantam* [on], while I live, Ps. 63, 4 (*as pamontam*, Ps. 146, 2); *as yeu apesh*, 'while I have any being', while I remain here, Ps. 146, 2. (f. *asq*.)

[Narr. *as pumméwi*, 'he is not gone by', i. e., he is yet going. Micm. *echk*, lorsque, pendant que. Chip. *ku mashi*, *mashi nánge*, not yet; *bwa mashi*, before. Del. *es*, yet, Zeisb.]

šshabp, **šsháp**. See *hashábp*, a net.

***ashaúnt** (Narr.), a lobster, pl. -*teaüg*, R. W.; *au so hau nauc hoc*, lobster, Wood. Peq. *muschúndaug*, Stiles.

ashim (?), n. a fountain, Cant. 4, 12 (but elsewhere *tohkekom*). The nearest correspondence with this word found in any dialect of the Algonquian is Abn. *asiem nebi*, 'il puise de l'eau'; *ásihi ne'ni*, 'vas quérir, puise, de l'eau, soit du ruisseau, soit à la cabane'; *ned-a'sihibé*, 'je puise de l'eau, fonti vel fluvio.' Perhaps related to *assam-aü*, he gives nourishment to, he provides (?).

ashkon. See *askón*.

ashkoshqui, -ki; oshkoski, (v. i. it is) green; as adj. green, Ps. 37, 2; Jer. 17, 8 (*askosque*, C.): *ashkoshqukontu*, in green places, 'in green pastures', Mass. Ps., Ps. 23, 2; 'on the green grass,' Mark 6, 39; suppos. *oskoskut*, when it is green, Ps. 37, 2 ('the green herb'); inan. pl. *ashkoski-yewash*, Esth. 1, 6. Augm. of *aske*, q. v.

[Narr. *askáski*. Del. *asgask*, Zeisb.]

ashkuhquame, (it is) green, i. e. growing (of a tree, or of wood), Gen. 30, 37: *onat-uh askuhquam-ut*, 'like the green tree', Ps. 37, 35; *ut askunkquam-ut*, under a green tree, Deut. 12, 2; 1 K. 14, 23. See *askunkq*.

[Abn. *aresksak8*, arbre vert, qui ne peut bruler; *ska'k8r*, bois que n'est pas sec; (modern Abn. *ska-kwam*, green stick, K. A.).]

***ashónaquo** (Narr.), a cap or hat. See *hushanukaw*; **onkqueekha*.

ashpohtag, oshpohtag, suppos. of *ushpohteau*, (when it is) high or (when it) reaches up to; in height, from bottom to top, Ex. 37, 25; 38, 1: *ne ashpohtag*, the height of it.

ashpukquodt, spukquodt, it has the taste of, tastes of; suppos. *ne ashpukquok*, *ne spukquok*, the taste of it, its taste. See *spukquodt*.

ashpummeu, adv. as yet. See *ash*; *pummeu*.

ashpunadt, suppos. when it happens to, or befalls (him). See *ushpinaü*.

ashpunuk, suppos. of *ushpunnum*, when he lifts or hoists (it) up.

ashq. See *asq*.

ashqshónt, suppos. part. he who remains; pl. *-oncheg*, Ezek. 36, 3, 4.

ashqshunk, n. coll. the remainder, what is left. See *ishkont*; *sequanáü*.

ashqueteámuk, suppos. pass. inan. that which is left. See *sequiteaumuk*.

ashqunut, suppos. of *sequanáü*; *noh ashqunut*, he who is left, who remains; pl. *-utcheq*, Neh. 1, 3.

ashquosh, pl. of *ashq*. See *asq*.

asinnekóús, assunekóaz, has-, n. a thorn, thorn bush, Is. 34, 13; Ex. 3, 2; Prov. 26, 9; Ezek. 28, 24; pl. *-kósoq*, thorns, Gen. 3, 18. From *hassunne* and *kóús*, stony (i. e. very hard) briar.

aske, (it is) raw, not cooked or prepared for food (*askin*, C.): *askeyáús* [*askeyáús*], raw flesh, 1 Sam. 2, 15. The primary signification is, not yet (see *asq*); not yet mature, green (whence *moskeht*, grass, etc.); not yet fitted to be eaten, raw.

[Narr. *askún*, it is raw. Abn. *skié*, crud; *skisi*, crument, on le mange cru; *skihan* (an.), cru. Del. *askiwí*, raw, Zeisb. Gr. 104; S. B. 14.]

askéquttum, n. a snail, Lev. 11, 30; Ps. 58, 8.

askkuhnk. See *askunkq*.

áskon (?), n. a horn (?), 2 Sam. 22, 3; Ps. 75, 4; 1 K. 1, 29: *wut-askon*, his horn, Ps. 112, 9; pl. *áskonog*, Dan. 7, 8 (*weween*, horn, C.). Cf. *muskon*, a bone.

askón, ashkon, n. an undressed skin, a raw hide, Lev. 8, 17; 9, 11; Gen. 27, 16; *áskon*, Ex. 29, 14 (*oskón*, C.); *wutaskon*, his hide, Lev. 4, 11; pl. *-naog*. From *aske*; *askún*, it is not yet (prepared). Cf. *ohkan*.

[Del. *askchey*, Zeisb.]

askonemes (?), n. dim. a little horn, Dan. 7, 8.

askoak, n. a serpent, pl. *askoakog*, Gen. 3, 1; Deut. 8, 15. ("Snakes divers; . . . the general Salvage name of them is *ascowke*."—Morton's N. E. Canaan, b. 2, ch. 5.) *ashkoak*, Mass. Ps., John 3, 14. See *ahk*; *seétkq*.

[Narr. *askúg*; *móaskug*, a black snake. Abn. *sk8k*, pl. *sk8gak*. Peq. *skeogs*, Stiles. Chip. *kenahbeg, J.*; *ginebig*, Bar.; (St Mary's) *ke náí bik*, Sch. Del. *achgook* (cf. *schahachgekhanu*, v. adj. long, straight, striped), Zeisb. Gr.]

askotasq, n., pl. *-asquash*, Num. 11, 5, where it is put for 'cucumbers'; *mon-askotasquash*, 'melons', ibia. (but *máon-asketámuk*, 'cucumbers', 'or a raw thing', and *ohhosketámuk*, 'watermelon', C.) From *-asq*, n. generic for that which is eaten raw or green, with *askeht*, green (in color); green-colored fruit which may be eaten raw or unripe. "*Isquoutersquashes* is their best bread in summer when their corn is spent; a fruit like a young pumpkin."—Wood's N. E. Prospect, b. 2, ch. 6. See *asq*.

askotasq—continued.

[Narr. *askútasquash*, "their vine apple, which the English from them call squashes, about the bigness of apples, of several colors," R. W. Chip. (Gr. Trav.) *ashketuhmo*, melon; (Saginaw) *esh-ke-tah-mo*, Sch. II, 462. Shawn. *yesketahmáikee*, melon [cf. *ohhokettimuk*, C. supra]. Del. *chaskítamank* (pl.), watermelons, Zeisb.]

askuhhum, v. t. he waits (and watches) for (it), pl. *-humwog*, John 5, 3; imperat. 2d pl. *-humak*, watch ye (it), Ezra 8, 29.

askuhwheteau, v. i. he keeps watch, watches, 1 Sam. 4, 13; *nut-askuhwheteam* (*-askúteam*, Ps. 102, 7), I watch; imper. 2d pl. *-teagk*, watch ye, Mark 13, 35, 37. Adj. and adv. *-teae*, of watching (with *komuk*, a watch tower), Is. 21, 5. Vbl. n. *-teakonk*, watching, a watch. N. agent. *-teaten*, a watchman, Ps. 90, 4; Judg. 7, 19.

***askun** (Narr.), it is raw. See *aske*.

askunkq, **askkuhnk**, n. a green tree, Ezek. 17, 24; 20, 47; cf. *kishkunk*; *musakonk*.

askuwhekonati, v. t. an. (with characteristic of continued action) he habitually watches or is a spy upon (him).

asokekoteámw, v. i. he is a deceiver, (habitually) deceives; suppos. *noh asokekoteamwú*, he who deceives, Job 12, 16. (*nut-asokekoteam*, I cheat, C.) Vbl. n. *-amakonk*, *-aumakonk*, deceiving, deceit, craft. N. agent. *-amawen*, a deceiver, one who is crafty, Job 5, 12; 15, 5.

[Narr. *kull assokakómme*, you deceive me.]

asokekómaw, v. t. an. he deceives, cheats (him), John 7, 12; suppos. *noh asokekomeant*, he who deceives (another), Prov. 26, 19; pass. *noh asokekomeit*, he who is deceived, Job 12, 16.

ascotu, v. i. he is foolish, ignorant, simple, Prov. 14, 15, 18; 17, 7; pl. *-uog*, Is. 56, 10. Vbl. n. *ascotuonk*, folly.

[Narr. *assótu* and *assóko*, a fool. Abn. *azsgsañgan*, folie; *assghi*, il est fou, il n'a point d'esprit.]

aspuhquaetú. See *ushpuhquaetú*.

asq, **ashq**, **asquam**, not yet, before that, Jer. 1, 5; 1 Sam. 3, 7; Luke 22, 34. Opposed to *ánue*, further, more than. It is the base of *aske*, **askun*, it is raw or not prepared for food: *ashkoshki*, green; *wuske*, young, new. In composition it serves as the n. generic for whatever is eaten or otherwise used when green or immature; not yet ripe; pl. *asquash*, whence our 'squash.' See *askotasq*.

[Narr. *asquam*, not yet; *as pumméwi*, he is not gone by; *askun*, it is raw. Abn. *éskítamek sa'sasé*, melon d'eau, qu'on ne fait pas cuire. Micm. *echk*, lorsque, pendant que; *echkshmenahh*, au-paravant. Cree *numma éskwa*, not yet. Del. *esquo*, *esquota*, not yet, Zeisb. Ill. *escsa*, not yet.]

***asqhuttoche**, whilst, C. = *asq-uttache*.

assa[**au**(?)], v. i. to turn back: *matta nut-assacop*, I did not turn back, Is. 50, 5. See *assóushau*.

[Chip. *nind ajéta*, 'I draw (move) backwards,' Bar.]

assamaü, v. t. an. he feeds (him), gives (him) to eat, Ps. 136, 25; imperat. 2d pl. *assamak*, feed ye (the flock), Zech. 11, 4; 2d + 1st sing. *assameh*, give me to eat; *sohkomaü* [= *assohkomaü*], he goes on feeding, habitually feeds or provides food for (him); *nus-sohkomon* (suppos. when) I feed (the flock), Zech. 11, 7; imperat. 2d sing. *sohkomas nut-shépsaeméhog*, feed my lambs, John 21, 15. From *assamaü*, with characteristic (*ohk*) of continued action.

[Narr. *assámme*, give me to eat. Abn. *ned'a'samañ*, je lui donne à manger; *ned'a'sar*, je donne à manger. Micm. *eshemsey*, je donne à manger. Cree *ássamayoo*, he gives him food; *ássam-íssoo*, he gives himself food, serves himself.]

assau. See *assa*.

assepinum, v. t. he ties (it) together, binds up; imper. 2d pl. *assepinak*, bind ye (the tares, in bundles), Matt. 13, 30; = *wushpunnum*, q. v.

assishquttauog, n. pl. the Pleiades, or seven stars, according to Eliot, in Job 38, 31; Amos 5, 8; but R. Williams gives *shwishcullouwáuog* as the name of 'the golden meteward', i. e. the three

assishquttauog—continued.

stars in the belt of Orion, and this is more probably correct, the name signifying 'three fires', or a long wigwam in which there are three fires; *shwísh-cuttov*, R. W. 47, 80. See (Narr.) *chip-pápuock* under *chipappu*.

assôepôsu, **os-**, v. i. he slides or slips backward, Hos. 4, 16.

assompamukquodt, **asamp-**, (suppos. where he hides,) n. a hiding-place, a place of concealment: — *tut*, 'in a secret place,' 1 Sam. 19, 2; Jer. 23, 24; 'in a den,' Heb. 11, 38. Adj. and adv. *assompamukque*: — *ayeuonk*, hiding place, covert, Is. 32, 2.

[Abn. *sabkšāngan*, cache, espèce d'armoire dans un arbre, etc.]

assóúshau, v. i. he goes backward; *nut-assóúsham*, I go backward, Job 23, 8; *kut-*, thou goest backward, Jer. 15, 6; *assóúshaog*, they go backward, Jer. 7, 24 (*assuhshaog*, John 18, 6).

[Cree *assèche*, backward. Abn. *asé-tańńší*, d'une façon directement opposée; *ned-asé'tańńé*, je marche à reculons.]

a'ssownch. See **ausouch*.

assotamcoonk, n. a kingdom, Dan. 7, 27; Obad. 21; = *tahsotamcoonk*, q. v. Cf. *ketassot*.

assuhshau. See *assóúshau*, he goes backward.

assun. See *hassun*, a stone.

assunekôaz. See *assinmekóús*.

asuh, conj. disj. or (El. Gr. 22); *asuh mat*, nor, Gen. 21, 23; Matt. 5, 34, 35. Its primary meaning is 'after' or 'behind.' Perhaps related to *neese*, two.

[Cree *áche*, *áche*, else, other, alias; *égah*, or. Chip. *ishkwá-*, in comp. 'after, or the end of something'; *ajawaii*, behind. Del. *schí*, *schita*, or, Zeisb.]

asuhkatíati, v. t. an. he goes after (him), pursues, follows, Deut. 1, 36; pl. *-kau-óog*; imperat. pl. *asuhkiek*, follow me, 1 Cor. 4, 16; suppos. *noh asukiit*, he who follows, comes after, Eccl. 2, 18. With inan. subj. *asuhkom*, he goes after (it); pl. *asuhkomwog*, Jer. 2, 8.

asuhkaue, (it comes) after; as prep. and adv. after; *negonne onk nen . . . asuhkaue onk nen*, before me . . . after me,

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asuhkaue—continued.

Is. 43, 10. From *asuh* and *au*, with characteristic of continuing action or progress (-'k).

asumungquodt, **ussu-**, it smells of, has the smell or odor of; pl. inan. *-quodtash*, they smell of, Ps. 45, 8; suppos. *ne asumungquok*, what it smells of, its smell or odor, Cant. 4, 10; 7, 8; with an. subj. *wut-issumungquossu*, he smells of. Vbl. n. *-qussuonk*, his smell; *manontam ne asumungquok hogkoonk*, 'he smelled the smell of his raiment,' Gen. 27, 27. Cf. *matchemunguot*, *weetimungquot*.

át. See *adt*.

***atáuntowash** (Narr.), imper. 2d sing. climb (it); *nt'áuntawem*, I climb. See *wuttontaúäü*.

***ataúskawaw** (Narr.), pl. *-wáuog*, *-wáüg*, lords, rulers, R. W. See *ahtúshkouwäü*.

***ataboan** (Quir.), to pray, Pier. 59; *attdb-bowawunk*, prayer, *ibid.* 58, 59.

***attitáash** (Narr.), n. pl. 'hurtle-berries, of which there are divers sorts, sweet like currants,' R. W. 91. See *saútáuthig*.

[Abn. *sa'tar*, bluets frais, sans être secs (sing. *sa'té*); lorsqu'ils sont secs, *sikisa'tar* (*at'sitar*, les fruits sont mûrs; bons à manger). Narr. *saútaash*, 'are these currants [these berries are] dried by the natives.']

attóati. See *adtóäü*.

attuk. See *ahtuk*, a deer.

attumunnum, v. t. he receives (it); takes, as his own, from another; lit. takes in his hand (*-nnum*), Gen. 26, 12; suppos. *noh attumunuk*, he who receiveth, Prov. 29, 4; pass. inan. *ne attumunumuk*, that which is received, 2 K. 5, 26. With an. 2d obj. *attumunnumaúäü*, he receives (it) from (him).

[Cree *oótinum*, he takes it.]

au, **áu**, v. i. he goes thither (to or toward a person or place); opposed to *wom*, *am*, he goes thence (from a person or place), Gen. 26, 1; 33, 17; Ex. 4, 18 (*áui*, he is gone, Prov. 7, 19); pl. *auog* ('they journeyed', i. e. went on their way, Gen. 35, 5), Hos. 7, 11; imperat. 2d sing. *asuh*; 1st pl. *ontuh* (*otuh*, *aonotuh*, Mass. Ps.), let us go to; 2d pl. *ongq*, go ye, Matt. 21, 2; Josh. 2, 16; suppos. *uttoh ayóí* (*ái*, Mass. Ps.), whither

ai, ai—continued.

I (may) go, John 14, 4; *may ne áyoi*, the way in which I go, Job 23, 10 (but *abón*, as I go, as I went to, Acts 26, 12; *bón uttoh woh áoi*, going whither I may go, 2 Sam. 15, 20; *aúon*, if I go to, Ps. 139, 8); *toh áyóan*, where thou goest; *ne ayóan*, 'in thy way', as thou goest, Ex. 23, 20; suppos. 3d sing. and part. *ayont* (*aiont*, *abnt*), when he goes, he going, Jer. 41, 6; John 12, 35; 2d pl. *abóg*, when you go, Deut. 4, 5; 11, 8; 3d pl. *ne áahettit*, 'as they went', when they were going, Luke 10, 38 (with inan. subj. *auomæ*; *uttoh auomæ-uk*, 'whither it goeth', Mass. Ps., John 3, 8). From the root of this verb is formed, by prefixing *m'* (preteritive?), *m'ai*, *may*, a path; i. e. where there has been going (old Engl. gang).

ai or *uam* was used when going to or from a place which was spoken of without reference to the locality of the speaker; *peyaü* (he comes) and *monchu* (he goes) to or from the place of the speaker, or in which the speaker assumes to be; *amæü*, he absents himself, takes himself away, without reference to the act of going.

[Narr. *yð kutt áunan*, go (you) that way; *yð ánta*, let us go that way. Chip. *nind-ehah*, I go (John 11, 11); pret. *ke ezháh*, he went to (2, 12); suppos. *azháyon*, whither I go (8, 14; 14, 4); *azhahwahnán*, whither thou goest (14, 5). Abn. *nemañ neda*, je vas là; *nemañtsi*, je vas, je m'en vas. Del. *eu* or *wæu*, he goes (thither, to a place); suppos. *aane*, if I go; *ate*, if he goes; part. *eyat*, going; imperat. *aak*, go ye.]

***aücü** (Narr.), a little cove, or creek, R. W. See *kuppi*.

audcháonk. See *adchäü*.

audtä. See *aitah*.

***aúhaqut** (Narr.), a mantle. See *hogkæ*.

***aukeetsámitch** (Narr.), spring or seed-time, R. W. 69.

***aúmanep** (Narr.), a fishing line, pl. *-napeash*, R. W. 104.

[Del. *a ma na tac*, Zeisb.]

***aumaü** (Narr.), he is fishing, 'is gone to fish'; pl. *aumaüog*, they fish; *nt áúmen*, I am fishing; suppos. pl. *aumach-ick* (*omácheg*, El.), they who fish, fishermen. (N. agent. *ómaen*, pl. *-enuog*,

***aumaü**—continued.

fishermen, El.) This verb signifies to fish with hook and line. It is not used by Eliot except in the participial *óma-cheg*, and the derived n. agent. (Cf. *neótamóggquam*, I go a fishing.) Its base is *óm* (*aum*), a fishhook (Matt. 17, 27), primarily a verb signifying 'he takes fish,' or simply 'he takes' (cf. *amàunum*, he takes, with his hand etc.), which in the suppos. has *amaik* (*ámmág*, *ómámág*), 'when he takes,' and pass. 'what is taken'; pl. *ámágguog*, *ómágguog*. This suppos. or participial serves in composition as a noun generic for 'fish taken by the hook,' and (in the singular) for a place of taking fish, 'fishing place'; and it was used by Eliot, in a wider sense, for all fish, as *kehtah-han-ámaquog*, sea-fishes, Num. 11, 22; *mogk-ómámáquog*, great fishes, John 21, 11; *how-amag-qu*, (objective) to any fish, Deut. 4, 18. See *namohs*.

[Abn. *ned-añmé*, je pêche à l'hameçon; *añmé*, il pêche, etc.; *añmañgan*, on pêche là, il y a pêche. Del. *a-man*, fishhook, Zeisb.]

***aumsü-og** (Narr.), n. pl. a fish somewhat like a herring, R. W. See *ómmis*.

áunag, ónag, unnag, suppos. of *unne*, q. v., if it be so, when it is so; *ne aunag*, *ne aunak*, that which is (i. e. when it is) so or thus; pl. *nish aunagish*, *-kish*; used substantively for event, occurrence, action; what is to be, or may be, so, or in such manner: *wame ne aunag papaume ayewurttuonk*, 'all the things concerning the war', 2 Sam. 11, 18; *uttoh aunak*, 'how the matter may fall', Ruth 3, 18; *pusuk ne woh aunag*, 'one thing is needful', must be so, Luke 10, 42; *ne áunak*, 'the color of it', i. e. its appearance, likeness, Num. 11, 7; Ezek. 1, 16. Negat. *matta áunanogk*, 'if it were not so', John 14, 12, = *matta unanog*, Judg. 9, 15 (*neánag*, such, C.). As prep. according to, after the manner of. See *nan*; *neane*; *nnih*.

***aunakésu**, he is painted. See *anogku*.

aunchemcokaü, unnaunch-, v. i. he tells news, bears tidings, relates, communicates information; pl. *-kaog*, they told the tidings, 1 Sam. 11, 4; *pish kut-aunchemcokom*, thou shalt bear tidings,

aunchemokau, unnaunch—cont'd.

2 Sam. 18, 20. With an. obj. *-okaüaü*, he bears tidings to, tells news to (him); *nuttinaunchemokauondoh wunnaunchemokauonk*, I told them good news, 'I communicated to them the gospel', Gal. 2, 2. Vbl. n. *-okaonk, -okauonk*, news, tidings, 2 Sam. 13, 30; 18, 25, 26 (*achmawonk*, news, C.). Continuative of *aunchemau* (*-maw*), he tells, gives information.

[Narr. *aunchemokaw*, tell me your news; *awaun mesh aunchemokau*, who (has) brought this news; *tockete-äunchim*, what news (do you tell)? Cree *âchemoo*, he relates. Abn. *kégâi aritañgâat*, quelles nouvelles dit on? *âritañgâat*, bonnes nouvelles; *añsemâ*, il en dit, il en raconte.]

***aunckuck** (Narr.), pl. *-quüuog*, 'heath cocks', R. W. Pinnated grouse, prairie hen (*Tetrao cupido*, Wils.?), formerly common in Massachusetts. From *anogku* (*anakësu*, R. W.), he paints himself, or is painted(?).

auohquäeu, at the end, or extremity. See *uhquäeu*.

auskomuwat, autisk-, v. t. an. he chides, reproves, scolds (him). Vbl. n. act. *auiskömuwaonk*, chiding, reproof given; pass. *auiskontuonk*, being reproved, reproof received, correction, Prov. 15, 10; 27, 5.

***ausounch, a'sowunch**, (Peq.) n. a skunk, Stiles. See *squnck*.

[Abn. *ségañkâ*, bête puante.]

***äisup** (Narr.), pl. *-pännog*, the raccoon, R. W.

[Abn. *läsebanes*, 'chat sauvage', Rasles; modern Abn. *asban*, raccoon, K. A. Del. *nachenum*, raccoon; but *espanni-minschi*, 'raccoon wood, yellow wood', Zeisb. S. B. 66. Chip. *asseeban*, Long; *ai'se bun*, Sch.; *aasebun*, Sum.]

***äütah, audtä, äütawhun** (Narr.), the apron or covering worn in front, R. W.; for *adtau*, he hides; and (caus.) *adtaheau-un* (*adtahwun*), hidden. Cf. *adtahtou*. Eliot has *nish wut-adtahwunuhkonnoash*, (of) these they made aprons, Gen. 3, 7; i. e. things which continue to (or permanently, *uh-k-*), hide.

auwakompanonk, vbl. n. torment (endured or suffered), Rev. 18, 7. See *onkupnanittuonk*.

auwakompanau, v. i. he suffers torment, is tormented. Adv. and adj. *auwakompanäe ayeuonk*, the place of torment.

auwakompunnassu, v. i. (act.) he inflicts torment, he tortures.

auwaköntowáonk, áiuhk-, vbl. n. groaning, Ps. 6, 6; 38, 9.

auwassu, auwósu, áwossu, ou-, v. i. (adj. an.) he warms himself, Is. 44, 15, 16; Mark 14, 54; John 18, 18; *nut-awwás*, I am warmed, Is. 44, 16 (*auwá-sish*, warm thyself, C.).

[Narr. *auwá-sish*, warm thyself. Abn. *asásâ*, il se chauffe. Del. *a vos si*, warm yourself, Zeisb.]

auwépin, v. i. the wind ceases, Mark 4, 39; there is a calm (*auweppôhquot*, 'calm weather', when it is calm; *auweppü ahquompi*, a calm season; *ouweppinnüe*, calmly, C.).

[Narr. *auwépu*, a calm, (the calm of) peace. Abn. *asiben*, il fait calme sur la rivière.]

auwohhómooonk, áhhaoh-, áhhauwôh-, vbl. n. complaining, expressing of suffering, 'groaning', Ex. 2, 24; 6, 5.

auwohkon, v. i. it is used or made use of (habitually); of the fat of meat, etc., Lev. 7, 24; of a sword, Ezek. 21, 11 (*auwohkónat*, to use, to be used, to wear clothes out, C.).

[Del. *au wee ke*, to use, Zeisb.]

auwohkonche, awak-, adv. scarcely, hardly (with difficulty), Acts 14, 18, 1 Pet. 4, 18 (*auwohkónche*, hardly; *awókónche*, scarcely, C.).

áuwohkóntowáu, owohk-, v. i. he groans (aloud), Joel 1, 18; Rom. 8, 22.

auwohteasongash. See **ompategash*.

auwohteau, v. t. inan. he makes use of, uses (it); pl. *-läog muttinohkou*, they use the right hand, 1 Chr. 12, 2; — *yeu siogkawaonk*, they use this proverb, Ezek. 18, 2; suppos. *noh auwohteadt*, he who uses, the user, Deut. 18, 10. (*nutt-awohteam*, I use; *nutt auwohteam*, I wear, C.). Vbl. n. *auwohteauonk*, making use of, using; pl. *-ongash*, weapons, Gen. 27, 3; 1 Sam. 21, 8. (Cf. *ayeuh-teau*.)

auwósu. See *auwassu*.

awakonche. See *auwohkonche*.

***a'waumps, a'wumps** (Peq.), a fox, Stiles.

Ch

[Eliot did not use the letter *c*, "saving in *ch*, of which there is frequent use in the language," and he gave to *ch* the name of *chee* (with the sound of *ch* in *cheat*, *cheese*), Gr. 2, 3. Words written by R. Williams with *c* hard will be found under *k*.]

- chachepissûe**. See **chatchepissûe*, wildly.
- chadchabenum**, v. t. he divides (it), Job 26, 12. Freq. of *chippinum*, q. v.
- chadchabenumôonk**, **chacha-**, vbl. n. a (permanent or continuing) division, a bound-mark, Hos. 5, 10.
- chadchapenuk**, (when) he divided (to the nations), i. e. set the bounds, etc., Deut. 32, 8.
- chadchekeyeau**, v. i. he speaks vehemently; (used by Eliot for) he swears. ["The word we make for swearing signifieth to speak vehemently," Gr. 21.] More exactly, to be vehement; the freq. or augment. of *cheke-yeu*, it is violent, vehement. Imperat. *-yeuash*, swear thou, Deut. 10, 20; suppos. *chadchekeyeuadt*, if he swear, Lev. 5, 4. Vbl. n. *-yeuwôonk*, swearing, an oath, Lev. 5, 4. See *chekee*.
- châgohtag**, **chik-**, suppos. of *chikohteau*, it burns.
- châgwas**, **chaugwas**, pron. interrog. and relative, what, Matt. 5, 46; 6, 25. See *teagwas*; *teagwe*.
[Quir. *chagwun*, that which; pl. *chawgunash*, Pier. Abn. *kégâ'âs*, qu'y a-t-il? qu'est-ce que c'est?; *kégâ' kesi*, que veux tu dire? Cree *kékoo*, what? *kékwan*, something, anything, whatsoever, what? Chip. *kágo*, what? anything, etc.]
- ***chah**, interj. fie upon it! C. See *quah*.
[Cree *eh! chè!* 'expressive of surprise and disappointment.' Chip. *sè*, shame! pshaw! Bar.]
- chahquôg**. See *chohquôg*, a knife.
- chanantam**, v. i. he doubts, is doubtful; *-tamwog*, they doubt, Matt. 28, 17 (*nutchânântam*, I doubt; *ahque chanantah*, do not doubt me, 'you may take it for granted', C.).
- ***chanissahau**, v. i. he reels or staggers (like a drunken man), C. Vbl. n. (augm.) *chachannishhaonk*, staggering, reeling.
- chansomps**, n. 'the locust', Joel 1, 4; 2, 25; pl. *-suog*, 2 Chr. 6, 28; but 'grasshopper', Judg. 7, 12; Jer. 46, 23; Nah. 3, 17. Cf. *quaquequeshout*. The word 'locust' is transferred without translation in Lev. 11, 22; Matt. 3, 4. *chansomps*, locust, Mass. Ps., Ps. 78, 46; *chân-sops quashau*, 'a grasshopper jumps', C. [Abn. *tzaïres*; pl. *-sak*, sauterelles, Rasles; *chôls*, cricket, K. A.]
- ***chatchepissûe**, **chach-**, adv. wildly; *chatchepissu*, [he is] wild (?), C.
- chaubohkish**, 'except, or, besides', El. Gr. 22; 1 K. 10, 15; Judg. 8, 26. From *chippi*, separate, apart. (Is it primarily a plural? *nish chaubuk-ish*, these things apart?)
- chaugwas**. See *châgwas*, what.
- chauohpuhteau**, v. caus. inan. he puts it in water; imperat. *chauohpuhteah om*, 'cast thou [into the water] an hook', Matt. 17, 27.
- chauopham**, v. t. he puts into water; hence he seethes or boils (it): — *weyaus*, he boiled the flesh, 1 K. 19, 21. Cf. *touopham*.
[Narr. *chowrophômmîn*, to cast overboard; *chowvophash*, cast (thou it) overboard. Abn. *tsaâ'pâ*, il est jetté dans l'eau.]
- chauopsheau**, v. i. he falls into the water (by mischance, *-sh*), Matt. 17, 15; *chauopshash*, 'be thou cast into [i. e. cast thyself into] the sea', Matt. 21, 21.
[Abn. *ne-tzaâ'pî'ra*, je tombe dans l'eau; *tzaâ'pî'rré*, il tombe, etc.]
- ***Cháuquaquock** (Narr.), Englishmen. See *Chokquog*.
- cheâouash**, **cheouash** (?), n. pl. branches or shoots (of a vine, Gen. 40, 10, 12).
- chechequnâti**. See *chequnâti*.
- ***checout**, **chequit**, n. the name of a fish (Labrusqueteage, Mitch.) From *choki*, spotted (?).
- cheeby**. See **chepy*.
- chéke**, **chéchéke**, adv. slowly, Prov. 14, 29; Neh. 9, 17; late (in the day or

chéke, chechéke—continued.

night), Ps. 127, 2. V. i. *chekeu, cheku*, it is late, a long time: *newutch cheku*, 'after a long time', Matt. 25, 19. See *chequnappu*, etc.

[Narr. *wussaume tátsha*, it is too late (in the day or night).]

chekee, adv. violently, Hab. 1, 9; Is. 22, 18 [*chekeyeu*, v. i. it is violent, vehement, forcible; frequent. and intens. *chadchekeyeu*; with an. subj. *-keyeäu*, q. v.]; *chekee usseonk*, doing violently, an act of violence, Is. 59, 6; (*chekewäe*, forcibly, C.) See *chequnaiü*.

[Abn. *tsigañšiši*, malgré, à contrecœur; par force.]

chekeenhtuonk, vbl. n. pass. for *-iltuonk*, violence (suffered), Hab. 1, 3 (*chekeittinne-at*, to be compelled, C.?).

chekehéatü, v. caus. an. (1) he forces, uses force with or on (him). (2) he ravishes (her), 2 Sam. 13, 22; *wut-chekehé-uh*, he forced her, 2 Sam. 13, 14 (*nut-chekeyeu-wae*, I compel, C.).

***chékesu** (Narr.), the northwest wind; suppos. *chékesitch*, when it blows northwest, R. W. Cf. *wut-cheksuau*, northwestward. From *chekeyeu*, it is violent.

***Chekesuwànd**, n. pr. 'the [north-] western god', R. W.

cheketamoonk (?), vbl. n. rebellion, Prov. 17, 11 (*cheketamöe*, rebellious, C.).

chekham, v. t. he sweeps (it); *nut-chekham-un*, I sweep it, Is. 14, 23 (*nut-jeekham*, I wipe, C.). Suppos. inan. *chekhikunk*, (it sweeps,) a broom, Is. 14, 23 (*checonnachatöonk*, C.). See *jiskham*.

[Abn. *tsikkéhigan*, balai; *ne-tsikekékém-en šigšam*, je balaye la cabane. Chip. *nin tchigatáige*, I sweep; *tchigatáigan*, broom, Bar. Del. *tschikhammen*, to sweep; *tschikhikan*, broom, Zeisb.]

chekhatüsu, -ösu, v. i. act. an. he sweeps, is sweeping; pass. it is swept, wiped, Luke, 11, 25; Matt. 12, 44.

cheku, 'after a long time', Matt. 25, 19 [?].

chemáü, v. i. he paddles or rows (a boat); *menuhke chemáog*, they paddle hard, with exertion; 'toil in rowing', Mark 6, 48; suppos. *noh chemáü*, pl. *neg chemacheg*, they who paddle, who 'handle the oar', Ezek. 27, 29.

[Narr. *chémosh* (imperat. 2d sing.), paddle, row; pl. *chémeck*. Chip. *che-*

chemáü—continued.

mai, he paddles; imperat. 2d sing. *chimain* (*chemau*, a canoe), Sch. II, 387; *tchíman*, canoe, Bar. Del. *tschimacan*, a paddle, Zeisb.]

***chenauösüe**, adj. (an.) churlish, cross, Cott.

chenesit, (suppos. of *chenau*?) a dwarf, Lev. 21, 20.

cheouash. See *chéaouash*.

chepaiyeonk, vbl. n. freedom, Acts 22, 28. See *chippe*.

***chèpeck** (Narr.), a dead person. See **chepy*.

***chèpéssin** (Narr.), the northeast wind, R. W. See *wutchepwóiyeu* (in the east); *wutchepwosh* (the east wind). The cold northeast was perhaps assigned to *Chèpy* and the spirits of evil, as was *sowanü*, the pleasant southwest, to *Kautántowit*.

***chepewšukitaöog** (Narr.), v. pl. 'they fly northward' [i. e. to the northeast], R. W.; = *chepwoi-uhk-it aüog*.

chepiohke [*chippi, ohke*], n. the place apart, place of separation; *chepiohkomuk*, the inclosed place [*komuk*] of separation, hades, hell, Deut. 32, 22; Rev. 6, 8; 20, 13; Is. 14, 9. With locat. affix, *chepiohk-it, chepiohkomuk-qut*.

[Del. *tschipey-achgink*, 'the world of spirits, spectres, or ghosts', Hkw.]

chepiontup [*chippi, ontup*], n. a skull, Matt. 27, 33. Cf. *mishkonóntup*.

[Abn. *tsipanañtep*, tête de mort.]

chepisk. See *chippisk*.

chepshatü, v. i. he is astonished, amazed, frightened, Dan. 4, 19 (*chepshi*, Is. 50, 7); pl. *-áog*, Mark 5, 42; Job 32, 15; Dan. 5, 9. Adv. *chepsáe*, in astonishment, in amazement, amazedly, Ezra 9, 3; Ezek. 4, 16. Vbl. n. *chepshaonk*, astonishment, Deut. 28, 37; 2 Chr. 29, 8.

[Abn. *tsibaghinañgat*, cela est effroyable.]

chepshontam, v. t. he fears or is amazed at (it); pret. *nuk-chepshontamup*, I was astonished at (it), Dan. 8, 27.

***chepy, cheeby** (Peg.), 'evil spirit, or devil,' Stiles. "Abbamocho or *Cheepie* many times smites them with incurable diseases, scares them with apparitions and panic terrors," etc., Josselyn's Voy., 133. From a letter of Heckewelder's (quoted in 2 Mass. Hist. Coll.,

***chepy, cheeby**—continued.

x, 147) it appears that the corresponding Delaware word (*tshipey*) "had been made use of, even by missionaries, who knew no better," for "the soul or spirit in man"; a use, he adds, which "none of our old converted Indians would suffer." The word is, in fact, only another form of *chippe* (q. v.), it is separate, or apart; *chippeu*, (1) he separates or goes apart; hence, (2) he is dead or separated (from the living); pl. *chippeog* (Narr. *chèpeck*), they are separated, the dead; (3) a specter, ghost, or apparition of one deceased; something separated, and preternatural, as *manit* (from *ánue*) is something supernatural.

[Narr. *chèpeck* (pl.), the dead; *chep-assótam*, the dead sachem; *chep-asquáw*, a dead woman. Abn. *tsebišì*, séparément, Rasles (*chibaì*, ghost, K. A.). Del. *tshipey*. Nanticoke, *tsee-e-p*, ghost, dead man.]

chequit. See **checout*.

chequnappu, v. i. (1) he sits still, is at rest; (2) he keeps silence, he is quiet; pl. *-puog*, Judg. 16, 2; Ex. 15, 16; 2 K. 7, 4; imperat. 2d sing. *chekunapsh*, be still, Mark 4, 39; 2d pl. *-appek*, be ye still, Ps. 46, 10; *nanepaushadt chequnappu*, 'the moon stayed', Josh. 10, 13; and *nepauz chequnappeup*, 'the sun stood still', *ibid.* (*nut-chequnnap*, I am silent, C.) From *chéke* and *áppu*.

[Abn. *ne-tsikápi*, je me tais, taceo; *tsigíši*, sans rien dire, en silence.]

chequnaú, chechequnaú, v. t. an. he takes by violence from (him), he robs (him): *neg chechekqunukqueaneg pish chechequnaog* (pass.), 'they that prey upon thee will I give for a prey' (they who rob thee shall be robbed), Jer. 30, 16.

[Narr. *aquie chechegunnuwash*, do not rob me; suppos. pl. *chechegunnuwáchick*, robbers; pass. *chechegunnúttin*, there is a robbery committed. Abn. *tsigañšìši*, par force, malgré.]

chequnikompau, v. i. he stands still; pl. *-paog, -poog*, 2 Sam. 2, 23; imper. 2d sing. *chequnikompaush*, stand thou still, Josh. 10, 12; and indic. *chequnikompau*, (he) stood still, v. 13 [where it was mistaken for the preceding substantive, *nepauz*, 'sun,' by Adelong, who in the

chequnikompau—continued.

Mithridates (3 Th., 3^e Abth., p. 368) has given a place among words of the "Naticks, nach Elliott" to '*chequikom-puh*, Sonne.' Cf. *nanepaushadt chequnappu*, 'the moon stayed', v. 13]. From *chéke* and *-kompau*.

chequnussin, v. i. he lies still; *voh nutchequnussin*, I would lie still, Job 3, 13.

chequodwehham, v. caus. inan. he shaves (it) off, cuts (it) off (makes clean by cutting; caus. of *chekodtam*, v. t. inan.; cf. *chekham*, he sweeps or wipes); *chequodwehhamwog up-puhkukoash*, they shave their heads (with negat., Ezek. 44, 20). With an. obj. *chequodweyaheú nashpe chequodweyaheg*, he shaves (him) with a razor, Is. 7, 20 (*chequodwehquog*, razor, C.).

chequuttummo, v. i. he roars (as a lion or wild beast); pl. *-umwog*, Jer. 51, 38.

[Abn. *zaskadémš*, (le chien) jappe.]

chétaeu, v. i. it is stiff. As adj. — *missittupuk*, a stiff neck, Ps. 75, 5. Caus. inan. *chetauwehtau*, he stiffens, makes (it) stiff, 2 Chr. 36, 13. Intr. (adj. an.) *chetaúesu*, he is stiff, unyielding (*nut-chetaues*, I am stiff, C.).

chetanunaú, v. t. an. he supports (him); imperat. 2d pl. *chetanunak nóchumwesítcheg*, 'support ye the weak', 1 Thess. 5, 14.

chetimau, v. t. he compels (him), 2 Chr. 21, 11; *wut-chetim-o-ah*, they compelled him, Matt. 27, 32 (*nut-chetimúwam*, I am urgent, C.).

chetuhquab, n. a crown, Cant. 3, 11; Is. 28, 3.

[Abn. *tsí tokkšébiar*, parures, soit de cou, soit de tête.]

***chicháquat** (Narr.), it is day [-break], R. W. 67.

[Abn. *tsé'kšat*, il est jour, jour commence.]

***chichêgin** (Narr.), a hatchet, R. W.

***chíckot** (Narr.), fire (*chíkkoht*, C.).

From *chekee* and *ohteau*, it rages, is violent. See *chikohteau*.

chikkinásuog, n. pl. sparks of fire; with *natáe* (of fire), Job 41, 19; Is. 50, 11.

chikkup, n. a cedar, Is. 44, 14; pl. *-pog*, Ps. 148, 9 (*utchukkúppemis*, cedar, C.). Adj. and adv. *chikkupíe*, of cedar, 1 K. 5, 8.

chikkup—continued.

[Chip. *jingwák*, pine tree, Bar.; *shin gwaik*, Sch.]

chikohteau, v. i. it burns, as a fire or a torch, Ex. 3, 2; Deut. 5, 23; Jer. 7, 20; pret. *notau chikohtop*, the fire burned, Ps. 39, 3; suppos. *ne chágohtag*, that which burns, Gen. 15, 17. From *chekee* and *ohteau*, it is (by nature, inherently) violent, it rages, is fierce.

[Narr. *chíckot* (*chikkoht*, C.), fire.]

chikosum, chikkohsum, v. t. he burns (it), Ex. 40, 27; Is. 44, 16; with an. obj. *-saiü*; *wut-chikoss-oh*, he burned (him), Lev. 9, 11. From *chekee*, with the formative (*-sum*, an. *-saiü*) of verbs denoting the action of heat. Vbl. n. act. *chik-kósuonk*, a burning, Lev. 10, 6; Is. 9, 5; vbl. n. pass. *chikkósuwutthionk*, being burned, a burn, Ex. 21, 25.

chipappu, v. i. (1) he remains apart, separate, Prov. 19, 4; from *chippi* and *áppu*. (2) he is free, at liberty (i. e. separated or apart from any tribe, not the subject of any sachem); *chipappu awetauomonat*, she is at liberty to marry, 1 Cor. 7, 39. Cf. **chepy*.

[Narr. *chippápuock*, the Pleiades, i. e. they sit apart, form a group by themselves.]

chipohke, n. land not occupied; *en chipohk-it*, 'into a land not inhabited', Lev. 16, 22. From *chippe* and *ohke*, separate or free land.

***chippacháusin**, it divides (as a path where it forks), R. W. From *chippeu*.

chippe, *-pi*, (it is) separated, apart; *chippe ayeuonk*, the separate place, Ezek. 41, 13. Adv. and adj. *chippiyeue*, Ezek. 41, 12; 42, 1, 10, 13. [For derivatives see *chepy*, *chepiohke*, *chepiontup*, etc.] Vbl. n. *chipaiyeuonk*, separation, freedom. As n. a part, a portion; *piukque chippi*, a tenth part, Ex. 16, 36. Cf. *chonchippe*.

[Abn. *tsebiši*, *tsatsébiši*, *tzatzébiši*, séparation. Del. *tsipiwi*, *tspat*, separately; *tchétsch-pi*, asunder, apart, Zeisb.]

chippehtam, v. t. he makes (it) separate, keeps (it) apart, Num. 6, 2; with an. obj. *-ehtaiü*; suppos. *chapehtaiont*, Heb. 7, 26.

chippesu. See *chippissu*.

chippeu, v. i. he separates himself, goes apart, Num. 6, 12; Gal. 2, 12; suppos.

chippeu—continued.

noh chapit, he who separates himself; pl. *neg chapéchég*, Ezra 6, 21; Jude 19; freq. *chadchapeu*; with inan. subj. *-pemaw*, it divides, marks separation (or pass. is divided, Hos. 10, 2); imperat. *chadchapemawudj*, let it divide (one thing from another, Gen. 1, 6). As adv. *wu-chadchaube ponamun*, he put it dividingly or for separation, Gen. 1, 4. Perhaps this last form should be referred to a freq. or augm. of *chipappu*, q. v. See **chepy*.

chippi. See *chippe*.

chippinehteau, v. caus. (inan. subj.) it causes or effects separation. Vbl. n. *chippinutunk*, that which separates, a wall, Ezek. 42, 20 (a hedge, C.).

chippinetu, v. i. he is born free; *nut-chippenetip*, I was born free, Acts 22, 28.

chippinnin, n. a free man, Rev. 6, 15: *-inninnu*, he is a free man; *sunnummatta nut-chippinninnu-aw*, am not I free? 1 Cor. 9, 1; suppos. pass. *chapinninúmit*, when he is freed, 'being free', 1 Cor. 7, 22. Lit. a man apart, not subject to any sachem or master. Cf. *missinnin*, a captive.

chippinum, v. t. he separates (it), puts it apart. From *chippi*, with characteristic (*-num*) of action performed by the hand. Augm. *chadchaubennum* [= *chachippinum*], he separates permanently or authoritatively, establishes a division; with inan. subj. *-maw*, it establishes a division, it divides. Vbl. n. *-umawonk*, *-umáonk*, a dividing, a boundmark; *-awonk*, *-anawonk*, a separation of animate beings, a tribe, Judg. 21, 3; Heb. 7, 13. With an. obj. *chippinaü*, he separates or parts (them); imperat. 2d sing. *chippin*, Gen. 13, 9; pl. *-innok*, Num. 31, 27; suppos. *chapunont*, when he parts (them), Num. 6, 5; Prov. 18, 1.

chippipsk, chepisk, n. a [single or detached?] rock, or crag; for *chippi-ompsk*; *ut chippipskut*, on the rocks, Acts 27, 29.

[Narr. *machipscat*, a stony path; i. e. *may-chippisk-ut*.]

chippishinneuhtugk(?), n. a bush, Job 30, 7; Is. 7, 19.

chippissu, *-esu*, v. adj. an. he is separate, apart; pl. *-suog*, a people, a distinct race, Gen. 25, 23.

chippoteau, v. i. he is (habitually, by custom) separate; he keeps apart. Vbl. n. *chippotaonk*, a keeping apart, separation, Lev. 12, 5.

chipwuttanapwau, v. t. an. he kisses (him); *chipwoddam*, v. t. inan. he kisses (it); *wut-chipwuttanap-oh*, he kisses him, Gen. 27, 27; *wut-chipwoddam-unkquoh wussetash*, she kissed (to him) his feet, Luke 7, 38 (*nut-chipwuttanap*, I kiss, C.).

[Abn. *Stédamen*, il le baise.]

chishkham. See *jishkham*, he wipes (it).

chiskenitchóhhou, n. a towel, John 13, 5; that which wipes the hands, or with which the hand is wiped. From *chishkham* and *nutch*, with the inan. instrument. formative *-óhhou*.

***chógan** (Narr.), a blackbird; pl. *choganéuck*, R. W.

[Peq. *auchugyese*; *massoryan*, Stiles. Abn. *tsgheres*; *tsgheresk*, étourneau, Rasles; modern Abn. *chog-lüskur*, K. A. Del. *tchoquali*, blackbird, Zeisb.]

chogq, n. a spot, a bit, a small piece (for 'farthing', Matt. 5, 26). For *chohki* or *chúhki*, (it is) like a point or spot. Cf. *kodchuki*. Suppos. inan. *chohkag*, a spot, a blemish; *wompe chohkag*, a bright spot, Lev. 13, 4, 19.

[Cree, *chá-cháchagow*, it is striped.]

Chogquussuog. See **Chokquog*.

***chogset**. See **cachauxet*, under *K*.

chohchohkag (freq. of *chohkag*, a spot), that which is spotted, or marked with spots, Jude 23. See *chogq*.

chohchohkésu, v. adj. an. (freq. of *chohkésu*) he is spotted, blemished. Vbl. n. *-emunk*, a spot, mark, or blemish, Jer. 13, 23.

***chohchunkuttahham**. See *chuhchunkuttahham*, he knocks.

chohkésu, v. adj. an. (1) he is spotted; pl. *mohmæ chohkésuog*, they are thickly spotted, 'speckled', Gen. 31, 10, 12.

chohkésu—continued.

(2) he has a blemish, or deformity, Lev. 21, 21, 23. Suppos. *chohkesit*, when he is spotted; pl. *ney chohkesitcheg* (freq. *chohchohk-*), they who are spotted, Gen. 30, 32, 39.

[Del. *chi qua mi*, patched, Zeisb.]

***chohki**, (a point) a minute, C. (= *chogq*).

chohkōwaonk (?), vbl. n. a sting[ing], 1 Cor. 15, 55, 56; *chohkuhō*, a sting, C.

chohkushik, (suppos. as) n. 'a jot', a point, a speck, Matt. 5, 18; Luke 16, 17.

chohquòg, **chahquòg**, n. a knife, Gen. 22, 6; Judg. 19, 29; pl. *-gash* (cf. *kenh-quog*, a sharp knife, under *kēnai*); *kenag chahquòg*, a sharp razor, Ps. 52, 2.

[Narr. *chaitqock* (for *-quock*?). Abn. *ntsé'kšakš*, couteau; pl. *-agšr*. Menom. *ahshaykon*.]

***Chokquog**, **Chogquussuog**, n. pl. Englishmen, C. "*Englishmansog asuh Chohkquog*," title-page of Indian laws, 1709. "They call Englishmen *Cháu-quauquock*, that is, Knife-men", R. W. 51.

[Abn. *ntékšakš*, he has a knife.]

chonchippe, besides (praeter), Is. 44, 6, 8; 1 K. 22, 7. For *chachippe* (*chadchaube?*), as implying separation, 'that apart', besides. See *chippe*. The Mass. Ps. has *chippe*, 'save' (besides, excepting), Ps. 18, 31.

chōchōwāog, n. pl. quails, Ex. 16, 13 (but '*quailsog*', transferred, Num. 11, 31). See **paupock*.

chuh, interj. ho! look! *chuh*, *ken*, *qushkish*, 'ho! such a one [thou], turn aside,' Ruth 4, 1.

chuhchunkuttohám, v. t. he knocks at or upon (it); *nut-* —, I knock (at the door, Rev. 3, 20). For *chuh*, *chuh*, *quttuhham*, he makes a measured *chuh chuh*, or call of attention(?). Cf. (Narr.) *popowuttáhig*, a drum, R. W.

***chūnkō**, n. an oyster, C. See *oppon-enauhock*.

E

***eachimmineash**, n. pl. (Indian) corn, C. See *weachimineash*.

***eatawús** (Narr.), it is old, said of cloth; *eataúbana*, old traps.

ehhoh, interj. 'of exhorting or encouraging', El. Gr. 21, 22.

éhtái. See *áetai*, on (at) both sides.

eiantogkonatáu, v. t. an. he mocks at (him). See *bóntóhkonauonat*.

***eiassunck** and **wíaseck** (Narr.), a knife, R. W. Peq. *wiyauzzege*, Stiles.

eiyáne (*iane*, Mass. Ps.), of divers sorta

eiyañe—continued.

or kinds; all sorts of; of every kind; *mæche eiyañe wine*, 'store of all sorts of wine', Neh. 5, 18; *vame eiyañe*, all kinds of, Dan. 3, 15; *iyán-askehtuash*, many (divers kinds of) medicines, Jer. 46, 11. See *unne*.

eiyoñp, n. a male deer, a buck. See *ahtuk*.

en, prep. to, toward (after verbs of motion), Lev. 21, 6; Acts 10, 32.

-en, -ēñin, the formative of verbals denoting the active subject, male (nomen agentis), represents *-ninnu* (*nñin, enñin*, R. W.), a male, man. The second (*-ēñin = -ēñ-unne*) is the general or indefinite form, e. g. *adcha-u*, he hunts; *adcha-en*, he who is hunting, as distinguished from one who may be hunting or who habitually hunts (suppos. an. *noh adcha-nont*) game; *adchañnin* (pl. *-eninnu-og*), anyone who is hunting, some hunter; *usse-u*, agit; suppos. *noh dæ-it*, qui (quum) agit, or aget; n. agent. *usse-a-en*, ille agens. *usseaēñ-in*, qui agens. See **nñin*.

***ēñada** (Narr.), seven (*enutta tahshe*, M. V. Rec.).

***enewáshim** (Narr.), a male (beast). See *ninnu*; *nomposhim*.

***enln** (Narr.), a man. See **nñin*.

enneapeyau (**unne-**), v. i. he sojourns. Cf. *nanshpeyau*; imperat. *enneapeyauash yeu ohke*, 'sojourn in this land', Gen. 26, 3; *unneapeyonat*, to sojourn (here), Gen. 47, 4; suppos. part. (pl.) *áneapeoncheg*, (who are) strangers, sojourners, Lev. 25, 45; (sing.) *anyeapeont*, v. 40; *anea-*, v. 47.

enninneáonk, vbl. n. a pestilence, contagious or infectious disease; Lev. 13, 44, 46; Num. 11, 33; Jer. 29, 17 (*en ninnu-og*, ἐπι δῆμος, an epidemic?). See *wésausháonk*, the pestilence or yellow disease.

***ennomai**. See *unnomái*, a reason.

***eteaussonk** (?), pl. *-kash*, knives, C. Cf. **eiasunck*.

***ewò** (Narr.), pron. 3d sing. he, she; *awdun ewò*, who is that? *ewò manit*, this God; *ewò uckqushánchick*, they who fear him, R. W. See *yeuoh*; *noh*; *-w-*. It is properly a demonstrative.

H

hahanehtam, v. t. he laughs at (it), Job 41, 29; *-ehtaüü*, he laughs at (him), Job 9, 23; suppos. *ahanehtauont*, when he laughs at or mocks (him), Prov. 30, 17.

hahánu, ahánu (**-nou**), v. i. he laughs, Gen. 17, 17; 18, 12; Ps. 2, 4; *matta nut-ahanu*, I do not laugh; pret. *kut-ahánup*, thou didst laugh, Gen. 18, 15; *toh-wutch hahanit* (suppos.), wherefore does she laugh? v. 13; *ahquompi adt ahani-muk* (suppos. inan. or supine), 'a time to laugh', Eccl. 3, 4.

[Narr. *ahánu*, he laughs; pl. *-uock*; *tawhitch ahánean* (suppos.), why dost thou laugh? Menom. *ah-y-ah-nen*, to laugh. Shawm. *ah-yà-i-lee*.]

hahanuonk, ahán-, vbl. n. laughing, laughter, Job 8, 21; Eccl. 7, 3 (*ahhaná-onk, ahansháonk*, C.).

hashábp, hasháb, n. (1) a net, Micah 7, 2; Luke 5, 5; pl. *hashabpog*, Ezek. 47, 10; Hab. 1, 16 (*ásháp*, pl. *-appog*, C.). (2) vegetal fiber or fibrous material used for making thread or cord;

hashábp, hasháb—continued.

hashábpog, 'flax' (the plant, when in the field), Ex. 9, 31; *hashabp*, flax (prepared), Judg. 15, 14; 'tow,' Is. 43, 17; *hashabpe tuttuppun*, a tow thread, Judg. 16, 9; *hashabp-onak*, linen cloth, Mark 14, 51 (*hashaponag*, Ex. 35, 25). (3) a spider's web, i. e. net, Job 8, 14; Is. 59, 5. "Les sauvages racontent que ce fut Michabou qui apprit à leurs ancêtres à pêcher, qu'il inventa les Rêts, et que ce fut la toile d'araignée qui lui en donna l'idée."—Charlevoix, III, 282.

[Narr. *ashòp*, 'their nets;' *asháppock*, hemp; *masaúnock*, flax (Canada nettle?), R. W. Abn. *rhápe*, filets, rets; *s' tagðk*, espèce de chanvre dont on fait des rets (*taghenañk*, le chanvre). Chip. *assáb*, pl. *-big*, nets.]

hashabuhtugq, -bpuhtugq (?) (*hash-abpuhtugq*, flax-wood), n. stalks of flax, Josh. 2, 7; a distaff, Prov. 31, 19.

hashonukoo, n. a hat; pl. *hashonukoo-unash*, their hats, Dan. 3, 21.

[Narr. *ashónaquo*, or *saunketippo*, a cap or hat, R. W.]

hasinnekkóús. See *asinnekkóús*.

hassun, n. a stone; *hussun*, pl. *-nash*, El. Gr. 10; dim. *hassunēmes*, a little stone, ib. p. 12; pl. *-nash*, little stones, 'gravel', Prov. 20, 17. From a word signifying to pierce, to cut (?).

[Chip. *assin*, pl. *-nig* (inan.), Bar.; *ossin*, *assin*, pl. (an.) *-neen*, Sch. Cree *assinnee*; dimin. *assinnis*. Del. *achsun*, Zeisb.]

hassunekkóaz. See *assinnekkóús*.

hassunnek, -negk, n. a cave, Gen. 23, 17, 20. (That which covers? Cf. *hashanukaw*, a hat.)

hassunneutunk, n. a (stone) wall, Jer. 51, 44; Ezek. 13, 12.

***hawúnshech** (Narr.), farewell, R. W.

hennau, hennou, áhunou, v. t. an. he calls him (by a name or appellation; appellat. Cf. *ussowenau*, he calls him by his name, nominat); pass. he is called: *pish hennou Ishah*, 'she shall be called Woman', Gen. 2, 23; *pish hennau magobnin*, 'he shall be called Bountiful' (i. e. the Giver), Is. 32, 5; suffix form *wuttinuh*, appellat eum, he addresses him, he calls him: *David nagum wuttinuh* [= *wut-henna-uh?*] *num-Manit-tam*, 'David himself calleth him [my] Lord', Mark 12, 37; *toh kullehenit*, 'what art thou called?' Gen. 32, 27; *noh ahhenit* (*ahhunut*, Mass. Ps.) he who is called, John 9, 11; suppos. *áhunont*, when he calls, when calling (him), 1 Pet. 3, 6. Mutual or reciprocal *hettuog*, they call one another, they address one another, Gen. 11, 3. Vbl. n. *hettawonk, hettuonk*, mutual address, language, speech, Gen. 11, 1. See *ahenit*.

[Narr. *tuhéna* [= *toh hennau*], 'what is his name?' how is he called?]

hettam, v. t. inan. he calls (it); pass. *hettamun*, it is called [cf. *ussowettam*, he names (it); *ussowettamun*, it is named]; pl. *hettamwog*, they call (it), Ps. 49, 11; pass. *owesuonk hettamun*, his name is called, Luke 2, 21; *hettamun*, it is called, Gen. 2, 11, 14; Is. 56, 7.

[Narr. *tahéttamen* [= *toh hettamun*], what is this called?]

-hk. See *-'k*.

***Hobbamoco,** n. 'their evil God,' Lechford's Pl. Dealing, 52. "That we suppose their Devil, they call *Habamouk*," Capt. J. Smith (1631). "*Abamocho* or

***Hobbamoco**—continued.

Cheepie," Josselyn Voy. (See *chepy*.)

"In the night . . . they will not budge from their own dwellings for fear of their *Abamocho* (the Devil) whom they much fear."—Wood's N. E. Prospect, pt. 2, ch. 8. "Whom they [the Indians near Plymouth] call *Hobbamock*, and to the northward of us, *Hobbamogui*; this, as far as we can conceive, is the Devil."—E. Winslow's Rel. (1624).

-hog, -hogk, n. (1) body, corpus, that which is external or which covers the living man or animal. For *hogki* (it covers), or *hogkaw* (he covers himself, wears as covering). With impers. prefix, *muhhog*, the (any) body; pl. *muh-hogkawog*, El. Gr. 9. (2) the person; with the prefixed pronouns it has the force of ipse; *nuhhog* [*n'hog*], my body, or myself, ego ipse; *kuhhog*, thy body, thyself; *wuhhog*, his body, himself.

[Narr. *nohðck*, my body; *wuhðck*, the body (i. e. his body). Abn. *nhaghé, shaghé*, mon, son corps. Del. *hackey*, Zeisb. Cree *weyów*, the body; *ne-yów*, my body, myself.]

hogki, v. i. it covers, or serves as a covering; as n. *wuh-hogki*, pl. *wuh-hogkiash*, the scales (of a fish), Job 41, 15; suppos. *wuh-hogkiit*, if it have (that which has) scales; pl. *neg wuh-hogkiitcheq*, they which have scales, Lev. 11, 9 (with inan. or impers. subj. *wuhhogkiegig*, v. 10). So, *wuh-hogki*, a shell (*wohhogke*, C.). Cf. Engl. shell, scale; Germ. schale; Greek *κολεός, σκύλον*.

[Narr. *suckaihook* [*sucki-wuhhogki*], black-shell money, R. W. Abn. *Sarahághé*, écaille de poisson.]

hogkco, v. i. he clothes or covers himself; with inan. subj., it is a covering, it clothes; sometimes v. t. he wears (or is covered by) it, Prov. 23, 21; Ezek. 9, 2; Ps. 93, 1; imperat. 2d pl. *hogkaw*, 'put ye on', clothe yourselves with, Eph. 6, 11; suppos. an. *hogqut, áqut, agquit*, when he wears, or is clothed with, Ps. 109, 18; 68, 13; Dan. 12, 7; *ne áqut, agquit*, that which he wears, which 'is on him', Gen. 37, 23; 1 K. 11, 30. Vbl. n. *hogkawonk*, clothing, a garment, Num. 31, 20; Prov. 30, 4; pl. *-ongash* (*aukawonk*, C.). With a subst. expressing the thing worn or put on, *hogkunum*, v. t. he puts (it) on.

hogkō—continued.

[Narr. *acóh*, 'their deer skin', which serves for clothing [= *hogkō*]; *ocquash* [= *hogkush*, El.], put on; *aihaqut*, a mantle (i. e. what he wears). Del. *achgunnau*, he is clothed; *e hach quit*, his cloth; *e hach quink*, clothing, Zeisb.]

hogkōchin. See *ogkōchin*.**hohkōn**. See *ohkōn*, a dressed skin.

hohpaheau, v. i. (caus.) he humbles himself, 2 Chr. 32, 26; Ps. 10, 10; makes himself small (?). Cf. *péheau*, he makes him small, or low (see *pēü*); suppos. *howan hohpaheant*, whoso humbleth himself, Matt. 18, 4.

hohpau, v. i. he is humble; pl. *hohpōog* (indicat. for suppos.), 'the humble', they are humble, Ps. 34, 2; imperat. *hohpash*, 'humble thyself', be humble, Prov. 6, 3; suppos. *ahhohpácheq* [*hahpait*; pl. *hahpáitcheq*], Prov. 16, 19; *hohhohpácheq*, the humble, Ps. 10, 12. Vbl. n. *hohpáonk*, *hohpóunk*, humbling, humility, Prov. 15, 33; 22, 4. N. agent. *hohpaén*, one who humbles himself, a humble man, Job 22, 29. Adj. and adv. *hohpáe*, Prov. 16, 19 (*hohpæe*, C.).

hohtóeu, -**tóeu**, adv. ex ordine, in order, Acts 11, 4; 'from time to time', Ezek. 4, 10, 11. The primary signification of the verb is, 'it comes next', or 'in course'; *ne hohtóeu*, that which comes next, the second, = *nahohtóeu*, secondly (El. Gr. 21). With the formative (-*kin*) of verbs of growth, *hohtóekin*, he or it grows next, is next in growth; whence, probably, suppos. *noh adtóekit*, she who is next in age, 'a second daughter', Job 42, 14. Cf. *adtóekit*.

[Abn. *ítaši*; *éhésokké*, tour à tour; *ahaítšiši*, *ahaítteghikkši*, de plus en plus.]

***hōmes** (Narr.), an old man; pl. *hōmesuck*, R. W. [?]

[Abn. *nemšš-šmes*, mon grand père; *nšk-šmes*, ma grande mère, etc. Chip. *nimishómíss*, my grandfather, Bar.]

***hominey**. "They beat [the Indian corn] in a mortar and sift the flour out of it: the remainder they call *hominey*, which they put into a pot . . . with water, and boil," etc.—Josselyn's Rar., 53. Powhatan, *homony*, broken maize, Beverley. "*Homini*, which is

***hominey**—continued.

the corn of that country beat and boiled to mash."—Norwood's Voy. to Virginia (1649). "They live mostly on a *pap*, which they call *pone* or *homini*, each of which is made of corn."—White's Relation of Maryland (1633). From the generic for 'small fruit', 'berry', or 'grain', -*min-ne*, pl. -*minneash*, which formed part of all names given to prepared corn. Cf. Narr. *aupúmmineunash*, parched corn; *aupú minea-naw-saúmp*, parched meal boiled, etc.; *ucus-kokkamuck-ómene-ash*, new-ground corn; *eváchi-m'ne-ash*, corn, etc. Abn. *skáimíné*, il pile le blé; *skamšn-nar* (pl.), blé d'Inde (blé pilé).

***hōnck** (Narr.), a goose; pl. *hōnckock*, R. W.; the gray or Canada goose (*Anser canadensis*, L.). See *wómpatuck* (the snow-goose).

[Del. *kaak*, Zeisb.; *mæreck kaak*, gray goose, Camp. Abn. *kaákš(?)*. Peq. *kohunk*, Stiles.]

***hopuónck** (Narr.), a tobacco pipe, R. W. See *uhpōonk*.

***hoqusùn** (Narr.), a fishhook. See *uhquan*.

hóse-, **áse-**, in composition, is a distributive, signifying each in its turn, one after another in course: *áse-kesukokish*, day by day, in daily course, Gen. 39, 10; Matt. 6, 11; *áse-nompókish*, morning by morning, every morning, Ex. 30, 7.

hósekóeu, adv. in course; turn by turn: — *kesukodtash*, 'day unto day' (*kesukodash hohsuhkoeu*, Mass. Ps.); — *nukonash*, 'night unto night', Ps. 19, 2. Cf. *asuhkaue*, it follows, comes after; *áuh-suhque*, *áóuhque*, to and fro; *papaum-sheau áuh-suhque*, he walked to and fro, 2 K. 4, 35; *áóh-suhqueaü* and *ahaítšuk-queaü*, he goes to and fro, this way and that, Job 1, 7; 2, 2 (infin.); *ahaítšuk-queu unuhquáeu*, he looked this way and that, Ex. 2, 12.

[Abn. *éhésokké*, tour à tour; *éhésašiši*, de deux l'un; *éši*, à toute occasion, ainsi toujours de même.]

howaas, n. See *ódas*, a living creature; a live animal.

howan [*ewš-unni*, *ō-unni*], someone, anyone; **as** interrog. who? (El. Gr. 7); pl. *howanig* (*auwen*, who? *auwon*, *howan*, anybody, C.). In Prov. 14, 34, the adj.

howan—continued.

adv. form is used: *howae missinninuog*, any people.

[Narr. *awáun*, 'there is somebody'; *awáun ewd*, who is that? pl. *awanick*, 'some come.' Peq. *Waunnuzuk*, 'Englishmen', Stiles, i. e. 'some men', or 'who are these?'; *owanux*, Mason's Narrat. of Peq. War. Micm. *8en*, quel-qu'un, celui qui, etc. Abn. *ašenni*, quel-

howan—continued.

qu'un; *ašennaāga*, quel homme est-ce qui, etc. Del. *auween*; pl. *auwenik*, who are they? Zeisb. Gr. 176. Cree *ow'end*, pl. *owínekee*, who? whosoever; indef. *ow'euk*, someone, anyone. Chip. *awénen*, who? pl. + *ag*; *awíia*, one, somebody, anybody; *awéguén*, whoever, whosoever, I don't know who; pl. + *ag*.]

I

-i, postpositive, gives to the indicative present, which is in fact a preterit, the definite and limited force of the truly present or actual; e. g. *au*, he goes; *aii*, he is going, is now on his way, Prov. 7, 19; *sokanon*, there is rain; *sokenoni* (*sokenonni*, C.), it is now raining. Though this limited present is not noticed by Eliot in his Grammar, and is not often to be found in his translations, it unquestionably had place in the Massachusetts, as well as in other dialects of the same group.

[Abn. *é*, postposit. significat actualitatem actionis; *šgherainé*, il pleut actuellement; *šan*, il neige; *šané*, il neige actuellement, etc.]

ianáuwussu, v. adj. an. he is lean; pl. *-suog*, Gen. 41, 3; suppos. pl. (particip.) *-sitcheg*, v. 4. See *ónouwussu*.

iane. See *eyáne*.

ianussuog, suppos. pl. *ianussitcheg*, for 'swarms of flies', Ex. 8, 21, 24, 29; they are of divers kinds (?), all sorts of creatures (?).

in, (in fine comp. *-hen*, *-unne*) of the kind or manner of; *yeu in kah yeu in*, of this manner and of this, 'thus and thus', 2 Sam. 17, 15.

iógkōsishómō, v. i. — *onatuš néechip-pog-wul*, it 'distils as the dew', Deut. 32, 2; it moistens (?). Cf. *ogqushki*.

***ishkauaussūe**, (he is) envious; *iskou-oussūe*, enviously, C.

ishkont, conj. lest (El. Gr. 22), Gen. 38, 9; Luke 22, 46. For *ashqunuk*, *ashqunil*, there remains (*ne ashqshunk*, what remains, is left)?

ishkouanatuonk, vbl. n. envy, Prov. 14, 30. Cf. *jishanittuonk*, hatred, under *jishontam*.

ishpuhquáeu. See *ushpuhquáeu*, he looks upward.

ishquanogkod, **-kot**, (after a numeral) a cubit's length; suppos. *ishquanogkok*, measured by cubits, by cubits' length; with an. subj. *-ogkussu*, 2 Chr. 2, 11, 12. *Nean ishquanogkok*; *nequt-ishquanogkod ne nequt ishquanogkod*, etc., (measured) by cubits; the cubit is a cubit, etc., Ezek. 43, 13. From *misquan* (*meesk*, C., q. v.), the elbow, and *-ogk*, the base of verbs of counting or numbering; so many times the length to the elbow.

J

jishontam, v. t. he despises, rejects, hates (it): *nus-sekeneam kah nut-jishontam*, I hate and despise (it), Amos 5, 21; I abhor, Ps. 119, 163; Amos 6, 8; suppos. *jishantog*, when he despises, he despising, hating, Prov. 15, 10. With an. obj. *jishanumaū*, he despises or hates (him); suppos. *noh jishanumont*, he who despises; pass. *noh jishanumit*, he who is despised, Job 12, 5. Vbl. n. *jishan-umauonk*; pass. *jishanittuonk*, hatred, Ps. 25, 19.

jishkam, **jishkham**, **chishkham**, v. i. he wipes (it); *nut-jishkam*, I wipe (it); suppos. *onatuš wosketomp jishkog wunnonk*, as [when] a man wipes a dish, 2 K. 21, 13. With an. attributive, *jishkamaū*, he wipes (it) for (him); *chishkamaūóp wusseetash*, she wiped [to him] his feet, John 11, 2. Cf. *chekham*, he sweeps.

[Abn. *ne-kashañ*, je l'essuie; *ne-kassešitēhañ*, je lui essuie les piés; *kassechats*, qu'on l'essuie. Del. *tschishkam-men*, to wipe off, Zeisb.]

K

- 'k-, -hk-**, in composition, denotes the continued or progressive action of the verb; a going on, or continuing to do: e. g. *assamaü*, he gives him food; *sohko-maü* [= *assohkamaü*], he supports, or continues to give him food; *petäü*, he he puts (it) into; *petuhkäü*, he goes into; *amäeü*, he departs; *amaohkau*, he drives (him) away, keeps him going, etc. See *kah*.
- *cachauxet** (Peq.), the name of a fish; 'cunner', Stiles. The 'chogset', *Labrus chogset*, Mitch. (*Ctenilabrus burgall*, Stour.) For *chohchohkesit*, marked with spots, spotted, or striped.
- kachémw**, **kahchémw**, v. i. inan. it comes (and continues coming) out from: *natau kachémw*, 'a fiery stream issued', etc., Dan. 7, 10. See *kutche*.
- kacheu**, v. i. he goes or comes out of: *kacheog*, they went out of (the ship), went ashore, Luke 5, 2.
- kádshik**, when it begins; the beginning of. See *kutchissik*.
- kadtupwut**, when, or if, he is hungry, suppos. of *kodtuppw*.
- kah**, copulative, and 'k, progressive, in its simple separable form, 'it goes on' or 'continues'. Cf. Greek *ἔρι*; Sansk. *ati*, according to Weber, from root *at*, 'to go', i. e. 'a going farther.' Sansk. *gá*, to go; *ga*, going, or *cha*, 'et, que'; Greek *κα*, *τε*, *και*.
[Narr. *ká*. Peq. *quah*, E. M. Chip. *gaié* (postpositive, prepositive, and separable), Bar. Micm. *ak* [= *ahh*].]
- káhche**. *matta káche*, 'no doubt', it is not doubtful, Acts 28, 4 (*kuhche*, Danf.)
- kákenumunne**, the first-ripe (fruit), Mic. 7, 1. See *keneümunne-ash*.
- kakenupshont**, (when) going very swiftly; suppos. of *kogkenupshau*. See *kenupshaü*.
- *kakewau**, v. i. he is mad, Mass. Ps. See *kogléau*.
- [**kasenussit**, suppos. a churl, Is. 32, 5, 7.]
- *kaskóhat**, n. a sturgeon, C. See **kaúposh*.
- *caukóanash** (Narr.), n. pl. stockings, R. W.
[Abn. *kenésn-nar*, chausées, bas. Peq. *cungowuntch*, a stocking, Stiles. Del. *kau kon*, legging, Sch. II, 472; *ga gun*, Zeish.]
- *cauómpsk** (Narr.), a whetstone, R. W.
- *kaúposh** (Narr.), a sturgeon; pl. *-shaúog*, R. W. (*kópposh* and *kaskóhat*, C.) From *kuppi* (an. adj. *kuppesu*, he is) shut up, inclosed, protected, i. e. by his hard scales or plates (?).
[Abn. *kabassé*, pl. *-sak*. Chip. *nam ai'*, *naugh may* [i. e. THE fish; *namohs*, El., or *n'amag*]. Menom. *nah mawe*, sturgeon (*nahmaish*, fish). Powh. *kopotone*, J. Smith (=close-mouthed?).]
- *causkashunck** (Narr.), the skin of a deer, R. W.
- *Kautántowwit** (Narr.), "the great Southwest God, to whose house all souls go and from whom came their corn, beans, etc., as they say," R. W. Cf. *Kehtanit* [*Kehtanit*], the great God, Gen. 24, 7.
- kechequabinau**, v. t. an. he hangs (him) by the neck, Gen. 40, 22: *pish kuk-kechequabinuk*, he will hang thee, Gen. 40, 19; *ahhut kechequabenittimuk* (suppos. pass. inan.), that which he is hung upon, a gallows, Esth. 5, 14; 7, 9 (*nuk-kehchiquabes peminneat*, I am choked with a halter, C. It should be *nashpe pemunneat*).
- kechequanau**, v. t. an. he takes him by the throat; with pron. affixes, *uk-kechequan-uh*, Matt. 18, 28; hence, he embraces (him). (*nuk-kehchikquan*, I embrace, I hold by the throat, C.)
[Abn. *ne-keskedsnénañ*, je lesuffoque.]
- kechisu**. See *kehchissu*.
- kechippam**, **kehch-**, **keihch-**, on the shore, Josh. 11, 4; Judg. 5, 17; John 21, 4; — *kehtahhanit*, on the seashore, Gen. 22, 17.
- *keegsquaw** (Narr.), a virgin or maid, R. W.
[Chip. *gigangowi*, she is a virgin. Del. *kikochquees*, a virgin; *kick och que u*, a single woman, Zeish.; *kigape-u*, Camp. Abn. *kigaiñé*, a young man unmarried.]

***keesaquáshin** (Narr.), it is high water, R. W., i. e. it is at its full height, full grown. Cf. *kesukun*.

***Keesuckquánd** (Narr.), the Sun God, a name of the sun, R. W. [*Kesukquáé-anit*, God of Day or of the Sky]. See *késuk*.

kéhche, kehcheu, v. i. (it is) chief, principal, superior (because, ex principio; cf. *ko, kutche*); hence, superior by reason of age, old, ancient; an. pl. *kehchiog, kutchiog*, the old (collectively), the ancients, i. e. those who are from the beginning, Ps. 119, 100; 148, 12; Eeth. 3, 13; *kehchiog waantamwog*, the old are wise, 'with the ancients is wisdom', Job 12, 12. In the sing. *kehche ayeuonk*, the chief place, 2 Sam. 23, 8; *kehcheu wutashinneunk*, the chief fathers [i. e. fatherhood, n. collect.], Num. 31, 26. Cf. *keh-*; *kehtauai*.

kehchemugqwomp, n. chief captain. See *mugqwomp*.

kehchesonksq [= *kehche-sonksqua*], a queen, Esth. 1, 9, 11. See *sonksq*.

kehchésuonk, vbl. n. a boil, a sore; pl. *-ongash*, Job 2, 7. See *kehkechésu*.

kehchippam. See *keechippam*.

kehchisqua, kutchisqua, an old woman, Ruth 1, 12; 1 Tim. 4, 7; pl. *-quaog*, Zech. 8, 4; 1 Tim. 5, 2.

kehchissu, kechisu, kehchis, v. adj. he is old, superior by age; as n. an aged person, Gen. 44, 20; Lev. 19, 32; *nuk-kechisu*, I am old, Job 15, 10 (*nuk-kechiseu*, Luke 1, 18); *kuhchisu-it*, 'when he is old', Mass. Ps., John 3, 4. Like the Latin *senex*, *senectus*, *kehchis* denotes old age entitled to respect, without associating with it the idea of decrepitude or senility. Cf. *mahtán-tam*. "Chise is an old man, and kiehchise a man that exceedeth in age."—E. Winslow's Relation (1624).

[Narr. *kitchize*, an old man; pl. *-zuck*; *kutchánu*, a middle-aged man (i. e. he is growing old). Micm. *kijig8*, vieux; *kijig8uik*, les vieux. Del. *kikéy*, old, Zeisb.]

kehchithatu, v. i. he forbears or refrains from doing (?): *nus-sauunumup kehchithon* (infinit.), *matta nuk-kehchitohhou* (causat.), 'I was weary with forbearing, I could not stay', Jer. 20, 9;

kehchithatu—continued.

suppos. *kehchitháan*, if I forbear, Job 16, 6.

kehkechai, n. a sore, 'botch', Deut. 28, 27.

kehkechésu, v. adj. an. he is sore, 'full of sores', Luke 16, 20 (augm. of *kehchésu*). Vbl. n. *kehkechesuonk*, a (running) sore, a boil, Ps. 38, 11; 77, 2; Job 2, 7.

[Narr. *n'chésammam*, I am in pain; *nchésamam n'éte*, my foot is sore.]

kehketohkau, v. i. he goes on talking, talks much. Freq. of *kuttaw*, he speaks, with 'k progressive. Vbl. n. *kehketohkáonk, keketohk-*, talk, loquacity, Prov. 14, 23; Eccl. 10, 13; pl. *-ongash*, 'babblings', 1 Tim. 6, 20. N. agent. *-kaen*, a great talker; pl. *-kaenuog*, Tit. 1, 10. See *kuttaw*.

kehkomati, kekomati, v. t. an. he talks about (him), slanders, or speaks reproachfully of: *nuk-kómuk-quog*, they slander me, Ps. 31, 14. Vbl. n. *kehkomáien, -múáen*, a talebearer, a slanderer, Prov. 18, 8.

[Cree *kégámayoo*, he scolds him (?).]

keht-, keiht-, in comp. words chief, principal, (relatively) greatest. As a prefix to nouns inan. corresponding to *kehche-* before nouns an. See *kutche*.

[Del. *kitta*, great. Abn. "maassa vel *kéúé*, in antecessum," Rasles.]

kehtadtau, v. caus. inan. he makes sharp, sharpens, whets (it), Ps. 7, 12; with inan. subj. *-tauómo*, it sharpens (it), Prov. 27, 17; *-tauun*, he sharpens it; pass. It is sharpened, made sharp, Ezek. 21, 9; suppos. *kehtattaun*, if I whet (my sword), Deut. 32, 41 (*ketottug*, a whetstone, Wood). Cf. **cauómpsk*.

[Abn. *ne-kittad8n*, je l'aiguise; *akit-tad8n*, il l'aiguise; *kidadañgan*, pierre à aiguiser.]

Kehtanit, Keihtannit [*keht-(m)anit*], the chief or greatest *manit*], for 'the Lord God', Gen. 24, 3, 7. With the verb subst. *kehtanitaw, keihtannitto*, he is (or it is) the greatest *manitto*; and with the locative suffix, *kehtanito-ut*, the place of the great *manito*, or where he is: hence, probably, *Kautántowwit*, 'the great Southwest God,' (R. W.), or rather his home in the Southwest.

[Del. *getannitowit*, Zeisb. Gr. 37.]

kehtauau(?), v. t. an. he is chief among or superior to; as n. a chief man; pl. *kehtauaog*, 'lords', Dan. 5, 23. Rarely used and of questionable propriety. N. agent. *kehtauaen*, pl. *-énuog*, 'nobles', Prov. 8, 18.

kehtequanitch, **kehtooq-** [*keht, uhquae, -nutch*, great, end of, hand], n. the thumb, Ex. 29, 20; pl. *-cheash*, Judg. 1, 6, 7.

[Abn. *aghittkésétsi*, pollex.]

kehtequaseet [*keht, uhquae, -seet*, great, end of, foot], n. the great toe: *uk-kehtequaseet*, his great toe, Ex. 29, 20; Judg. 1, 6, 7.

[Abn. *meghittkésétsi*, *ne-ghittkésétsi*, mon gros orteil.]

kehtimaü, v. t. an. he appoints (him) over, appoints (him) to office or command, 2 K. 11, 18; *nuk-keitim*, I appoint (him to rule over, etc.), 1 K. 1, 35; *kuk-kehtim quoshodtumwaénuog*, thou appointest prophets, Neh. 6, 7. From *keht-*, with *'m-au*, the formative of an. verbs of speaking, or of action performed by the mouth; literally, 'he great-speaks him.'

kehtippitténâb, n. an armlet; pl. *-Apeash*, Is. 3, 19; 'the bracelet that was on his arm', 2 Sam. 1, 10; *kehtup-*, Gen. 24, 30; *kéhtéapetenápeash*, Ex. 35, 22. From *keht-*, (*m*)*uhpittén* (arm), *appeu* (it remains, or is permanent).

kehtoh, **keihtoh**, n. the ocean, 'sea', Gen. 1, 10; Ps. 78, 13; Hag. 2, 6; with indef. affix, *kehtohhan*, *kehtahhan*, any sea; pl. *-hannash*, seas, oceans, Neh. 9, 6; with locat. affix, *nóeu kehtahhannit*, in the midst of the sea, Num. 33, 8; Prov. 23, 34; *kishke kehtahhannit*, by the sea, on the seashore, 1 Sam. 13, 5; Deut. 1, 7. Adj. and adv. *kehtahhane*, of the sea: *kehtahhan-nuppog*, the water of the sea, Ex. 14, 21. For *kehteau*, it is very great, vast; = *'k-ahteau*, it is going on, or is indefinitely extended.

[Narr. *kithan* and *wechékum*, the sea, R. W.; *kikhonnokh* [?], Stiles. Del. *kittan*, a great river (?); *kitāhican*, the great ocean, Zeisb. (The Del. Indians called the great river (Delaware) and bay *Kittan* (*Kithanne*, Hkw.); 'kid han nūnk, in the main river', Zeisb.) Chip. (Sag.) *keechegahma*, lake; *keeché-keeché-*

kehtoh, **keihtoh**—continued.

gamaa, great lake, sea; (Mack.) *gitche-gumee*, sea. Shawn. *k'chikundé*, sea.]

kehtohhannómuk, n. 'the sand of the sea', Ps. 78, 27 (*kehtahhanomuhk*, Jer. 33, 22; *kehtahhanomuk*, Mass. Ps. [=beach (?), 'where the sea goes' (?)].

kehtotan, **keiht-**, n. a great town, Gen. 10, 10; Rev. 21, 15 (*keht-*, *otan*).

[Del. *kitateney*, Zeisb.]

kehtonog, **kuht-**, n. a ship, Prov. 30, 19; Is. 33, 21; Jonah 1, 3; pl. *-ogquash*; *keht-onog*, great vessel (or carrier); cf. *pe-anog*. [From verb 'to dig out', 'hollowed'; see Rasles under 'crever.']

[Narr. *kítónuck*; dim. *kitonuckquese*. Abn. *ketbrak8*, navire. Menom. *kah-taynemoön*. Del. *ki toal te wall* (pl.) ships, Zeisb.]

kehtooquanich. See *kehtequanitch*.

keihchippam. See *kechippam*.

keiht-. See *keht-*.

Keihtannit. See *Kehtanit*.

keihtoh. See *kehtoh*.

kekomaü. See *kehkomau*.

kekutto, v. i. he speaks habitually, has the faculty of speech. Freq. of *kutto*.

kémeu, (it is) secret, private; as adv. 'in secret', Matt. 6, 4, 6 (*kemeyeu*, secretly, C.; *-ut kémeyeu-ut*, in a secret place, Job 40, 13); pl. *kéméogish*, secret things, Deut. 29, 29. With verb subst. *kemeyeuo*; suppos. *kemeyeuonuk*, or *-yeuuk*, when it is secret; as n. a secret, Prov. 25, 9; Dan. 4, 9. See *kommato*.

[Abn. *kimi8i*, en cachette. Del. *kimi*, Zeisb.]

***keminesfachick** (Narr.), n. pl. murderers; *kuk-kemineantin*, you are the murderer, R. W.

kēn, pron. 2d pers. sing. thou; *sun ken noh woh paont*, art thou he who shall come? Matt. 11, 3; pl. *kenaüaü*, you, ye (El. Gr. 7).

[Narr. *kēn*; pl. *kēnouwin*.]

kēnai, **kēneh**, (it is) sharp, keen, Prov. 25, 18; in comp. *kēne-*, *kēn-*: e. g. *kenompsk*, a sharp stone, Ex. 4, 25; *kenehquog*, a sharp knife, Ezek. 5, 1; *káke-neuhquayaogish* (freq. pl.), sharp-pointed things, Job 41, 20 (*keniyeu*, sharply, C.); suppos. *kenag*, when it is sharp, that which is sharp, Is. 5, 28; Rev. 14, 14; *wussetunk*, . . . *kenag*, the

kēnai, kēneh—continued.

haft . . . the blade (of a knife), Judg. 3, 22; *éltáikenag*, on-both-sides sharp, two-edged, Prov. 5, 4.

[Illin. *níkintš*, j'aiguise, j'apointis (Grav.); *kinta, kinte, kintš*, dans la composition marquent souvent aiguiser, apointir. Abn. *kañšis, kañšiak*, épine; *kañšéio*, cela est épineux, aigu. Del. *kineü*, it is sharp, Zeisb. Voc. 18; *kihnsu*, he is sharp (harsh, jealous, etc.), Zeisb. Gr. 167.]

kenatheau, v. caus. an. he forms (him), gives him shape, Gen. 2, 7, 19. See *kuhkenauwéhéau* (augm.).

kenám, n. a spoon; pl. -*móog*, 1 K. 7, 50 (*kunám, quonnam*, a spoon or ladle, C.). Cf. *kenún*; *kónumuk*; *kóunum*.

[Narr. *kunám-mduog*. Abn. *emkšaän*.]

kenatü. See *kenún*.

kenauwameonk, vbl. n. [an arraying or putting in array (?),] an army, Joel 2, 20; 1 K. 20, 25. Cf. *kuhkénauwe*, orderly, in order, in shape.

kēnawun, pron. 1st pers. pl. inclusive, we all of us, i. e. including you to whom we speak. See *nēnawun*.

kēneh. See *kēnai*.

kēnēpinatü, v. t. an. he binds (him), as by oath or promise, imposes an obligation on (him); *keneep-*, *keeneep-*, suppos. *keeneepinont*, Num. 30, 3, 4.

kēnēpsuonk, vbl. n. a binding of one's self, a bond or obligation, Num. 30, 3.

kenetümunne-ášh, n. pl. first-fruits, Lev. 2, 12, 14; augm. *kákenumunneash*, Num. 18, 12, 13; *kákenúm-*, Ex. 22, 29. See *kákenumunne*.

kenogkeneg, -koneg, n. a window, Gen. 6, 16; Judg. 5, 28; pl. -*gash*, Dan. 6, 10 (*kenag'kinneg, kunnatequanick*, C.).

kēnomp, keenomp, n. 'a captain', John 18, 12; a 'brave', a valiant man (*kenompáe*, valiant, valiantly (-*pāonk*, valor, C.). [Cf. *Charaibi* (Caribs), 'magnæ sapientiæ viri', Vespucius, 1497, Nav. Col., 3, 233.]

[Narr. *keénomp*, captain or valiant man, R. W. Abn. *kināibé, kinañbaš*, homme courageux; *ne-kinañbai*, je suis brave, généreux, etc.]

kenompattam, v. t. inan. he looks at, observes (it), 1 Sam. 16, 7.

B. A. E., BULL. 25—3

kenompsquab, n. an anchor; pl. -*abéog*, Acts 27, 29. See *kenuhquab*; **kunnósnep*.

kenonatü, v. t. an. he speaks (with authority, or as a superior to an inferior) to (him), he counsels, advises, instructs, Ex. 33, 9; Deut. 5, 24; 2 Sam. 17, 15; imperat. 2d sing. *kenas*; pl. *kenanok*. Vbl. n. *kenanudank*; pass. *kenamittuonk*, counsel, advice, Prov. 20, 18. N. agent. *kenamuaen*, a counselor; pl. -*énuog*, Job 3, 14 (and *kenasawawenin*, Is. 9, 6).

kenugke, 'among', Gen. 17, 10; Lev. 11, 2; *kunnuke*, Mass. Ps. (Vbl. n. *kenugkiyeuonk*, a mixture, C.) The primary signification is 'mixed' or 'intermingled': *kánukke multaanukeg*, 'a mixed multitude', Num. 11, 4; =*kenukshae mattaänukeg*, Neh. 13, 3. See *kenukshai*.

kenuhquab, kenunkquab, n. an anchor, Heb. 6, 19; pl. Acts 27, 40. See *kenompsquab*.

kenuhtugquonk, n. 'a nail', Judg. 4, 21; a wooden pin(?) [*kēn-uhugg*, sharp wood].

kenuhwheg, n. a nail; pl. -*gash*, John 20, 25 [*kenehheau*, it is made sharp].

kenukkenausu, v. adj. pass. it is mixed (by animate agency), Dan. 2, 41; as adj. Prov. 23, 30 (of 'mixed wine').

kenukkinatü, v. t. an. he goes among, mingles with (them); pl. -*aog*, Dan. 2, 43.

kenukkinum. See *kinukkinum*.

kenukshatü, kenugshatü, v. t. he is mixed with (them). From *kenugke*, with the characteristic (-*sh*) of involuntary action, Hos. 7, 8; Ps. 106, 35; Dan. 2, 43: *natou kenukshau musségonit*, fire was mingled with the hail, Ex. 9, 24. Adj. and adv. -*sháe*, Neh. 13, 3.

[Narr. *wínnickshan*, to mingle; *wínnickshaas*, mingled. Del. *gli cke na su*, mixed, Zeisb.]

kenún, kinún, v. t.; with an. obj. *kenatü, kinou*, he bears or carries. This appears to be the earlier form (corresponding to *annún*, q. v.), from which *kenunnum, -natü*, are derived. To it must be referred *uk-kin-óuh*, they bore him, Mark 2, 4, unless this is misprinted for *uk-kinun-nóuh*, as in Lev. 10, 5; cf. *uk-kenin-uh*, Is. 40, 11 (*nuk-*

kenún, kinún—continued.

kúnun wosketomp, I carry a man, C.). See *kóinum*.

[Narr. *kunnísh*, I will carry you.]

kenunkquab. See *kenuhquab*.

kenutikwhonk, kin-, n. a pin; pl. *-ongash*; Ex. 27, 19; 38, 20, 21. From *kénai* and *uhquae*, sharpened at the point.

kenunnatí, kin-, v. t. an. he carries (an an. obj.) in his hand or arms; suppos. *kónunnont*, when he carries (him), when carrying: — *ahtompeh*, — a bow, Amos 2, 15; — *mukkiesoh*, — a child, Num. 11, 12. With pronom. affixes, *uk-kinun-óh*, she bears them, Deut. 32, 11. See *kenún*.

kenunnum, v. t. he carries or bears (it) by hand [and therefore improperly used in Is. 53, 4, 11], Mark 14, 13; *kunnunum-up*, 'he bare it', Mass. Ps., John 12, 6. Cf. *kenún, kóinum*.

kenuppe, swiftly, in haste, Dan. 3, 24; Is. 5, 26; as adj. *-peyeu*; with verb subst. *-peyeu*, there is haste, it 'requires haste', 1 Sam. 21, 8.]

kenuppétu, v. f. he grows fast, Gen. 21, 8, 20; pl. *-tuog*, Gen. 25, 27. From *kenuppe*, with the formative of verbs of an. growth.

kenupshatí, v. i. he makes haste, he goes quickly, Eccl. 1, 5; 1 Sam. 17, 48; imperat. *kenupshaush*, go thou quickly, make haste, 1 Sam. 20, 38; 23, 27; suppos. *kamupshont, kenupshont*, Job 9, 26; Prov. 7, 23. Adj. and adv. *kenupsháe*, swift-going: — *kuhtonogquash*, 'swift ships', Job 9, 26; *kenuppe kenupsháe peyaog*, 'they come with speed swiftly', Is. 5, 26 (*kónupisháe*, very swiftly, Dan. 9, 21). Augm. and intens. *kogkenupshatí*, he goes swiftly; suppos. *kakenupshont*, (when) going swiftly, 'swift of foot', Amos 2, 15; *neg kakenupshonit-cheg*, they who are swift, Amos 2, 14; Jer. 46, 6.

[Abn. *ne-kérbarškké*, je me dépêche à faire cela.]

kepenum, v. t. he harvests (corn, fruit, etc.); imperat. 2d sing. *kepenush*, harvest it, 'reap', Rev. 14, 15; suppos. pass. inan. *kepenumuk*, when it is harvested, in (time of) harvest, Ex. 34, 21. Vbl. n. *kepenumwonk*, harvesting, the harvest, Jer. 8, 10; Rev. 14, 15.

[Narr. *kepenúmmín*, to gather corn.]

kepschau, v. i. he falls; — *ohkeit*, he falls on the ground, Mark 9, 20; pl. *kepschaog*, they fall, Is. 8, 20.

kes-. See *kusse-*.

kesanohteau, kesanoteau, v. i. it is ripe; suppos. *ne kesanotag*, that which is ripe, Is. 18, 5; pl. *nish kesanotagish*, Jer. 24, 2 (*kesannáta*, ripe, C.).

kesantam, v. i. (and t. inan.) he has a purpose, purposes, intends: *mukkesontam*, I purpose, 1 K. 5, 5. Vbl. n. *-tamóonk*, purposing, a purpose, Eccl. 3, 17; 8, 6. *kesi-, kes-* (or *kussi-, kus-*) in comp. words has the force of 'fully', 'completely', or sometimes simply augment., 'very much.'

[Abn. *kesi*, très. Del. *gischi, kischí*, done, ready, Zeisb.]

kesittáe, adj. and adv. cooked, prepared for eating (i. e. completed or finished; see *kesteau*): *kesittáe weyaus*, 'boiled meat', 1 Sam. 2, 15 (*kestáe weyaus*, C.).

[Narr. *matteúg kesittáuano*, is there nothing ready boiled?; *urussáume wékišsu*, too much boiled or roasted. Abn. *kisédé é to*, cela est-il cuit? Del. *kischitoon*, to make (it) ready, Zeisb.]

kesittu, v. i. he is full grown, he has finished growing, Gen. 38, 14; pl. *-uog*, Judg. 11, 2. (With inan. subj. *kesukun*, q. v.) Cf. *kesteau*, it is finished.

kesteau [*kesitteau*], v. i. it is finished, completed, made complete: *anakausuonk kestéau-un*, the work is finished, 1 K. 7, 22 (sometimes used as v. t. inan.; *kestéau-un*, he finishes it, he creates it, Jer. 31, 22; *kestéaunat urut-anakausuonk*, to finish his work, John 4, 34); suppos. *noh kestéunk*, he who makes complete, 'the creator', Is. 40, 28. With an. obj. *kezheáü*, q. v. (*kestóuínat*, to finish, C.)

[Abn. *ne-kesi'á8n*, j'achève quelque chose. Cree *kécsétou*, he finishes it. Narr. *wuckéstitin wequái*, he made the light; *awaun kesitéóuwín kécsuck*, who made the heavens? Del. *gi schi toon*, it is done, finished, Zeisb.]

kestéauonk, -teoonk, vbl. n. a making complete, 'creation', Mark 13, 19.

kestéausu, v. adj. an. it is made complete, 'it is finished', John 19, 30; suppos. *kestéausik*, made complete, a 'creation', Rom. 1, 25.

kēsuk, n. (1) the visible heavens, the sky, Gen. 1, 1. (2) a day: *pasuk kēsuk*, in one day, Gen. 27, 45; 1 Sam. 2, 34; *quinni kesuk*, all the day long, Ps. 25, 5; 71, 15; pl. *-kquash*; *monatash kesukquash*, many days, Is. 24, 22 (but more commonly used, *māchetlikquinogok*; see *quinne*); suppos. *kesukok*, when it is day, on a day: *ne kesukok*, on that day, Gen. 21, 8; *yeu kesukok*, on (or within) this day, today, Ps. 95, 7; Ex. 2, 18; pl. *kesukokish*; *āsekesukokish*, every day, daily, Is. 51, 13; Ps. 145, 2. Adj. and adv. *kesukquāe*, of heaven, Ps. 78, 23, 24; of the day, Jer. 31, 35: *kesukque wequai*, a light by day.

kēsuk by its form appears to be the suppositive or participial of a verb *kēsu*, or with inan. subj. *kēwin* (*kussin*), it warms or is warm. Though this verb is not formed separately in the indicative, it may be traced in the prefix *kus-*, *kusā-* (q. v.), in the passive form *kus-sittau*, he is heated, made warm (as n. heat of the sun), and in the verb-adj. an. *kesōau* (*kesōsinneat*, to be warm, C.). Hence in other dialects the name of the sun as the source of heat: Abn. *kizšs* (comp. *nekisššs*, je suis chaudement); old Alg. *kijis* (= *kezhis*); Chip. *gē'zīs*, *kēis* (cf. *gē'zhik*, sky; *gē'zhikod*, day); Menom. *kay-shoh* (cf. *kay-shāick*, sky); Muh. *kesogh*, Edw.; Del. *gischuch*, etc. The same radical, probably, is found in *kesanohteau* (*kesannōta*, C.), it is ripened; *kesteau* (Cree *kēsētow*), he perfects, completes, and with an. obj. *kezheāu* (Cree *kēsēhayoo*, he finishes), he makes, 'creates', gives life to; *kesukin*, it grows to maturity, is full grown, is ripe; and with an. subj. *kesittu*—in all which there is an apparent reference to the sun as the source of vital warmth and of mature development of animal and vegetal life. Sansk. *kās* and *kās* (lucere, splendere); *kuś* (splendere).

[Narr. *kēeruck*, the heavens, R. W. (*keesk*, Stiles); *kesuckquāi*, by day, R. W. Peq. *kēzuk*, Stiles. Abn. *kizškš*, jour; le ciel, l'air. Chip. *gē'zhik*, *gē-zick*, sky. Menom. *kayshaick*, sky. Shawn. *keš-sa-kēe*, day. Micm. *kish-kšk*, aujourd'hui. Del. *gischuch*, sun; *gischgu*, day, Zeisb.]

kesukod, as n. daytime, the day, as a measure of time (i. e. while day is), Gen. 1, 5, 13, 16; opposed to *nukon*, the night season, Gen. 1, 5; pl. *kesukodtash*, Dan. 8, 14, 27. Adj. and adv. *kesukodāe*, *-dāeu*, in the daytime, by day, Ex. 13, 21; Job 5, 14: *kesukodtāeu kah nukkonāeu*, by day and by night, Ps. 1, 2 (*kesukodāe kah nukkonae*, Josh. 1, 8); *kesukkāttae*, C.

kesukodtumash, n. pl. days, in the sense of years [*kodtumā-ash*] or as measuring long periods of time, Deut. 11, 21; Job 14, 1: *tohshinash uk-kesukodtumash*, how many are his days? Ps. 119, 84.

kesukquieu, (it is) toward heaven, heavenward (El. Gr. 21).

[Narr. *kesuckquiu*, upward.]

kesukun, v. i. it is mature, full grown, ripe: *kepenumōonk kesukun*, 'the harvest is ripe', Rev. 14, 15. With an. subj. *kesittu* (q. v.); suppos. *pajeh kesukit*, till he is (full) grown, Gen. 38, 11.

[Del. *gischi*, *kischi*, ready, done; *gischiecheu*, it is ready, done, finished; *gischi gu*, he is born, Zeisb.]

ketasscot, n. king, Cant. 7, 5; Is. 6, 5; pl. *-tamwog*, Josh. 10, 5; Job 3, 14 (*tahsotamwog*, kings, Gen. 35, 11). Vbl. n. *ketassotamōonk*, a kingdom, Matt. 5, 20 (*assotamōonk*, Dan. 5, 31; 7, 27; *tahsotamōonk*, pl. *-ongash*, Zeph. 3, 8; Hag. 2, 22).

[Quir. *kōttasōdamauok*, 'princes', = *sāchemduauk*, Pier. 35.]

ketēahheāu, v. caus. he giveth life to, maketh live, 'quickeneth': *uk-ketēahoh*, 'he quickeneth them', John 5, 21; *kuk-ketēahēh*, thou quickeneth me, Ps. 71, 20.

ketēahogkōu [*ketēāe-hogk*], n. a living creature, a living body or personality (see *hogk*): *pomantamwe ketēahogkōunnu*, he becomes (*-unnu*) a living soul, Gen. 2, 7; *pomantamwe ketēahogkōu*, a living creature, Lev. 11, 46; life, Deut. 24, 6; the soul, the spirit, Is. 42, 1; Gen. 14, 21; 34, 8 (*ketēahogkau*, a soul, C.).

ketēau, v. i. (1) he is alive, he lives, or is quick, implying the possession of vital energy or of animation; comp. *pomantam*; (2) he is in good health, he is recovered from sickness, 2 K. 20, 7; Is.

keteau—continued.

39, 1: *nag pish keteaog*, they shall recover, Mark 16, 18; *asq kongketeau* (augm.), is he well?; *asq keteau*, he is well, Gen. 29, 6; *su' voh nuk-keteam*, shall I recover? 2 K. 8, 8. 9. Adj. and adv., *keteáe*, of life, in life: — *matug*, 'tree of life', Prov. 13, 12; — *tohkekóm*, 'fountain of life', Prov. 13, 14; 'quick', Num. 16, 30. Vbl. n. *keteaonk*, living or being alive; the life principle or vital force; 'the soul' (i. e. the life), Job 12, 10; *uk-keteaonk ueyauš wusqueheonganit*, 'the life of the flesh [is] in the blood', Lev. 17, 11. See **kilonckquēi*.

[Narr. *nic-kéetem*, I am recovered; *konketeáug*, they are well. Abn. *kighe*, il se redonne la vie.]

ketōhomom, v. i. he sings, recites in song: *nuk-ketōhomom*, I sing, Ps. 57, 7; with an. obj. *ketōhomaiaü*, he sings to (him) or tells by song; pl. *-amaüáog*, they sing to (him), 1 Chr. 16, 33; suppos. *kodtōhamont*, pl. *-oncheg*, Eccl. 2, 8. Adv. and adj. *ketōhomáe*, *-hamwáe*, of singing, of song, 2 Sam. 19, 35; Neh. 7, 67. Vbl. n. *ketōhomáonk*, a singing, song: *wame ketōhomáe uk-ketōhomaon-gash* (pl.) *David*, all the psalms (singing songs) of David [title of the psalms in meter]. N. agent. *ketōhomwáen* (indef. *-wáenin*), a singer, 1 Chr. 6, 33. Cf. *kuttāw*, he speaks; *ketōkau*, he goes on speaking, he talks. See *anāhom*.

[Abn. *kisahadš*, il chante.]

ketōkau, v. t. an. he tells (him), he goes on speaking to (him), 2 Sam. 20, 18; imperat. 2d sing. *ketōkash*, 1 Sam. 3, 10; suppos. pass. *ahquompi ne adt keketōkomuk* (freq.), a time for speaking [when it is to be spoken], Eccl. 3, 7. From *kuttāw*, he speaks, with 'k progressive.

[Narr. *kekutto kāunta*, let us speak (talk) together; *kuttōkash*, speak.]

kezheau, v. t. an. he perfects, completes, finishes (him), 'creates', Gen. 1, 27; 5, 1: *nuk-kezeh*, *nuk-kezheh*, I create him; pret. *nuk-kezheomp*, Is. 54, 16; suppos. *noh kezheunt*, he who makes complete, who creates, Gen. 5, 1. With inan. obj. *kesteau* (q. v.).

[Cree *kēeshayoo*, he finishes him; *kēechehayoo*, he begins him. (See in

kezheau—continued.

Howse, Cree Gr., pp. 19, 20, and 84, verbs of 'making' in *-káyoo*, *-katáyoo*, and *-kásoo*.) Abn. *ne-kisi'tsn*, j'achève quelque chose; (with an. obj.) *ne-kisi-haü*. Del. *kischiton*, he makes, prepares (something); *kischi*, ready, done; *kischitoon*, to make something ready; *kischiecheu*, it is ready, done, finished, Zeisb.]

kinou. See *kenün*.

***kinukkinum**, v. t. he mixes or mingles (one thing with another), C.; suppos. *kinukkinuk*, when he mixes it; and substantively, a mixture, the *kinnikinnic* and *killikinnic* of western tribes,—tobacco mixed with the bark of the red osier (*Cornus sericea*) or leaves of bearberry (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*). Cf. *kenugke*.

[Del. *gli cke ni can*, anything to mix with, mixture, Zeisb.]

kinún. See *kenün*.

kinunnau. See *kenunnau*.

kishke, (it is) by the side of, near to, by: *kishke may-ut*, by the wayside, Gen. 38, 14, 21; *kishke-tuk*, by the riverside, Num. 24, 6; Ezek. 47, 6, 7; *kishke peyaü*, he came near to, etc., Dan. 8, 17.

[Abn. *kikatsiši*, contre quelque chose, joignant quelque chose, le long du bord de la rivière; *ketsiši*, tout proche. Del. *giechgi*. Chip. *tchigaü* or *tchig*. Cree *chéeke*, close by, near, nigh, by.]

kishki, (it is) broad, great from side to side: *keitotan misi kah kishki*, the city (was) large and great, Neh. 7, 7; *mishe-kishkáe*, broad, wide (absolutely, or as opposed to narrow), Is. 33, 21; Matt. 23, 5; suppos. *ne kishkag* (*koshkag*, *koskag*), the breadth of it, its breadth or width from side to side, Job 37, 10; Ex. 26, 2, 8 (= *ne anāhque-kishkag*, Ex. 25, 10).

[Abn. *šsañmi-keškégš*, il est trop large, trop ample (e. g. a garment); *kešké*, large, cela l'est.]

kishkunk, n.: *ut kishkunk*, under a tree, Gen. 18, 4, 8. See *mehtug*.

kishpinum, **kusp-**, v. t. he ties (it) firmly, binds close, makes fast. From *kuppi* (close, fast), with the formative (*-num*, with an. obj. *-naü*) of verbs denoting action of the hand; imperat. 2d sing. *kispinush*, *kusp-*, Prov. 6, 21; pl. *kishpinok*, 1 Sam. 6, 7; with an. obj.

kishpinum, kusp-—continued.

uk-kishpin-ôuh, they tied them, 1 Sam. 6, 10. (Vbl. n. *kishpinôonk*, binding, C.)

kishpissu, -ussu, v. i. he ties or fastens, makes fast; and **pass.** he is tied, made fast, Matt. 21, 2; pl. *-suog*, they are tied, 2 K. 7, 10. Vbl. n. *kishpissuonk*, pl. *-ongash*, bonds, Ezek. 3, 25; Job 38, 31.

[Narr. *kspânsh*, pl. *kspânsmoke*, tie it fast. Cree *kéchepiisoo*, he is girt.]

*[**kissittashau**, v. i. he sweats;] *nuk-kissittashom*, I sweat, C. See *kussitteau*.

***Kitan** (for *Kéhtanit*), the great god (*manû*). See **Kautântowit*, *Kéhtanit*.

kitchewêwês [*kêche wêwês*], n. the great owl, Lev. 11, 17; = *kêche kôhkôkhaus*, Deut. 14, 16. (*Strix virginiana*?)

kitchisahshau (?), v. i. he falls into the fire, Matt. 17, 15.

***kitonckquêi** (Narr.), v. i. he is dead; suppos. 2d sing. *kitonckquêan*, when thou diest [shalt die]; 3d pl. *-quêhettit*, when they die; pret. (intens.) *kakitonckquêban*, 'they are dead and gone'; *paúsa-wut kitonckquêira*, 'he can not live long' [he is near dying], R. W. Apparently from *keteonk* (vbl. n. from *keteau*, q. v.), the life, with the formative of verbs of going; *keteonkqâeu*, life goes. In the Abnaki, a verb adj., from the same base, *ké'taîns&*, signified both a dead person and a specter or the apparition of the dead (answering to *chepy*, q. v.); "un qui est mort, si on parle de lui, dicatur *ké'taîns&*; un mort qui revient après sa mort, *ké'taîns&*," Rasles.

kitshittau, = *kutchissittau*, he washes (it). See *kutchissumaiü*.

kitteamonteanumaiü, v. t. an. he pities, is kind to, shows mercy to (him); imperat. 2d sing. *-monch*, Zech. 7, 9; pl. *-megk*, Job 19, 21; suppos. *noh kottumonteanumont*, he who is merciful, who pities, Gen. 19, 16; Prov. 19, 17. Vbl. n. pass. *kitteamonteanittuonk*, compassion, mercy, Num. 11, 15 (*nuk-kitteamonteanittuonk*, v. i. I pity; *kittumongkencankquat*, (when he is) miserable, pitiable; *kuttumung*, sadly, C.). See *kutamungineaeaiü*; *kuttumungee*.

[Abn. *ne-ketemaîngêrmaîü*, j'ai compassion de lui.]

kitteáshe. *toh kittéashe*, *toh kutteashish*, how many times? 1 K. 22, 16; 2 Chr. 18, 15. See *tohsu*.

kittumma. See *kuttumma*.

kiyunk, n. 'the cuckoo', Lev. 11, 16; but in Deut. 14, 15, *kukkow* is transferred.

ko, koh, may be regarded as the present imperfect or continuing present tense of an irregular and defective verb of existence. It signifies not merely he (or it) is, but connotes prior existencê, he continues to be; *k*, in this as in derivate verbs, denoting continuance or progression. Past existence was expressed by *mo* (q. v.), which we may call the preterite absolute of the same verb, signifying it was and is not, and therefore not properly employed in speaking of that which continues to be. Eliot has in some instances combined *ko* and *mo*, and *ko* and *pish*, to express the past (aorist) and future tenses of the verb 'to be': *noh koh mo*, *no koh*, *noh paont*, 'who was, and is, and is to come', Rev. 4, 8; so *ken nukoh* [= *noh koh*] *mô*, *ken nukoh*, *ken paôan* [and *ken nukoh pish*], Rev. 11, 17; 16, 5; *nenukoh* [for *nên noh koh*], I am, i. e. I who continue to be; and *neen nukoh*, I am, Mark 13, 6; *mónkô* [for *mo ne koh*?] *niih*, it was so, Gen. 1, 7, 9, 11, etc.; *kah uttoh kô wutapin*, 'and where is he?' Job. 14, 10, where *kô* serves as an auxiliary to *wutapin*.

kobhamuk, koppô-, suppos. pass. (inan.) of *kuppi*, stopped, closed.

kobpaonk, vbl. n. an inclosure or shut-up place, a 'haven', Acts 27, 8; Gen. 49, 13.

kobpog, suppos. of *kuppi*; as n. a haven, Gen. 49, 13. See *koppômuk*.

kobpohsheau, v. i. (inan. subj.) it goes into a haven or place protected: *kuhtâonog kobpohsheau*, 'the ship was at the land', John 6, 21.

kobshagkinit, suppos. when he is shut up; as n. a prisoner; pl. *-itcheq*, Is. 42, 7.

kobshagkinittuonk, vbl. n. a being shut up, a prison (pl. *-ongash*), Is. 42, 7.

kod, with a verb, signifies intention, purpose, wish, desire, and sometimes gives to the suppositive present the force of the paulo-post-future, as *uttoh kod ussêit*, what he is about to do, Gen. 41, 28; *kod-ayimog*, when you intend (are about) to build, Luke 14, 28; *kod nuhhug*, 'he was about to sail', Acts 20, 3; with the

kod—continued.

indicative, *nu-kod-waantam*, 'I will be wise', Eccl. 7, 23; suppos. *kodóan*, (when) 'thou seekest to go', 1 K. 11, 22.

[Narr. *katoú enéchau*, 'she is falling into travail', i. e. is about to be delivered. Abn. *kadási*, inan. subj. *kédaši*, "nota futuri, vel potius ad exprimentum je veux, afin que, sur le point de," Rasles. Del. *n'gatta*, I will (from *gattamen*, to want, will, desire); *gotta*, he willeth, Zeisb. Gr. 162. In the Chip. and Cree *ká* (before a vowel, *kad*) or *gá* has apparently lost its desiderative force and become a prefix or auxiliary of the simple future indicative. See Baraga, 88; Howse, 199.]

kodchuki, (it is) a piece, or a part of (it), Judg. 9, 53; Dan. 5, 5, 24; 'a morsel' (of food), Prov. 23, 8: *kodchukishk* (*kodchuki-wisq*), 'a potsherd', Job 2, 8 (*kodchúhki weyaua*, a piece of meat, C.).

kodsheau, v. i. inan. subj. it falls out (of it), as a sword from its sheath, 2 Sam. 20, 8. Cf. *kodtinnum*, he pulls (it) out.

kodtantam, v. t. he desires, longs for, wishes (it). From *kod*, with the formative of verbs of mental state or disposition; *nuk-kodtantam*, I desire (it), Job 33, 32; imperat. 2d sing. *ahque kodtantash*, do not desire, Prov. 23, 3. Vbl. n. *kodtantamoonk*, desire, will, Prov. 18, 1; Rom. 7, 18. With an. obj. *kodtanumaü*, he desires or longs for (him); suppos. *kodtanumadt*, 'if thou hast a desire unto her', Deut. 21, 11.

[Narr. *ncattaántum* or *ncattiteam*, I long for it. Del. *gottatamen*, he desires.]

kodtantupont, **kodto-**, n. the top or crown of the head, Gen. 49, 26; Deut. 33, 16, 20; Job 2, 7.

[Abn. *ssskitai'tebi*, au-dessus de la tête; *sskitsiði*, dehors, au-dessus de; *kétté* (in antecessum), avant, auparavant, Rasles.]

kodtauwompasu (?), v. i. act. he sells or barter; imperat. 2d sing. *-pash*, 2 K. 4, 7; suppos. *noh kodtauompasit*, he who sells, a seller, Ezek. 7, 12. N. agent. *kodtauompasuen*, Ezek. 7, 13.

kodtinueau (?), v. i. he faints; pl. *-eaog*, Is. 40, 30.

kodtinnum, v. t. he draws or pulls (one thing out of another): *nuk-kodtannum*

kodtinnum—continued.

nut-togkodleg, I draw (out) my sword, Ex. 15, 9; *kodtinnum um-mokis*, he drew off his shoe, Ruth 4, 8; suppos. *noh um-mokis kodtinuk*, he who draws off his shoe, 'that hath his shoe loosed', Deut. 25, 10; imperat. 2d sing. *kodtinash*, *-tunush*; with an. obj. *kodtinnaiü*, *kodnaü*, he pulls (him) out; imperat. 2d pl. *kódnook wutch notau-ut*, pull him out of the fire, Jude 23; with pron. affix, *kod'meh*, pull thou me out, Ps. 31, 4. From *kodt-*, with formative of action performed by the hand. Cf. *kodsheau*, it falls out of.

[Abn. *ne-kítenemen*, je tire (manu), v. g. une épine du doigt; *kéthigan*, tire-bourre.]

kodtonpskoag, as n. the top of a rock, the summit of a cliff or crag, 2 Chr. 25, 12.

kodtongquag, suppos. inan. as n. a pile, that which is heaped high, by placing one above another, 'a heap', Ex. 15, 8. From *kodt-* and *onkuhau*. See *kottonkquag*.

kodtohamont, pl. *-oncheg*, singers, Eccl. 2, 8; suppos. of *ketohomaiüaiü*.

kodtuhkóe (?), suppos. *kodtuhkóag*, *-ohkóag*, a summit or high place, the top of a hill, Ex. 19, 20; Cant. 4, 8; Is. 57, 7; Jer. 49, 16.

***kodontukquom-unat**, v. i. to be sleepy, C. From *kod* (desiderat.) and *unnukquom-unat*, to dream; to be inclined to dream.

[Narr. *nkàtaquaum*, I am sleepy. Abn. *kadšxš*, il a sommeil. Del. *n'gattungwan*, I am sleepy, Hkw.]

kodtúmō, (it is) a year, Lev. 25, 5; Deut. 14, 22; Luke 2, 41; pl. *-mōash*; suppos. *kódtumuk*, *-mōk*, 2 K. 19, 29; Luke 13, 7. Adj. and adv. *kodtumwáe*, of a year, yearly, Lev. 16, 34; 25, 53; *nishwe kodtumwae kogkodtumwae* (freq.), 'three years [i. e. three times yearly], year after year', 1 Sam. 21, 1. For *quthumō*, it measures or is a measure; suppos. *quadhunuk* (?). See *quttuhham*.

[Narr. *nquítte-cautiúmō*, one year. Abn. *nekštsi-gaden*, *nissi-gaden*, one year, two years. Del. *kattawn*, year, Camp; *gachtin*, Zeisb. Shawn. *ku'ó*.]

kodtumwohkom, v. i. from *kodtúmō*, with the formative of verbs of progress

kodtumwohkom—continued.

(-hkom), he goes from year to year; (with a numeral or indefinite quantitative) he is — years old: *nabo-neese kodtumwohkom*, she is twelve years old, Mark 5, 42.

[Narr. *toh kutteashe kodtumwohkom*, how many years old are you?]

kodtuppō, v. i. he is hungry, Is. 44, 12; Matt. 4, 2; pret. *nuk-kodtup* [for -*upup* (?)], I was hungry, Matt. 25, 35, 42; suppos. *kadtuprut, kodt-*, when he is hungry, Mark 2, 25; Is. 58, 10. From *kod*, desiderative, and -*uppō* (v. generic), he eats, he longs to eat.

[Narr. *n'cattup*, I am hungry; *wún-nancattup*, I am very hungry. Del. *kat to pu i*, to hunger, Zeisb.]

***kogkahqutteau**, v. i.: *nuk-kogkahqutteam*, I counsel or advise, C.; with an. obj. *kogkohkoowaiü*, he gives counsel (to him), C.

kogkéau, **kogkéwau**, v. i. he is mad, insane, beside himself, 1 Sam. 21, 14; John 10, 20 (*kakewau*, Mass. Ps.): *kuk-kogkéi* (pres. actual), thou art beside thyself; *matta nuk-kogke-oh* (negat.), I am not mad, Acts 26, 24, 25; suppos. *noh kogkeait*, he who is mad; pl. -*échége*, Matt. 4, 24; suppos. pass. inan. as n. *kag-keámuk*, madness, being mad, 1 Sam. 21, 13. Vbl. n. *kogkéonk*, madness. N. agent. *kogkean*, indef. -*aein*, a madman. Adv. *kogkē, kogkee* (*kogkeae*, C.), madly, of madness. Vb. adj. *kogkéesu*, he does madly, he is actively mad, 'lunatic', Matt. 17, 15.

***kogkehoópōnat**, v. i. (infin.) to be drunk [?], C.

[Cree *kéeskwaypayoo*, he is drunk.]

kogkeissippamwau, -**amou**, v. i. he is drunk, Ps. 107, 27 (suppos. *kakesup-padt*, when he is drunk, Mass. Ps.); imperat. *ahque kogkesupamwish*, don't be drunk, C. Vbl. n. -*amōonk*, drunkenness, Deut. 29, 19. N. agent. -*amwaén*, a drunkard, Prov. 26, 9.

kogkéusquau (v. i. she is a mad woman), a harlot, Is. 23, 15, 16; pl. -*squáog*, Prov. 7, 10. Vbl. n. *kogkeusquawonk*, harlotry, 'lasciviousness', Mark 7, 22.

kogkéwau. See *kogkéau*.

kogkóhsum, **kogoxum**, **kogkohkussum**, **kuhkussum**, v. t. he cuts in

kogkóhsum, etc.—continued.

shape, carves, engraves, fashions by cutting (it), Zech. 3, 9; (infin.) Ex. 31, 5; 35, 33; suppos. *noh nóhtoe kohkókáusit*, he who skilfully cuts, who has 'skill to grave', 2 Chr. 2, 7. Vbl. n. *kogorum-wonk*, carving, 'graving', Zech. 3, 9. Adv. and adj. *kogorumwe, kogoksumwe*, by carving or graving, carved, graven, 2 Chr. 34, 4, 7; Jer. 51, 47, 52.

kogkopsau, (he is) deaf, Lev. 19, 14; Is. 29, 18; suppos. *kókobsonk, kogkobsont*, Ex. 4, 11; Ps. 38, 13; pl. -*oncheg*, Is. 43, 8 (*kogkopsāe mehtauog*, a deaf ear, C.): *kohkobsahtauog*, pl. -*ogash*, deaf ears, Is. 35, 5, = *wuhtauogash kuppiye-uash* (closed ears), Mic. 7, 16. From *kuppi*, closed, fast, with augm. redupl. and intr. an. formative. 'su *ko-kup'su*, he is shut close. See *kupphosau*.

[Narr. *n'cúpsa*, I am deaf. Abn. *negaghépsa*. Del. *gegepchoat*, a deaf person, Zeisb.]

kogkoúequat, -**quáou**, v. i. he sleeps (lightly), he slumbers, Ps. 121, 3, 4. Vbl. n. -*quáonk*, slumber, light sleep, Prov. 24, 33.

kógkōunogohquohhou, -**ogkahquohhou**, n. a thistle, 2 K. 14, 9; 2 Chr. 25, 28. Cf. *kónukkehtahwaü*, he pierces, pricks.

kogkōunum, v. t. he withholds (it); with an. 2d obj. he withholds (it) from (him); *kuk-kogkōummaü*, thou withholdest (it) from him, Job 22, 7. From *kōūnum*.

kogkussohkoag, n. a high place; pl. -*gish*, 1 Sam. 13, 6. Augm. of *kussohkoag*, suppos. of *kussohkói*, high.

kogoxum. See *kogkóhsum*.

kogsuhkóag, n.; pl. + *ish*, 'hills', Luke 23, 30 (for *kogkussohkoagish*).

koh. See *ko*.

kohkatōn, **kohketōn**. See *kuhkuttōn*.

kohkodhumatü, v. i. he chews the cud; negat. *matta kohkodhumōou*, he does not chew the cud, Deut. 14, 8, = *matta onchittamauw*, Lev. 11, 7; suppos. *kohkodhumont*, Deut. 14, 6, = *onchittamont*, Lev. 11, 3; pl. -*oncheg*, Deut. 14, 7. Cf. *onchittamau*.

kohkónōatü, v. t. an. he denies (him). See *quénōwaü*.

kohkuhquag [suppos. of *kuhkuhqueu*, it goes up], n. the top (of a hill or ascent),

kohkuhquag—continued.

a summit, Deut. 34, 1; a heap (of waters), Josh. 3, 13.

kohkuttōn, = *kuhkuttōn*, he thirsts.

kóhnkan, (there is) drought, v. impers. as n. Deut. 8, 15; *en neepunne kunkanit*, in the drought of summer. Cf. *kuhkuttōn* [*kuhk-*, *wuttōn*, dry, mouth], he thirsts.

***kohunk** (Peq.), a goose, Stiles. See **hōnck*.

kommōto, **kummōto**, v. i. and t. inan. he steals, Gen. 31, 19; Matt. 6, 20; pl. *-tovog*, Matt. 6, 20; imperat. of prohib. 2d pl. *kommōtuhkon*, do not steal, Ex. 20, 15; Mark 10, 19; suppos. pass. inan. *ne kommōtomuk*, that which is stolen, Gen. 31, 39 (*nuk-kummōt*, I steal, C.). Vbl. n. *kommōtowonk*, stealing, theft, Ex. 22, 3; Hos. 4, 2. N. agent. *kommōtowien* (indef. *-aénin*), a thief. From *kémeu*, secretly, by stealth.

[Narr. *kuk-kúmmōt*, you steal; *kamōotakick* (suppos. pl.), thieves. Chip. *kemoodeshkeh*, he is a thief; suppos. *chegemoodid*, he who steals, John 10, 1, 10. Abn. *kemstené*, il dérobe. Del. *kimochwen*, to steal away privately, Zeisb.]

kómuk (?), n. a building, an (artificial) inclosure. The primary signification is, perhaps, that which is built, for other use than for a dwelling place (*wék*), Acts 5, 23: *woskeche komuk*, the top of the house, Is. 22, 1; *askuhwetéde komuk-qut*, in the watch tower, Is. 21, 5; *qun-nunkque-komuk*, high building, 'tower'; *meechumee-komuk*, food-house, a barn, Luke 12, 24 (*maayea-kómuk*, meeting-house, C.).

[Narr. *wunnauchi-cómock*, a chimney, R. W. Micm. *cómé*, a harbor, Rand. Cf. Abn. *-kamig8*, in *ketakamig8*, the mainland; *pépankamighek*, univers (*pe-páümi8i*, par tout); *mesag8igamig8*, 'cabanane de pieux, à la française,' Rasles; Micm. *makhamig8*, terre, Maill.]

kongketeau, v. i. he is in good health, is well, Gen. 29, 6. Intens. of *keteau*.

***konkitchea** (Narr.), as, often (?).

konkont, **konkontu**, n. (onomatope) a crow, 'raven', Cant. 5, 11; *kutchikkonkont* [*kehche konkont*], Deut. 14, 14, and (pl.) *kihchikkongóntuog*, raven, ravens, Luke

konkont, **konkontu**—continued.

12, 24 (*kongkont*, a crow, C.). Sansk. *káka*, *kága*; cornix, *kárava*.

[Narr. *kaukont*, pl. *-tuog*. Abn. *kara-kara'me88* (dimin.), corneille. Chip. (Gr. Trav.) *kahgahge*, crow; *kahgahgese*, raven (?). Menom. *kahkahkawe*, raven. Shawn. *káh káh ee*, crow. Onond. *kah kah*.]

kónkuttōnōonk, vbl. n. thirst, Neh. 9, 15. See *kuhkuttōn*.

***konoooh** (Peq.?), bear, Stiles MS., 1769, = *qunnono* (?).

kónukkehtahwhat, v. t. an. he pierces or pricks (him) with a sharp instrument; lit. he causes (it) to pierce (him); pl. *-whoög*, they pierce; and pass. they are pierced, Acts 2, 37; with pron. affixes, *uk-kónukkehtahuhoh*, he pierced him with (a spear), John 19, 34 (suppos. instrum. *konnuketuhweg*, *kunnukuhuhweg*, a spear, Mass. Ps., Ps. 35, 3; 47, 9).

konukaheau, v. i. inan. subj. it pierces, it penetrates, 2 K. 18, 21; suppos. *kanuk-ashunk*, when it pierces, piercing, Heb. 4, 12.

kónumuk, that which bears or supports: *ohke konamuk*, 'the pillars of the earth', Ps. 75, 3. From *kenún*, suppos. inan. pass.

kónunnont, suppos. of *kenunnaü*, he carries (an. obj.).

***kopiauss**, **kupýās** (Peq.), a frog, Stiles.

koppōmuk [= *kobhamuk*], a haven (that which is closed), Acts 27, 12.

***kōpposh**, n. a sturgeon, C. See **kai-posh*.

kóshkag, **kóskag**, width or breadth. See *kishki*.

kóshki. See *kushki*.

kósittag, **kásittag**, when it is hot; suppos. of *kussittau*, q. v.

kóskag. See *kishki*; *kóshkag*.

kósukquom (?), n. a witch.

[Abn. *k8ssigaün*, *k8ssigann*, 'une jonglererie,' etc.; 'le feu fausses observations de futuro', Rasles.]

[**kottonquag**, a heap, Mass. Ps., Ps. 33, 7; *kodtunkquag*, 78, 13.] Cf. *kodtongquag*; *kuhkuhquau*.

kouéu, **kouweu**, v. i. he sleeps, Gen. 2, 21; Matt. 8, 24; 9, 24; (definit. pres. *kouü*, he is asleep, he now sleeps, 1 K.

kouéu, kouweu—continued.

18, 27); *nuk-kouem*, I sleep, Cant. 5, 2; suppos. 2d sing. *kaéan*, when thou sleepest, Eph. 5, 14; 3d sing. *noh kait, kawit*, he who sleeps; pl. *kaéheg*. Vbl. n. *kouéonk*, sleeping, sleep, Prov. 24, 33; *mishe-kouémk*, a deep sleep, Gen. 15, 12. N. agent. *kouéuen* (indef. *-énin*), a sleeper, Jonah 1, 6.

[Narr. (pres. defin.) *cowuéwi*, he is asleep; *cowwéuock*, they sleep; *yò cowish*, lodge here; (suppos.) *cáwit*, while he slept. Abn. *ne-kaši*, je dors; *kaš*, il dort. Del. *gauwiu*; participle pres. (suppos.) *gewi*, sleeping; *gaurin*, to sleep, Zeisb.; *n'gáuwí*, Hkw. (*n'gówe*, Cass), I sleep.]

kóúhquodt, kóuhquod, kóunkq-, n. an arrow, Ps. 11, 2; Prov. 25, 18; Job 41, 28; pl. *-tash*, 2 K. 13, 15, 18. From *kóüs*, a thorn, *uhq-* (rad. of *uhquáe*, at the point or extremity), pointed, and *ohleau* (suppos. inan.), that which has a sharp point or is sharp at the end.

[Narr. pl. *kaiúquatash*. Peq. *keeguum, khegunt*, Stiles. Abn. *kañšéio*, cela est épineux, aigu (*arša*, flèche sans tête; *pa'kšé*, flèche à tête); *kañškarša*, flèche où il y a des plumes, etc. Chip. (Sag.) *keenowawkoyn*.]

kóunum, v. t. he carries, supports, holds in hand; suppos. *kóunuk* (*ne kóunuk*, what he carried, 'his carriage', 1 Sam. 17, 22); pl. *qumuhukquash kóunukeg*, they who carry spears, 'spearmen', Acts 23, 23; freq. *kogkóunum*, he holds or carries (it) habitually, continues to hold or carry (it), as a distaff, Prov. 31, 19; with an. obj. *kóunaü, kogkóunaü*, Gen. 19, 16; Ps. 139, 10; Rev. 20, 2.

kóüs, n. a thorn, a briar, Is. 55, 13; 2 Cor. 12, 7; Mic. 7, 4; a bramble, Judg. 4, 14, 15; *kishke kóüs-sehtu*, by the (thorn) bushes, Job 30, 4. See *asimnekóüs*. The radical is *uhq*, pointed (see *uhquáeu*), with perhaps the vb. adj. formative *-ussu*, he is sharp pointed (pl. *-sog*), which gives the noun the animate form.

[Abn. *kañšis*, épine.]

kouweu. See *kouéu*.

ko. See *kowa*.

koche. See *kutche*.

koachteau, v. t. he adds to or increases by progression; primarily a causative, he makes it progress or go on; infin. *-caunat*, 'to add' (i. e. to go from) one thing to another, Deut. 29, 19; with an. 2d obj. *nuk-koachte-oh*, I add to him (years to his life, 2 K. 20, 6). From *koche* (*kutche*). See *kaunau*.

koħkokoħhaus, n. (onomatope) an owl, Deut. 14, 15, 16; Lev. 11, 16; pl. *-sog*, Job 30, 29; *kehche* (and *mishe*) *koħkokoħhaus*, the great owl, Deut. 14, 16; Is. 34, 15; dimin. *koħkokoħhomwem*, the little owl, Deut. 14, 16, = *ohomous*, Lev. 11, 17. Cf. *wéwēs* (screech owl).

[Narr. *kokókehom, ohómous*, an owl. Abn. *kškškasš*, chat-huant (and *kškasš*, le coucou). Chip. *ò-kò-kò-o, ko-ko-ko-o*. Del. *gokhoos*, owl; *gokhotit*, a little owl, Zeisb.]

koħkoħkanogs, n. a bell, Ex. 39, 25, 26 [-*ogqussu*, owl-like (?)].

kon, n. snow, Ex. 4, 6; Job 6, 16; Ps. 148, 6. Cf. *muhpaw, sóchepo*.

[Narr. *cóue* (and *sóchepo*). Del. *gün, guhn*, Zeisb. Chip. *kôn, aw-konc*. Menom. *koon*.]

koťnau, koťnehteau, v. t. he makes an addition to (it), increases (it) by adding (cf. *koachteau*): *ahque koťnish*, thou shalt not [do not] add to it, Deut. 12, 32; *matta uk-koťnau-ó-un*, he did not add (anything or more), Deut. 5, 22; *uk-koťnehteau-un*, he addeth to it, Gal. 3, 15; imperat. 2d pl. *koťnehteau-owk*, add ye to (it), 1 Pet. 1, 5.

kowa, ko, n. a pine tree, 'fir', Hos. 14, 8; pl. *koawaog*. From the same root as *kóüs*, the tree, like the English pine (pin tree), taking its name from its pointed leaves, épines, or its general shape.

[Narr. *kówaw*, a pine tree; dimin. *kowawésuck* (pl.), young pines. Abn. *kšé*, pin; *kañšis*, épine, Rasles; modern Abn. *ko-wa*, pine tree, K. A. Del. *cu-we*, Zeisb.]

kuhhog, thy body, thy person, thyself, Matt. 22, 39. See *-hog*.

kuhkenauwéhhéau, v. caus. an. (augm. of *kenaiħheau*) he shapes, fashions, gives form to (an an. obj.), Job 26, 13; suppos. *kuhkenauwéheont*, he form-

kuhkenauwéhéau—continued.

ing (when he forms), Is. 44, 10; pass. *kuhkenaihettau*, he is formed; pret. *nuk-kuhkenaihettau*, I was shapen, Ps. 51, 5. Adv. *kuhkénaure*, shapely, in order, orderly, Luke 1, 1, 3. With inan. obj. *kuhkenauwehtau*, he shapes or fashions (it); pret. *nuk-kuhkenauwehtau*, I formed (it), Is. 45, 7. Cf. *kenaurameonk*.

kuhkham, kuhham, v. t. he marks (it) out; *uk-kuhkham-un*, he marks it out (*nashpe pemunneat*, by a line, Is. 44, 13); suppos. instr. [*kuhkheg*] *kuhheg*, that which serves to mark with, a line; pl. *nuk-kuhheganash*, my lines, Ps. 16, 6; *kuhhegan-ehitu*, within the lines, 'gates', Deut. 15, 7; freq. and augm. *kuhkuhheg*, a (land-) mark, bound, limit, Ex. 23, 31; Prov. 23, 10; Matt. 25, 4; line, Is. 28, 10 (*kuhkehheg*, a rule; adj. *kuhkuhhegáne*, regular, C.).

kuhkinneam, v. t. he observes, takes note of, marks (mentally or by observation), Lev. 13, 33; suppos. *kóhkinnuk*; 3d pl. *kóhkinnumohettú*, Ex. 12, 42 (*nuk-keehkeneam*, I view, C.).

kuhkinneasu, v. i. he makes a mark, distinguishes by mark or observation, Job 33, 11; imperat. 2d sing. *kuhkinneasish*, mark thou, take note, observe, Ruth 3, 4. Vbl. n. *-asuonk*, a mark, sign, token, Rev. 13, 16; 14, 9; Is. 20, 3; pl. *-ongash*, Gal. 6, 17; Ps. 135, 9.

kuhkotomaü, v. t. inan. and an. he points (it) out to, shows, makes known to (him); *kuk-kuhkotom-oush mogagish*, I will show thee mighty things, Jer. 33, 3; *uk-kuhkotomaü-uh*, he showed (it) to him, Ex. 15, 25.

[Narr. *kuk-kakótemous*, I will show thee (the way); *kokotemüinnea máyi*, show me the way.]

kuhkotomwehteati, v. caus. inan. and an. he instructs him, teaches (it) to (him) [*nuk-kuhkotumwehteati*, I teach, C.] N. agent. *kuhkotomwehteden*, a teacher, 1 Chr. 25, 8 (a minister or schoolmaster, C.). Vbl. n. *-teaonk*, teaching, instruction, C.

kuhkuhheg, suppos. instrum. a bound, landmark, limit. See *kuhkham*.

kuhkuhhunk, a boundary; pl. *-kgash*, Gen. 49, 26; suppos. of *kuhkuhheau*, it marks. [*kuhkunnunk*, a bound, Mass. Ps. 104, 9.]

kuhkuhqueu, v. i. he goes upward, ascends, Ex. 24, 15, 18; Judg. 13, 20; suppos. *hovan kohkuhqueü*, who shall ascend? etc., Rom. 10, 6. Adv. *kuhkuhque*, above, higher, Josh. 15, 19; suppos. inan. *kohkuhquag* [*kottonkquag*, Mass. Ps. 33, 7], (that which goes above,) a summit, a heap. With inan. subj. *kuhkuhqushin*, it goes up, Ezek. 41, 7. Cf. *qunnukque*, *qunnuükque*.

kuhkuhqunatü, v. t. an. he draws him up; pl. *-qunúog nashpe pemuneohtanash*, they drew (him) up with cords, Jer. 38, 13.

kuhkussum. See *kogkóhsun*.

kuhkuttöon, kohkatöon, kohketöon, v. i. he thirsts, is thirsty [has a dry mouth, *kohnkan wut-töon*], Judg. 15, 18; John 4, 13: *nuk-kohkuttöon* [*nuh-kóhkittöon*, C.], I thirst, Judg. 4, 19; suppos. *noh kaukuttöog*, he who thirsts, Matt. 5, 6; Is. 55, 1; pl. particip. *neg kaukuttöogig*, the thirsty, they who thirst, Matt. 5, 6. Adv. and adj. *kuhkuttöonöe*, of thirst, thirsty, Is. 41, 17. Vbl. n. *-öonöonk*, thirst, Ex. 17, 3; Judg. 15, 18; *kónkuttöonöonk*, Neh. 9, 15.

[Narr. *nic-éúwkatöone*, I am thirsty.]

kuhpéau, v. i. he comes to land, lands (from a boat); pl. *kuhpéog*, Acts 27, 43, 44. From *kuppi*.

kuhpinaü, kuhpunatü, v. t. an. he draws (him) out [of the water (?)], Ps. 18, 16: — *hashabpoh* (an.), he draws the net, John 21, 11. [*nuk-kuhpunuk-up*, 'he drew me out' (of the waters), Mass. Ps., Ps. 18, 16; *kuhpun-up ashapoh*, 'he drew the net', Mass. Ps., John 21, 11.]

kuhpöhke, n. [*kuppi-ohke*, protected or inclosed place] the landing place, the shore; *kuhpöhke-it*, on the shore, Matt. 13, 2. Cf. *kobhamuk*.

***kuhpöhonk**, n. a ladle or spoon (?), C.

kuhpóhkomuk. See *kuppóhkomuk*.

kuhpóhhamowonk, a haven, Acts 27, 12. See *kobhamuk*; *kuppóhham*.

kuhpunatü. See *kuhpinaü*.

kuhquttum, v. t. he designates, appoints (marks out); *nuk-kuhquttum ayeuonk*, I appoint a place, 2 Sam. 7, 10. Adv. and adj. *kuhquttumme*, of appointment, designated, Jer. 8, 7. Cf. *quttúhham*, he measures.

kuhtöonog, = *kehtöonog*, a ship.

kukkehtau, kukkeihtau, v. t. an. he gives attention to, hearkens to, observes (him). From *kuhham*, he marks(?). Imperat. 2d sing. *kukkeitash*, Ps. 45, 10 [*ahchusutash*, Mass. Ps.]; (2d + 1st sing.) *kukkehtah*, hearken to me, Num. 23, 18; 2d pl. *noh kukkeitok*, to whom, hearken ye, Deut. 18, 15.

[Narr. *kthkita*, hearken thou to me. Abn. *ne-kiktam*, je suis attentif, j'écoute; imperat. *k'ta*, *kekšittañmi*, je t'écoute, je t'obéis.]

kukkonashquae(?), adv. and adj.: — *misonkquaminneash*, 'full ears of corn in the husk', 2 K. 4, 42.

kukkow. See *kiyunk*.

***kumma**, adv. lately, C. See *kuttumma*.

kummoto. See *kommoto*, he steals.

***kunàm** (Narr.), a spoon; pl. *-máuog*, R. W.; *kunnàm*, *quonnam*, C. See *kenàm*.

kunkohteádtéé, adv. and adj. of dryness, dry: — *ohke*, dry (i. e. parched by drought) land, Jer. 50, 12. See *kóhkan*, (there is) drought.

***kunnatequanick**, n. a window, C. See *kenogkeneg*.

***kunnónep** (Narr.), n. a killock or anchor, R. W. See *kenuhquab*.

kuppadt, kuppád, n. ice, Job 6, 16; 38, 29. From *kuppi-ohteau*; lit. 'when it is covered' or 'closed up.'

[Peq. *kuppat*, Stiles. Narr. *capât*, R. W. Del. *k'patten*, it (e. g. the river) is frozen up, Zeisb.]

***kúppaquat** (Narr.), 'it is overcast', i. e. when it is cloudy, = *kuppohquodt*.

kuppi, (1) (it is) close, shut in, inclosed. (2) thick, close together. (3) as n. a thicket (a place where trees grow close together), a 'wood', Eccl. 2, 6; 'grove', 1 K. 16, 33; 2 K. 21, 3; *kuppahtu*, in covert, Job 38, 40; 'in thickets', Jer. 4, 29; Is. 9, 18; pl. *kuppiyeuash*, 'groves', 2 Chr. 31, 1. (Sansk. *kumb* or *kub*, tegere; Greek *κύπω*, *σκέπω*; Engl. keep, coop.)

[Narr. *cuppi-machdug*, thick wood, a swamp, R. W.]

kuppogki, (it is) thick: *kuhpogku pohkenai*, (there is) thick darkness, Deut. 4, 11; *pasuk menutheganit unnukkuhque kuppogki*, (it is) a hand's breadth thick, 2 Chr. 4, 5; suppos. *ne kóhpogok*, the thickness of it (*góhpogok*, Ezek. 41, 9). Adv. *kuppogke*, Ezek. 41, 26.

kuppogki—continued.

[Abn. *kepághé*, (bois) épais, en plat; suppos. *kepaghek*. Del. *kopachkan*; an. *kopachkisso*, Zeisb.]

kuppohham, kuppuhham, v. t. he stops, stays, closes (it), 2 Chr. 32, 30; pl. 2 K. 3, 25; Heb. 11, 33; suppos. *kobhog*, when he stops (it): *noh kobhog*, he who stops (it), Job 38, 37; pl. *neg kobhogeg*, 2 Chr. 32, 4; pass. (inan. subj.) *kobhamuk*, when it is closed, when it closes, Josh. 2, 5; Titus 1, 11; with an. obj. *kuppohhaü, kuppuhhou*, he stops (him). Vbl. n. *kuppohhamæomk, -mó-wonk*, a stopping (place), a 'haven', Acts 27, 12. From *kuppi* + *æom* (*ohham*), he goes. [*nuk-kupham*, I shut, C.]

[Narr. *kuphómmin*, to shut the door; *kúphash*, shut the door, R. W. Abn. *ne-kephámen*, je le bouche (un trou). Del. *kpa-hi*, shut the door; *kpa-hoon*, a door, Zeisb. Voc.]

kuppóhkomuk [*kuppi-komuk*], n. (1) a place inclosed, shut in; (2) a place which is thick-set, where trees are close together, Deut. 16, 21.

[Narr. *cappacomock*, "which signifies a refuge or hiding-place, as I conceive." R. W.]

kuppohosu, kuppuhhausu, v. adj. he is stopped, stayed, shut in, 1 Sam. 23, 7; Rom. 3, 19; and v. i. he stops or closes. Cf. *kogkopsau*, (he is) deaf.

[Narr. *n'cúpsa*, I am deaf. Abn. *kebaháns*, il bouche cela; *gaghé psé*, il est sourd. Del. *kpa-hasu*, Zeisb.]

kuppohquodt, (when it is) cloudy weather, when the sky is overcast. Adv. and adj. *-quodtáé, -quodte* (?), cloudy, Ezek. 30, 3.

[Narr. *kúppaquat*.]

kuppuhham. See *kuppohham*.

kuppuhhausu. See *kuppohosu*.

kuppuhhou, n. a door, Prov. 26, 14. See *kuppohham*.

[Del. *kpa-hoon*, Zeisb. Voc. 8.]

kupputton [= *kuppi-wuttôn*, closed mouth], v. i. he is dumb, speechless: *pish kukkupputton*, thou shalt be dumb, Luke 1, 20; pret. *kupputton-up*, he was speechless, Luke 1, 22.

kupshagkineasuonk, vbl. n. imprisonment; pl. *-ongash*, Heb. 11, 36.

***kupyás**. See *kopiauss*; cf. *mohmoskuhteas*.

kushki, (it is) rough (it scratches, is harsh): — *hogkaonk*, a rough garment, Zech. 13, 4; — *mayash*, rough ways, Luke 3, 5; with an. subj. (v. adj.) *kushkesu*, he is rough.

[Cree, *kowissu*, he is rough; *kaskaskahum*, he scrapes it. Abn. *ka'khigun*, la gratte, instrument à gratter les peaux.]

kuspinum. See *kishpinum*.

kussa-, **kusso-**, in comp. words, hot, warm. See *mohkussa*.

kusse-, **kes-**, (augm.) in comp. words, very much, fully, completely. See *kesantam*.

[Abn. *kesi* (partic.) très.]

kusseh, interj. lo, behold, El. Gr. 22.

[Del. *sche*, *schela*, see there! Zeish.]

kussehtanip[pe], **-tanup**, n. a stream, a current, Ps. 124, 4; Is. 30, 28; pl. *-peash*, Is. 34, 9. For *kussehtan-nippe*, flowing water, Is. 30, 25. Hence (adv.) *kussehtanne sepuese*, the stream of a brook, Job 6, 15; *anuwutchuwane kussehtanup*, an overflowing stream, Is. 30, 28.

kussitchuan, **-uwan** [*kusse-utchuan*], v. unipers. it flows in a rapid stream or current, it continues flowing; as n. a rapid stream, a current, Ps. 46, 4; 78, 16, 20; pl. *-nash*, Cant. 4, 15.

[Abn. *kesi* (partic.) très; *kesi'ré*, il va très vite; *kesitsain*, *kesitain*, elle (la rivière) est rapide.]

kussitteau, **-tau**, v. i. it is hot; as n. heat (of the sun, or natural heat), Job 24, 19; 30, 30; Is. 49, 10; suppos. *kásittag*, *kosittag*, when it is hot, in the heat of the day, Gen. 18, 1; 1 Sam. 11, 11. For *kuss-ohtau* (*pajeh kussohtá-ut*, 'till the sun be hot', Neh. 7, 3); suppos. *kós-ohtag*, Ex. 16, 21. (With *-sh*, of invol. action or of derogation, *kissittashau*, he sweats, C.)

[Narr. *kussittah*, it is hot; *káussitteks*, hot weather; *nick-gussittáumun*, I sweat. Abn. *kesidé*, vel *kesabedé*, cela est chaud. Del. *kochatté*, warm, hot, Zeish. Gr. 42; *kschitteü*, warm, hot (it is); v. adj., ibid. 163.]

kusso-. See *kussa-*.

kussohkói, n. a summit, point of rock or earth, a crag, 'high hill', Ezek. 6, 13; *kussohko-i-ompsk*, 'a sharp rock',

kussohkói—continued.

1 Sam. 14, 4; *kussohkóiyeye ayeuonganit*, 'in the top of high places', the highest place, Prov. 8, 2; *kussohkóiyeye wadchu-ut*, 'into a high mountain', Is. 40, 9 (*kussuhkoe wadchu*, high hill, Mass. Ps., Ps. 104, 18). Cf. *tohkotauaog kussampskói-yeu-ut*, 'they climb upon the rocks', Jer. 4, 29.

kussompskussum, v. t. he heats or makes hot (an oven, furnace, etc.); infinit. *-umunat*, Dan. 3, 19; suppos. *kussompskussuk*, when he heats (it), Hos. 7, 4. From *kussa*, *ompsk* (a stone), with the formative of verbs denoting action of fire (*-'ssum*): he makes the stones hot (for cooking in the Indian manner).

[Abn. *kesapskedé*, pierre chaude.]

kussopitteau, v. i. it is very hot, heated (by fire, or beyond natural heat); suppos. *kússopittag*, *kosopittag*, when it is very hot; as n. great heat, Deut. 29, 24; 2 Pet. 3, 10; Job 6, 17. Adv. and adj. *-pittáe*, *-petáe*, hot (by the action of fire, etc.), 1 Sam. 21, 6; Ps. 6, 1: — *ague*, for 'fever', Deut. 28, 2. (Vbl. n. *kissopetteahdonk*, fervency, heat, C.)

kussoppussu, **-pissu**, v. adj. an. he is hot; pl. *-suog*, Hos. 7, 7; suppos. *kussoppasuk*, when he is hot; *nepauz kussoppasuk*, when the sun is hot (?), 1 Sam. 11, 9 (*nuk-kissápis*, I am hot, C.). Vbl. n. *kussoppissuonk*, heating, heat, inflammation, Deut. 28, 2. From *kussa* and *appassu*.

***kussunnashonk**, n. 'fever', Mass. Ps., John 4, 52 (*wassushaonk*, El.).

kutamungineaeati, v. t. an. he pities (him), Joel 2, 18. Cf. *kitteamonteanumaii*.

kutche, **koeche** [*K'oeche*, *K'wutche*] signifies, primarily, it proceeds or makes progress from; hence, it begins, has its origin or source; but while *naeche* is used with reference to a beginning or starting point, present or past, *kaeche* or *kutche* connotes progression or the going on from a beginning or origin in the past to the present or future, or the relation of a cause to its effect in the present or future. Eliot does not appear to have made this distinction in all cases; e. g. *kitchu*, he began (to curse,

kutche, kooche—continued.

etc.), Matt. 26, 74; but *nooche* in the corresponding verse, Mark 14, 71. *Ne wutche kutche*, 'then began', i. e. therefrom went on, Gen. 4, 26; *na . . . kooch*, therefrom (will he gather you together), Deut. 30, 4; *yeu kooche omohkinuun*, for this cause I raised thee up, Ex. 9, 16; *kooche-kekónán, kooche-mamonchanan, koochu wutóhkindán, kooche-kinnean*, 'in him [from him] we live, we move, we have our being . . . we are his offspring', Acts 17, 28. (*kutche*, begun; *kooche*, more, C.) Cf. *k'*; *kachémaw* (suppos. *kahche-mawuk*); *kehche*; *keht-*.

[Narr. *nen kítche*, I begin, or *nuk-kítcheússem*. Abn. *kétté*, in antecessum, avant, auparavant. Micm. *kich et kigi* [= *kítche*], servent à former des tems antérieurs; *kich* répond aussi à notre oui, ou déjà, pour le temps passé, Maill. Cree *kéeche-tow*, he begins it; *kítche* (conj. causál), that, to the end that. Chip. *kíja*, in advance, beforehand; *kítchi* [after, in time], Bar.]

***kutchinnu** (Narr.), a middle-aged man, R. W. See *kehchissu*. Eliot has *keihchemuog*, 'the aged men', i. e. those who are growing (-*innuog*) old, Tit. 2, 2.

kutchiog, pl. old men, Ps. 148, 2; *kehcheiog*, Esth. 3, 13. See *kéheche*.

***kutchishin**, v. i. (inan. subj.) it begins, Man. Pom. 88; opposed to *wohkukquoshin*, it ends.

kutchisqua. See *kehchisqua*.

kutchissik, kádshik [suppos. of *kutchisin* or *-ishin*], when it begins; as n. the beginning (of that which continues to be or to act): *weske kutchissik*, in the (very, or new) beginning, Gen. 1, 1; *wutche kutchissik onk yeau wehghshik*, from the beginning to the end, Eccl. 3, 11; *kádshik muttaok*, the beginning of the world, Is. 64, 4. Cf. *kehchissu*.

kutchissumatt, v. t. an. and refl. he washes himself or another, 2 Sam. 12, 20; John 9, 7; *nuk-kutchessum*, I wash myself, John 9, 11 (*nuk-kitisum*, I wash, C.); pl. *-maog wut-hashabpwooh* (an.), they wash their nets, Luke 5, 2; imperat. 2d sing. *-mush*, wash thyself, 2 K. 5, 10; suppos. *kutchessumog nuhhog nippe*, if I wash myself with water, Job 9, 30. Vbl. n. *kutchissumóonk*, wash-

kutchissumatt—continued.

ing one's self or another, Eph. 5, 26; Tit. 3, 5. With inan. obj. *kutchissittau, kítshittau*, he washes (it), Gen. 49, 11; 1 K. 22, 38; imperat. 2d sing. *kutchissittauush*, 2 Sam. 11, 8; *pish kuk-kítshittau-un*, thou shalt wash it, Lev. 6, 27. Vbl. n. *kutchissittóonk*, Neh. 4, 23.

[Abn. *ne-kesigáá*, je me lave le visage; *ne-kesiretsa*, — les mains; *ne-keseséghenán*, — (v. g. une chemise). Del. *kachiechaw*, v. adj. clean; *fschiechem*, wash him; *kachiechtool*, wash it, Zeish.]

kutham. See *kuttahham*.

*[**kutham**,] v. t. he hollows out, makes a hole (?); *nuk-kutham*, I make a hole, C.

[Abn. *kégáinaáa Saúrké taáan* (ou) *isháúrkéttén*, avec quoi creuseras-tu?]

***kutquauss** (Peq.), a partridge, Stiles. See *pahpahkshas*; **paupock*.

kuts, kuttis, n. the cormorant, Lev. 11, 7; Is. 34, 11; *kuttúhsu-og* (pl.), Deut. 14, 17.

[Narr. (pl.) *kítsuog*.]

kutshámun. See *ukkúshaumun*.

kuttahham, kutham, v. t. he digs (it), he digs (it) up or out, or digs into (it), Prov. 16, 27; Job 24, 16 (pl.): *uk-kutshámun*, he digged it (a pit, Ps. 7, 15).

kuttaihe, (it is) thine, belongs to thee; *kuttahein* (incl. pl.) it is ours, belongs to us. See *wuttaiheau*.

kuttinne, thou thyself, tu ipse, the emphasized pronoun of the 2d pers. sing. See *wuttinne*.

kuttinsh, 1st + 2d sing. I say to thee, Matt. 5, 26. See *wuttinuh*.

kuttis. See *kuts*.

kuttaw, v. i. he speaks, utters speech, 1 K. 8, 12; Job 3, 2: *kuttaw kah nauwau*, he spake and said. Freq. [*kekuttaw*]; suppos. pl. *kákuttawog, káketawog*; negat. *mat kákuttawog, mo-kákuttawog*, when they speak not, the speechless, the dumb, Ex. 4, 11; Ps. 38, 13. With *k'* progressive, *ketawkau*, he goes on speaking, he talks; and freq. *kekawkau*, he converses, narrates. See *ketawkau*. Vbl. n. *kuttawonk*, speech, utterance ('the Word', John 1, 1); pl. *-ongash*: *kuk-kuttawongash*, thy words, thy speech, Job 4, 4; Is. 29, 4; *ketawhaj kuttawonk*, 'let him speak a word', Gen. 44, 18 (*kuttawonk*, C.). Cf. *kehketawháonk*, continued

kutto—continued.

speech, talk, narration; *hettawonk* (see *hennaü*), *unnontowaonk*, language, mutual speech. (Sansk. *gad* (dicere, loqui) and *kath* (loqui); repet. *gadgada* (lallans, balbutiens.)

[Abn. *ketsaṅgan*, parole. Chip. *ikito*, he says; *gigito*, he speaks, Bar. (*ékidoo*, J.). Cree *kató*, he speaks; suppos. *ketóot*.]

kuttumma, kit-, adv. very lately, El. Gr. 21 (*kumma*, C.).

[Narr. *kittumáy*, even now; *kittum-yái tokéan*, as soon as I wake.]

kuttumma, kit-, conj. unless, El. Gr. 22; John 3, 3, 5; Acts 8, 31 (*kittumma*, C.). [= *gut matta* (but not), without, i. e. unless there be, Job 6, 6.]

kuttumungee(?), low, poor, pitiable (cf. *kiteamonteanumäü*): *kuttumungee wosketomp*, 'a mean man', Is. 31, 8; *kuttumungkosketomp-aog* (pl.), 'men of low degree', Ps. 62, 9.

[Chip. *kitimagad*, it is poor, mean (of a house, e. g.); an. *kítimagisi*, he is poor, Bar. Del. *ktemaxu*, he is poor, miserable, Zeisb.]

k'wutche. See *kutche*.

M

m' (or, as written by Eliot, *m* followed by a short vowel) is an indeterminate and impersonal prefix which may be translated by 'some,' 'any,' or occasionally by 'a,' 'an,' or 'the.' Duponceau (notes to Eliot's Gr. xiv) mistook this prefix for 'a definite article', as Howse (p. 245) has shown. It is found with substantives signifying the body and its parts, with the names of a few objects which were regarded as specially belonging to the person, and with some concrete and material nouns, e. g. *m'askeht*, grass (from *askehteau*, it is green); *m'ay*, path, way (from *äu*, he goes); *m'in*, a fruit (from *-in*, formative of verbs of growing), etc. In all these it retains its primary signification as a negative or its secondary as a preteritive particle (see *mo*). It negates the personal relation or appropriation which the pronominal prefixes affirm, e. g. *nut-tah* (*n'tah*), my heart; *kuttah* (*k'tah*), thy heart; *mětah* (*m'tah*), heart, not mine or thine, but some or any heart. It has in no case a definite or determinate force, but always the opposite.

machemohtáe, lasting, enduringly. See *michemohteau*.

***máchequoce** (Narr.), n. a girdle of wampum, R. W.

[Abn. *skšaṅsš*, collier de porcelaine(?).]

máchipsqueht-uash, n. pl. 'rough places', Is. 40, 4.

máchipsqueht-uash—continued.

[Narr. *máchipscał*, a stone (stony?) path.]

machish. See *mahche*; *majish*.

machuk, suppos. of *matche*, bad.

maggookinont, pl. *-oncheg*, 'the spoilers', Jer. 51, 48; suppos. of *mukkookinäü*.

magkinnum, = *mukkinnum*, he collects or gathers.

magóadtik, (that which is) precious, 2 Chr. 9, 1; suppos. of *mógóadtue*.

magw, **magou**, v. t. (1) he offers or presents (it), he gives (it), Esth. 2, 18; Ps. 147, 16 (*mákun-*, Mass. Ps.): *num-mag*, I present (it); imperat. 2d sing. *magish*; 2d pl. *magook*; *um-mag-un*, he offers it. (2) he gives in exchange, he sells; pl. *magwog*, they sell, Ex. 21, 35; suppos. *noh maguk*, he who sells, the seller, Is. 24, 2; freq. *mahmagw*; pret. *mahmagup*, he sold often, 'was a seller of', Acts 16, 14.

[Narr. *máuks*, give thou; *máugoke*, give ye. Abn. *ne-méghen*, je donne. Cree *máygu*, he gives; *mámáygu*, he gives with iteration; *máygaysku*, he gives very often, habitually. Chip. *mégewain*, he gives it, J. Del. *méken*, he gives away, parts with (it), Zeisb. Gr. 144.]

magwoonk, vbl. n. a giving, gift, offering, Ex. 23, 8; Gen. 33, 12: *magw magwongash*, he gives gifts, Esth. 2, 18.

[Quir. *maugaákq'*, his gift, Pier. 51.]

mahche (nearly related to if not identical with *mahtsheau*, it passes away, is gone), (1) after, in time, Luke 6, 1; *mahche quinnuppekompauan*, after thou art (mayest be) converted, Luke 22, 32. (2) it serves as the auxiliary of the perfect and past perfect tenses, and, combining with the verb, receives the pronom. prefix: *um-mahche ussen*, he hath done it, Is. 44, 23; *ne mahche*, that which hath been, Eccl. 3, 15; *mahche wunnamunuh*, (he) had blessed them, Gen. 24, 1. Cotton, strangely enough, associates this word with "ahtouinat, to have, to be had," and gives "num-mahche, I have or had; kum-mahche, thou hast, thou hadst," etc. Cf. *amaeu*, he departs; Narr. *mdw*.

[Narr. *mauch* or *mesh*: *tashin mesh com-matg*, how much have you given? Cree *ghee* (auxil.), have. Chip. *ke* or *ge*, J.; *ki-* (suppos. *ka-*), sign of the perfect and pluperfect, Bar.; *mashí*, yet [i. e. until now]; *ka mashí*, not yet. Del. *ma-tshi*, already, Zeisb. Voc.]

mahchekussum, **-kissumomoo**, v. t. (fire) consumes, burns (it) up, 1 K. 18, 38; 2 Chr. 7, 1; with an. obj. *mahchekuswau*, (fire) consumes (him), Job 1, 16; *um-mahchekusw-oh*, it consumed him, 2 K. 1, 10; with an. subj. (v. adj.) *mahchikkusu*, he is consumed (by fire or heat); pl. *-ussuog*, Deut. 32, 24. From *mahche*, *kussa*.

mahchepoo, v. i. (1) he has eaten, has done eating; (2) he makes an end of eating, eats (it) up, Ex. 13, 32; infinit. *-punneat*, Luke 17, 9; imperat. 2d sing. *mahchipuwsh*, eat it up, Rev. 10, 9 (*num-mahchip*, I devour, C.). With an. obj. *mahchipwau* [*mahcheppwau*], he devours (him), i. e. eats him up, makes an end of him, Ezek. 19, 6. From *mahche* and *-uppoo*, formative of verbs of eating.

[Narr. *mauchepwut*, when he hath eaten; *mauchepweean*, after I (shall) have eaten.]

mahchi. See *mohchi*, (it is) empty.

mahchinau, v. i. he is sick, Gen. 48, 1; 2 Sam. 13, 1; *num-mahchinam* (*nen mæchinam*, Cant. 5, 8), I am, or was, sick, Matt. 25, 36 (*num-mahcheem*, C.);

mahchinau—continued.

suppos. *mahchinadt*, Lev. 15, 33; pl. *-inácheg*, the sick, Matt. 9, 12. Vbl. n. *mahchindonk*, sickness, 1 K. 8, 37.

[Narr. *num-maúchnem*, I am sick; *mauchinauí* (pres. defin.), he is sick (*mohchinnaí*, C.).]

mahchishq, n. an empty vessel (*mohchishq*); pl. *-quash*, Judg. 7, 16; 2 K. 4, 3. See *wishq*.

mahchumoo, **-ummu**, v. i. (inan. subj.) it is waste, barren, deserted, Nah. 2, 10; Ezek. 29, 9 (*machimoo*, Is. 19, 5). Adv. and adj. *mahchumoo*, *mohchumoo*, of waste, of barrenness, waste, barren, Is. 52, 9; 61, 4; Zeph. 1, 15. Vbl. n. *-mmoonk*, a waste, desolation, Jer. 49, 13. See *méhchëu*; *mohchi*.

mahchumwéhtau, v. caus. inan. he wastes (it), makes (it) waste; pl. *-éhtog*, Jer. 2, 15; *num-mahchumwéht-oh*, I make thee waste, Ezek. 5, 14. Vbl. n. *mahchumwéhtonk*, wasting, a making waste, Is. 59, 7.

mahmuttattag. See *mohmuttahtag*.

mahshagquodt, n. (a time or season of) famine, Gen. 12, 10; 26, 1. From *mahtsheau*. Adv. *mahshogue*, Ps. 17, 19.

mahshétahshik, suppos. of *mishetashin*, there is a tempest, a great wind.

mahtántam, **mohtantam**, v. i. he is old, implying decrepitude, senility, and decay. Cf. *kehchissu*. From *maht* (*mahche*) and *-antam*, the formative of verbs of mental activity, he is past-minded or failing-minded: *num-mahtantam*, I am old, Ps. 37, 25; suppos. *mahtauntog*, when she is old, Prov. 23, 22; 'full of days', Jer. 6, 11; 'stooping for age', 2 Chr. 36, 17. Vbl. n. *mahtantamónk*, (infirm) old age.

[Narr. *mattaántam*, 'very old and decrepit.']

mahtohqs. See *matokqs*, a cloud.

mahtoo, v. i. he ceases, is done, makes an end (of speaking); suppos. *asq mahtooog*, 'before he had done speaking', Gen. 24, 15; *asq mahtooon*, before I had done speaking, v. 45 [*num-mahteam* (?), I cease, C.].

mahtsháncó, **mohtsháncó**, v. i. it grows less, gradually fails or wastes away, 1 K. 17, 14, 16.

mahtsháncw, mohtsháncw—continued.

[Del. *schawwutteü*, it is faded, Zeisb. Gr. 164.]

mahtsheau, v. i. (inan. subj.) it passes away, fails, perishes, comes to an end (as the grass or a flower), James 1, 10, 11; (man's life,) Job 14, 10; (his strength) decays, Neh. 4, 10; suppos. *ne mahtshunk*, 'that which is past', Eccl. 3, 15; *nippe mahtshunk*, when the water fails, Job 14, 11. Adv. and adj. *mahtsháe*, John 6, 27. See *mahche*; **michokat*.

mahtug. See *mehtug*.

mahtupahteau. See *mohtuppeau*.

maí. See *may*.

majish, adv. at the last: — *ne kesukok*, in the last day, John 6, 39, 40, 44; 7, 37; *ogguhsemese majish*, 'yet a little while', John 13, 33 (*majishyeue*, 'lately', C.). Intens. *maumajish*, *maumachish*, at the very last, last of all—a sign of the second future, when it shall have been. From *mahche*, with which cf. *pish*.

mamahche (augm. of *mahche*), a sign of the pluperfect: — *waehkomop*, he had called (them) together, Acts 10, 24.

mamahche kesuk, the air, the atmosphere, 1 Cor. 9, 26; Rev. 9, 2; Prov. 30, 19. [For *mamehcheü* (intens. of *méh-chéü*), it is empty, void(?).]

***mamaskishafú-i** (Narr.), v. i. he has the (small?) pox [redness(?)]. Vbl. n. *mamisk-ishatonck*, the [small-] pox, R. W.

mamatchenaü, intens. of *matchenaü*.

mamatcheü. See *matcheü*.

mameechumit, n. the mole, Lev. 11, 30. From *ma-meechu*, intens. of *meechu*, he eats(?).

mameesashques, n. the swallow, Is. 38, 14 (*wamesashquish*, 'swallow', Prov. 26, 2, but *wameshashquèsu*, 'sparrow', Ps. 102, 7, and *maméshashquish*, 'sparrow', Ps. 84, 3, with *papaskhas*, 'swallow', *ibid.*); *mashéshasques*, swallow, Jer. 8, 7. Cf. *pahpakhshas* ('partridge', Jer. 17, 11).

mamonauantam. See *mononauantam*.

mamonchu, v. i. (freq. of *moñchu*, q. v.) he moves, habitually or repeatedly; imperat. *mamonchish*, move, 'stir up thyself', Ps. 35, 23; suppos. *noh mamonchit*, he who moves, Ezek. 47, 9. With inan. subj. *mamonchéncw*; pl.

mamonchu—continued.

-*emwash*, (the waters) move, or 'are moved', Jer. 46, 8.

mamóntunnum. See *momóntunnum*.

mamontam, [v. i. he is] 'a wizard,' 2 K. 21, 6; pl. -*mog*. Vbl. n. *mamont-amóncw*, pl. -*mówongash*, enchantments, 2 K. 17, 17. Cf. *monetu*.

mamóntunuk, when he moves (it); suppos. of *momóntunnum*, q. v.

mamossompsquehtu, n. [in?] 'gravel', Is. 48, 19. See *móssompsq*, a smooth stone, pebble.

mamunappeht, n. a spider, Prov. 30, 1. Adv. and adi. *mamunapítteae hashabp*, a spider's web, Job 8, 14.

[Abn. *mémessrabikké*. Chip. *assabikéshí* (Bar.), i. e. net maker.]

mámusse, adv. (in) all, (of) the whole, wholly, Cant. 4, 7; Matt. 22, 37: *mámusse ohke*, the whole earth, Is. 4, 20 (*mamússyeue*, wholly, entirely, C.). From *missi*, *musi*, it is great; by augm. reduplication, *ma-mussi*. Cf. *mussisse*. See *musi*.

[Narr. *missésu* (an.) the whole of him. Abn. *messiði*, tout.]

mamussu, v. i. he commits adultery, Matt. 5, 32; suppos. *noh mamussit*, he who commits adultery, Lev. 20, 10; imperat. negat. (or prohib.) 2d sing. *mamussekon*, thou shalt not (do not) commit adultery, Ex. 20, 14; Deut. 5, 18. Vbl. n. *mamussuonk*, adultery. N. agent. *mamussuaen*, indef. -*áéuin*, an adulterer, Is. 57, 3 (*manishquaausien*, an adulteress, Lev. 20, 10. See *manisquádsu*).

[Narr. *mammaúsu*, (he is) an adulterer; suppos. pl. *mammaúschick*, adulterers.]

mámuttattag. See *mohmuttahtag*.

***manisfmmín** (Narr.), to cut or mow(?).

manisquádsu, v. i. she is an adulteress or a harlot, 'plays the harlot', Ezek. 23, 3, 5; pl. -*siog*; *kum-manisquáds*, thou committest fornication, Ezek. 16, 26. N. agent. *manishquaausuen*, Lev. 20, 10. [Is here Chip. (prefix) and Del. *mán*, *mána*, "bad"?)

manit, **manitto**, (usually translated) God; but Eliot more often transferred the names 'God' and 'Jehovah' to the Indian text. He has, however, *Manit wame masugkenuk*, 'God Almighty',

manit, manitto—continued.

Ex. 6, 3; and in the 7th v. *neen Jehovah kum-Manittowwaw*, 'I am the Lord your God' (lit. 'I the Lord am your God'), and *neen kum-Manittowwaw*, 'I will be to you a God' (lit. I am your God), *ibid.*; *nen Manitto*, 'I am God', Is. 43, 12; pl. *manittowog*, 1 K. 20, 23; 2 K. 18, 33; with *keh-t*, *Keihtannit*, 'the Lord God', Gen. 24, 7, i. e. the great *manit*. From *aneu* or *an-u*, he exceeds, is beyond, superior to, or more than (*ánue*) another person or thing; suppos. *anil*, when he is superior to or more than, etc. (cf. *ánin*; suppos. *aneük*, that which exceeds, hence that which rots or becomes corrupt); with the indeterminate and impersonal prefix, *m'anit*, he who (or that which) exceeds or passes beyond the common or normal, the preternatural or extraordinary. *manitto* is the verb subst. form, he or it is *manit*. They "cry out *Manittó*, that is, It is a god," "at the apprehension of any excellency in men, women, birds," etc., R. W. 111. Possessive form, *num-manittowm*, my god; *kum-manittowm-waw*, your gods, etc., the suffix *owm* denoting that "the person doth challenge an interest in the thing", El. Gr. 12.

[Narr. *manit*; pl. *manittówock*. Peq. *mundtu*, Stiles. Chip. *món-é-do*, *mune-do*; *Kitchi Manito*, Great Spirit, Lord God (Bar.); *kesha-munedoo*, J. Del. *manitto*, god, spirit, angel, Camp.; *manitto*, *get-annitto*, Zeisb. Muh. *mannito*, 'a spirit or spectre', Edw.]

manitowompae, adj. and adv. [godman-ly,] pious, religious. Used with *pomantamoonk* (living, life), as the title of Eliot's translation (1665) of "The Practice of Piety", holy living.

manittowomp [*manittóe-omp*], man of God, godly man, 2 K. 4, 7, 9.

***mannotaúbana** (Narr.), 'embroidered mats which the women make' to line the wigwam, 'hangings', R. W. 47. Cf. *manot*.

manontam, munn-, v. t. he smells (it), Gen. 27, 27; Job 39, 25 (*menontam*, he smells; *num-minóntam*, I smell; *mun-nauntamoonk*, [the sense of] smell, C.). See *-mungquot*.

manontam, munn-—continued.

[Abn. *ne-merai'damen*, je le flaire; (3d pers.) *amer-*. Del. *mellaam*, to smell, Zeisb.]

manoham, v. t. he ransoms or redeems (it) by payment, he buys (it); suppos. *manohuk ohteuk*, if he redeems the field, Lev. 27, 19; *kod-manohuk week*, if he will (desires to) redeem this house, *ibid.*; with an. obj. *manowhaü*, he ransoms (him), Lev. 25, 49; suppos. *manowhont*, Lev. 27, 13. Vbl. n. *manowháonk*, a ransom, Ex. 21, 30; Matt. 20, 28. Cf. *wunnoham*, he values, fixes the valuation of (with an. obj. *wunnowhaü*), and *wunnowaiü*, he makes a treaty or covenant with.

[Narr. *kum-manóhamin*, have you bought it?; *kum-manóhamóush*, I will buy of you. Abn. *ne-manshañ*, j'achète (v. g. un esclave); *ne-manshmasañ*, j'achète de lui; *ne-manshssi*, je m'achète; *ne-manshsmänsi*, je traite.]

manonau, n. a cheek; *nan-nanow-ut*, on my cheek, Job 16, 10; *kon-nanau-ash*, thy cheeks, Cant. 1, 10 (*konónut*, on thy cheek, Luke 6, 29, = *kon-nanau-t*, Matt. 5, 29); *wannanau*, his cheek, Lam. 3, 30 (*wonnünou*, C.). Perhaps from *nannau*, it sucks; perhaps from *manonau*, it speaks.

[Abn. *mansé*, joue; *nansé*, ma joue; (3d p.) *sansé*.]

manonsk, n. clay, Jer. 18, 6; 'mortar', Nah. 3, 14; pl. *-skog*, 'bricks', Gen. 11, 3; adj. *manonske*, Job 13, 12.

manot [= *m'not*], n. a basket, Gen. 40, 17; Judg. 6, 19; Jer. 24, 2; bag, Luke 12, 6, 33; *kenot* [*k'not*], thy basket, Deut. 28, 5; pl. *-tash*. "Instead of shelves, they have several baskets, wherein they put all their household stuff; they have some great bags or sacks made of hemp which will hold five or six bushels."—R. W. 50. "*Notassen* or bags, which they plait from hemp which grows wild."—Megapolen-sis. From *not-in*, he lifts or takes up (a burden).

[Narr. *munndte*, a basket. Peq. *munnotgh*, Stiles. Abn. *mensté*, sac; *mam-añstš*, une charge.]

- mansk, manshk**, n. a fort, Is. 25, 12; Micah 7, 12; *manhke manskash*, 'strongholds', Lam. 2, 5.
[Narr. *manansk*, a fort, R. W. Del. *ma-nachk*, a fence, a fort, Zeisb.; *Mé-achkiuk* (the Delaware name of Pittsburgh), 'at the fort', Ilkw.]
- manumuhkemouk**, suppos. of *manumuhkemou*, it rushes, Is. 17, 12, 13.
- manunnappu**, v. i. he remains quiet or patient, he sits patiently: *tuhkaóg mánuunappuog*, the waves are still, are quiet, Ps. 107, 29, 30.
- manunne**, (it is) slow, soft, gentle; adv. slowly, patiently, softly (*manunne*, gently, C.); *nen manunne wáttan kah manunne nenan*, I am slow of speech and slow of tongue, Ex. 4, 10. Adj. *manunniéa*, N. agent. *-yenenin*, one who is slow or patient, a patient one, Eccl. 7, 8. Vbl. n. *-yenuok*, patience, Heb. 6, 12.
[Abn. *manú*, bellement.]
- manunnohteau**, v. i. he is quiet (i. e. has quietness), is undisturbed, Prov. 1, 33.
- manunnussu, -nissu**, v. adj. an. he is (i. e. acts) patient, gentle, slow; imper. 2d pl. *manunnussek, -nissek*, be patient, Rom. 12, 12; 1 Thess. 5, 14. Vbl. n. *-nissuonk*, (the exercise of) patience, Luke 8, 15; Rom. 5, 4.
[Narr. *manúnshesh* (for *manúnshesh*?), go thou gently, slowly.]
- *manunushae nippe**, 'still water', Mass. Ps., Ps. 23, 2.
- *manusqusséd-ash** (Narr.), n. pl. beans, R. W.; *khtohéaw mánusquisset*, an Indian bean, C. Cf. *tupphiquam-ash*.
[Peq. *mushquissetes*, beans, Stiles. Chip. (St Marys) *miskot/simá*; (Gr. Trav.) *nish-ko-di-ee-min*, Sch. Menom. *mansh-ko-cho-shock*. Shawn. *n'skoche-thah*. Chey. *mónisk*, pl. *moniski*, Hayden, 295. (Abn. *moskssittar*, gros comme fèves de terre.) Del. (pl.) *malach, ciguall*, Zeisb.]
- *maquamittiniyew**, (from) the west, Mass. Ps., Ps. 107, 3. Cf. *puhtattiniyew*, (from) the west, *ibid.*, 75, 6.
- *masáunock** (Narr.), flax, R. W. See *massonog*.
- masegik**, suppos. of *missegen* (*missekin*), it bears or produces much.
- mashéshashques** (?), n. the swallow, Jer. 8, 7. See *mamecshashes*.
- mashq**. See *mosq*.
- mashquanon**, n. a hawk, Job 39, 26. Cf. *owéshhaog*; *quanunon*.
[Del. *meechgalanne*, hawk, Zeisb. (i. e. broad-tail).]
- maskeht**. See *moskeht*, grass.
- maskehtu**. See *moskehtu*.
- máskóacheg**, suppos. pl. they who boast boasters, Ps. 49, 6; Rom. 1, 30. See *muskótu*.
- maskog**, suppos. of *miskom*, q. v.
- mascotamafut**, suppos. of *musotamafú*, he pierces (him). See *musawá*.
- masq, mashq**. See *mosq*.
- massonog**, n. 'nettles', Prov. 24, 31; Is. 34, 13; but 'nettles' is transferred in Job 30, 7, Hos. 9, 6, and Zeph. 2, 9. Comparing (Narr.) *masáunock*, 'flax', R. W., the name may probably be assigned to *Urtica canadensis*, the Canada nettle or 'Albany hemp', the fibrous stalk of which was used by the Indians for baskets, mats, and nets. From *masso*, it pricks. See *musáwan*; *musawá*.
[Chip. *mus-zán*, *muhzón*, nettle; *geche muhzón* (great nettle), thistle, Sch. 11; *masán*, nettle, Bar.; *mahzahn*, thistle, Sum.]
- *massowyan** (Peq.), a blackbird [?], Stiles.
- masugkenuk**, (he who is) mighty, powerful, very great, Luke 22, 26; *Manít wame masugkenuk*, God Almighty, Ex. 6, 3; suppos. of *missugken*.
- masugkenutche**, (participial) adj. chief ('eldest', Gen. 24, 2).
- mat**. See *matta*.
- *matasquas**, n. a mat [bat?], C.
- matchaog**, 'adv. of denying', no, El. Gr. 21: *ohtoon matchaog*, he has nothing, Prov. 13, 7, = *ohtoon mo teag*, v. 4. See *matta*.
- mathe**, (it is) bad; as adj. and adv. bad, badly: *mathe meenan*, 'a naughty tongue', Prov. 17, 4; *mathe anmanánu*, a wicked messenger, Prov. 13, 17; suppos. *machuk* (as n.), that which is bad, evil, Prov. 17, 13; *na machuk ohtow*, there is an evil, Eccl. 6, 1 [*matchet*, 'adv. of quality', El. Gr. 18]. Intens. of *matta*. (Cf. Engl. not, nought, naughty.)

matche—continued.

[Narr. *matchit*, 'naught, or evil.' Abn. *matighenis*, cela est mal, cela n'est pas bien. Del. *medhik*, (inan.) bad, evil; *machtit*, bad (it is), Zeisb.]

matchéku, v. i. he is poor (lit. he grows badly or becomes poor, Prov. 10, 4); Deut. 15, 4; 2 Sam. 12, 1; pl. *-nog*, Prov. 10, 15; Matt. 26, 11 (*matchekûc*, poor; *noh matchekô*, he is poor, C.). Vbl. n. *matchekuonk*, poverty, Prov. 13, 18. N. agent. *matchékuen* (indef. *-énin*), a poor man, Ex. 23, 3.

[Narr. *num-mácheke*, I am poor.]

matchemuñgquot, n. a bad smell, Ps. 38, 5; Ex. 7, 18. For *matchemungquoh-teau*, it smells badly; from *matche*, with formative of verbs of smelling (*machu-monquat*, 'a stink', C.).

[Narr. *machemóqut*, it stinks. Abn. *matimañgšat*, cela sent mauvais. Del. *machtschimaquot*, Zeisb.]

matchemuñkquassu, v. adj. an. he smells badly. Vbl. n. *-quassuonk*, making a bad smell, Joel 2, 20 (*num-matchimunkpus*, I stink, C.).

[Narr. *machemóquassu*, 'a vile or stinking person', R. W. Abn. *matimañgššš*, il sent mauvais.]

matchenáneteau, v. i. he curses; pl. *-eag*, Ps. 62, 4. Vbl. n. *matchenáneteáonk*, cursing, Ps. 59, 12.

matchenantam, v. i. (and t. inan.) he thinks evil, is evilly-minded (*matchenantam*); imperat. 2d pl. *-antamok*, Matt. 9, 4. (f. *mishanantam*.)

matchenaü (intens. *mamatchenaü*), v. t. an. he curses (him); suppos. *noh mamatchenout*, he who curses, when he curses, Ex. 21, 17. See *matchéü*; *mat-lánamaü*.

matchesu, v. adj. an. he is an evil doer, he does evil, is (actively) bad. Vbl. n. *matcheseonk*, wickedness, evil doing, Prov. 14, 17; 10, 16. N. agent. *matcheseavn* (indef. *-áénin*), an evil doer, Prov. 13, 6, 21; pl. *-áénuog*, Prov. 14, 19.

[Cree *mítchissu*, he is wicked. Del. *mattauchsuwi*, sinful, Zeisb. Gr. 104; *machtissu*, he is bad, Zeisb. Voc. 21.]

matchetou, v. i. he is bad [inherently or by nature, *matche-ohtau*], Prov. 13, 5, 22; pl. *-tawog*, Prov. 14, 19. Vbl. n. *matchetóonk*, *-tounok*, badness [of heart

matchetou—continued.

or purpose (inactive)], Prov. 8, 7; Eccl. 3, 16.

[Cree *mathátissu*, he is bad.]

[**matchéü**, **matcheyeu**,] intens. **ma-matchéü**, **-eyeu**, v. i. he curses or swears profanely: *kitchu mamatcheyeu*, 'he began to curse', Matt. 26, 74; imperat. 2d pl. *ahque mamatcheunok*, curse not, Rom. 12, 14.

matikeno, **matukkeno**, v. i. he is great (primarily in stature), pl. *-naog*, Deut. 9, 2; suppos. *noh matikenuk*, pl. *-keg*, Rev. 19, 18; great men, 2 Sam. 7, 9; Job 32, 9; *matikenucheq*, 1 Sam. 30, 2.

matohteáeyeu: *en matohteáeyeu awa-ahkoigeu-ut*, 'into a rough valley', Deut. 21, 4.

matokqs, **mahtohqs**, n. a cloud.

[NOTE.—This definition was not completed.]

matta, **mat**, adv. no, not; compounded with *teag* (thing, res): *matta teag*, *matteag*: *matchaog*, nothing, rien, Luke 22, 35; Prov. 13, 7. Apparently a contraction of *mohteau* (*mo* privative and *ohtau*), it is not; cf. *no*, *monteag*. In some dialects the particle undergoes further contraction, as in Del. *tá*, 'a lazy no' (Hkw.), as in the French 'point' for 'ne point'. In composition, *mat*, as a prefix, has a privative and sometimes a direct negative force, sometimes is the equivalent of *matche*, bad.

[Narr. *macháug*, no, not (*macháge*), nothing, not so, R. W.; *matuks*, no, Stiles. Abn. *maüda*, non. Micm. *mš*, point; *mškšèch*, rien, ne pas; *mašen*, personnes. Cree *númmä*, no, not; *nummánta* (strong neg.), no; *númmá-nisse* (soft neg.), no. Del. *makhta*, *tah*, Zeisb.; *mátta*, no; *tá*, a lazy no; *tagú*, no, not; *atta*, *ta*, no, no, Hkw. Powh. *mattagh*, Smith.]

***mattaásu** (Narr.), not far off, near by, 'a little way', R. W. 76: *mattásu nóteshem*, 'I came from hard by', ibid. 28.

***mattágehan** (Narr.), there is a cross (i. e. a head) wind; suppos. *mattáge-hatch*, when the wind is cross. See **wunnágehan*.

mattamog, **mattamag** (?), suppos. as n. one who is foolish, a fool, Eccl. 6, 8; 7, 9; Ps. 14, 1; pl. *+wog*, Eccl. 7, 4, 5. Adv. and adj. *mattamogque*, *-magwe*,

mattamog, mattamag—continued.

foolish(ly), Prov. 17, 25. Vb. adj. *mattamagueussu*, -*magvesu*, he does foolishly, is foolish (actively). Vbl. n. *mattamagwōnk*, folly (abstractly), Prov. 15, 14; 1 Cor. 3, 19; *mattamagvesōnk*, -*queusseōnk*, foolish doing, folly acted, Prov. 14, 17, 18; 1 Cor. 1, 18.

mattānittuōnk, vbl. n. pass. being cursed, a curse, Gen. 27, 12, 13; Neh. 10, 29; Prov. 26, 2 (*mattannuttuōnk*, C.). From *mattānumāü*.

***mattannauke** (Narr.), pl. -*ōnkanush*, 'a fine sort of mats to sleep on', R. W.

[Abn. *anākañ*, *natte*, *pean*, etc.; sur quoi on s'assoit; *nedawé ké*, j'ai une natte sur quoi, etc., Rasles. Del. *a natcan*, *mat*, Zeisb.]

mattannit, n. the bad spirit, the devil; pl. -*tōog*, Fl. Gr. 9 (*tōog*, James 2, 19); *mattand*, Gookin. From *mat* (= *mathe*) and *m'anit*.

[Muh. *ntandou*, Edw. Chip. *mahjemunedoo*, J. (*má che mōn é do*, Sch. II, 458). Abn. *ketsinišéskš*, dieu, le grand génie; *matsinišéskš*, diable. Del. *matschi* (or *machtschi*) *mannitto* or *machtando*, Hkw.]

mattantam, v. i. and t. inan. he grudges (it), is unwilling. From *matta* and -*antam*, he is not-minded; adv. *mattantamwe*, 'grudgingly', 2 Cor. 9, 7.

mattanum (?), *mun-mattanum*, I am unworthy ('to unloose', etc., Mark 1, 7); elsewhere, *nut-tapentum*.

mattānumāü, v. t. an. he curses (him), speaks evil to (him); imperat. 2d pl., *mattānumōk*, curse ye (Meroz), Judg. 5, 23; 3d sing. *mattānumaj*, let him be cursed, Deut. 27, 14; *mattānumwe unmunach*, let (him) be as cursed, Jer. 20, 15; — *uttamunach*, let (it) be cursed. Cf. *mathe*; *matchenāü*.

***máttapeu** (Narr.), 'a woman keeping alone in her monthly sickness', R. W. [= *mat-apeü*, 'she is not at home', R. W., or *mattappu*, she sits apart (?).]

mattappasquas, n. a bat, Lev. 11, 19; *mattabashquás*, Is. 2, 20; *matabpusques*, Deut. 14, 18. See *mishabohquas*.

***mattappu**, v. i. he sits down; *pish mattappuog*, they shall sit, Ind. Laws, xvi, xii. Cf. *nummatappivat*.

[Narr. *máttapsh yóteg*, sit by the fire.]

matteag, nothing. See *matta*.

mattompog, suppos. as n. war: *quagquashwunnunōk mattompog*, prepare ye war, Joel 3, 9; *wekontogig mattompog*, they who delight in war, Ps. 68, 30. Adv. and adj. *mattompagwe kesukod*, day of war or battle, Job 38, 23.

[Abn. *mattañbékš*, la guerre; *mattañbégš-arenañbak*, les guerriers. Micm. *mattuk*, 'to beat'; *máttōle*, 'I beat thee'; *máttünägā*, 'I fight', Rand. Del. *machtapeek*, bad time, war time (*machtapan*, bad morning weather), Zeisb.]

mattūhquab, n. skin (of a human being), Lev. 13, 34-38; Ezek. 37, 8; *nattūhquab*, my skin; *wadtuhquab*, his skin. For *m'adt-uhquáe* and *áppu*, that which is (permanently) upon the outside.

*[**mattuhteau**, v. i. he quarrels:] *num-mattuhteau*, I quarrel, C.

matug. See *mehtug*, a tree.

matukkencō. See *matikenō*.

*[**matwákau**, v. i. he dances:] *ahque matwákesh*, don't dance, C. Vbl. n. *mattwakkōnk*, dancing, C.

matwāü, (he is) an enemy, Ex. 15, 9; Is. 59, 19; pl. *matwaog*.

[Narr. *matwāōg*, 'soldiers.']

***matwāōnck** (Narr.), vbl. n. a battle.

maü, v. i. he cries, weeps, 2 Sam. 13, 19; pl. *maüog*, v. 36; suppos. *nōh maüig*, he who weeps, Ps. 126, 6; suppos. pass. *maüumuk*, when there is weeping, Eccl. 3, 4; suppos. pl. (particip.) *neg maugig*, they who weep, 1 Cor. 7, 30 (*neg mogig*, Matt. 5, 4); freq. *mauemaü* (he mourns). Adj. and adv. *mauwe*, Num. 25, 6 (*maue*, 2 Sam. 3, 16). Vbl. n. *mauōnk*, weeping.

[Narr. *māuo*, 'to cry and bewail.']

Abn. *mañšé*, il pleure à cause, etc.; *ne-mašighé*, je pleure. Chip. *ke-mahwe* (pret.), he wept, John 11, 35; suppos. *mahwid*, when she wept, John 20, 11 (J.).]

***mauchaúhom** [he has gone], 'the dead man'; pl. *mauchaúhōnwog*, the dead, R. W. For *mahche-ōm*.

***maúchepwut** (Narr.), when he hath eaten; *mauchepwéan*, after I. (shall) have eaten, R. W.; suppos. of *mahche-pō*, he has eaten.

mauemaü, v. t. an. (freq. of *maü*) he mourns for (him), Gen. 37, 34; pl. -*maog*, they mourn, Num. 20, 29; im-

mauematt—continued.

perat. prohib. *mauemuhkon*, mourn thou not, Ezek. 24, 17. Vbl. n. *mauemawonk*, mourning, Zech. 12, 11.

[Abn. *ne-masimañ*, je le pleure.]

maumachi (?) is put for 'household stuff', property, Gen. 31, 37, but more often in the plural, *maumachias*, goods, effects, movables, Nah. 2, 9: *teaguash aruh maumachias*, 'money or stuff', Ex. 22, 7. The primary meaning is perhaps 'things taken.' Cf. *maumunni*, it is taken (as spoil, 1 Sam. 4, 17, 19).

[Narr. *maumachiuash*, goods; *ai-quegs*, household stuff, R. W.]

maumachish (intens. of *machish*, *majish*), at the very last, Gen. 49, 19; 2 Tim. 3, 1; Prov. 5, 11: *nen maumachish*, I (am) the last, Is. 41, 4 (*momachisheue*, lastly, finally, C. and Danf.; *ut mō-māiush ne kesukok*, at the last day, Jno. C.). See *majish*.

maumpunni, -**nañ**, v. i. (pres. def.) it is taken (away), 1 Sam. 4, 17, 19; Prov. 4, 16. Cf. *amāeü*, he departs (Narr. *māu*, he is gone, i. e. is dead); *nemunum*, he takes it; *amāunum*, he takes (it) away.

maumuttam, v. i. (and t. inan.?) he mourns: — *utuch*, he mourns for (him), 2 Sam. 19, 1; *num-momuttam*, I lament, C. Cf. *maü*, *mauemāü*.

[Abn. *ne-masidāmen*, je pleure quelque chose.]

***maunētu** (Narr.), a conjurer, R. W. = *monetu*, El.

***maunuwau**. See *mōnoowau*, he hisses, C.

***maut** (Narr.), denotes completed action or cessation of activity. See *mahche*.

***mautābon** (Narr.), 'it is day.' See *mohtompan*, morning.

may, **mañ**, n. way, path: *ayim may*, he made a way, Ps. 78, 50; *neen may*, I am the way, John 14, 6; with locative or directive affix, *mayut*, in, to, or by the way; *kishke may*, by the wayside; *māikontu*, in (or among) ways, Is. 42, 16; *mun-muttumashum may*, 'I run in the way' (of thy commandments), Ps. 119, 32, = *mun-muttummaomashontam may*, Mass. Ps.). From *a-u*, he goes to (ad-it), with the impersonal prefix (?). See *m'*.

[Narr. *māyi*; *magūo*, is there a way?

may, **mañ**—continued.

mat mayaninno, there is no way, R. W. (Cf. suppos. negat. *matta māanog* and *mo adt manawok*, where there was no way, Ps. 107, 4, 40.) Quir. *maouk*, in the way (to), Pler. 29.]

***mecañtea** (Narr.), a fighter. See *mekonāü*.

meechu, **meech**, v. t. inan. he eats (that which is inanimate, primarily vegetal) food; but sometimes *weyau*, flesh, is the object of the verb; cf. *mawhaü*, he eats what is alive): *num-meech*, I eat; *ummeechin*, he eats it, Gen. 3, 2; Is. 7, 22; suppos. *noh meechik*, *meechuk*, he who eats (it), John 6, 58, 51; pass. inan. *meechumaw*, *meechummu*, it is eaten, whence *meechum*, 'victuals', Gen. 14, 11. Vbl. n. *meechummuonk*, fruit, vegetal food, Gen. 3, 3; Amos 8, 2. See *meetsu*.

[Narr. *mēitch*, eat thou; *téagua kum-mēich*, what wilt thou eat? Abn. *ne-mitsi*, je mange cela; *ne-mūsesi*, je mange (v. i.); *ne-mshañ*, je mange (an.obj.). Micm. *migichi*, je mange. Cree *mēechu*, he eats (it); freq. *māmēechu*. Chip. *mejim mahjeyon*, food to eat, John 4, 32; *mahjid weyos*, (he who) eats flesh, John 6, 56; *ne-mejem-im*, my meat, John 4, 34, J.; *nin midjin*, I eat (it), Bar.]

meepit. See *mēpit*.

***meesk**, n. elbow, C. See *ishquanogkod*.

[Abn. *neskēan*, mon coude; 3d pl. *skēñinar*. Del. *wi squon*, (his) elbow, Zeisb.]

meesunk, **meis**, **meyaus-**, n. coll. the hair (of the head), Is. 50, 6; Ezek. 39, 17: *um-meesunk*, her hair, John 12, 3; *pasuk meyausunk*, one hair, Matt. 5, 36. (Cf. *veshāgan*, hair on the body or limbs, the hair of animals, and *qu-nōnuhquouu*, he has long hair.) This word has the form of a noun collective, and is perhaps from *mawu*, he cuts close or shaves off, primarily he smooths, signifying that which is cut off, in distinction from the long or scalp lock, *quonukquōonk*.

[Abn. *ne-mšsañ*, je le tonds; *ne-mšsi*, je me tonds, je me rase les cheveux; *masškēñin*, chevelure d'ennemis; *ne-massekēñ*, je lève la chevelure. Menom. *maish*, head; *may-nay-nun*, hair, Sch. 11, 470. Del. *mī lach*, hair; *miech hee*

meesunk, etc.—continued.

ken [cf. *weshagan*, El.], hair or wool, Zeisb.]

meetsu, **mētsu**, v. i. he eats, he takes food, 1 K. 19, 6. Active intrans. form (or verb adj. an.) of *meech-u*, as if *meech-eeu*. Imperat. *meetsish*, eat thou; pl. *meetsék*; suppos. *noh meetsit*, he who eats, 'the eater', Is. 55, 10. Vbl. n. *meetsuonk*, food ('meat', Matt. 6, 25). Cf. *meechu*, *mawhau* (v. t. an.).

[Narr. *ascámetesínmis* (= *asq kám-metesínmis*), have you not yet eaten? *kom-metesínmin*, your eating (infinit. 2d sing.). Abn. *ne-nítseki*, je mange. Micm. *nigichi*, je mange. Cree *néchesoo*, he eats; *méchesóosu*, he eats a little. Chip. *wésin*, he eats. Menom. *mee-tee-shin*. Del. *mitsu*, Zeisb.]

meetwe, **metwe**(?), n. a 'poplar', Gen. 30, 37; Hos. 4, 13.

***meētūn**, **meun**(?) (Peq., Groton, 1762), n. the sun, Stiles.

méchhéšū, **méchhéyeu**, (v. i. she is) barren, Gen. 25, 21; 11, 30; Luke 1, 7 (*mehchiyéue*, barren; *mohchiyéue*, empty, C.). Vbl. n. *mehchéyeuonk*, barrenness, sterility, 2 K. 2, 21. See *mahchumaw*; *mohchi*.

mehmehshanóm(?), v. i. he pants: *num-mehmehshanóm-ūp* (pret.) I panted, Ps. 119, 131. Cf. *sauuhkissu*.

[Abn. *mamañtsi-ré neréšāngan*, le cœur me bat.]

mehquantam, **-oantam**, v. t. he remembers (it); *num*-, I remember, Gen. 41, 9; imperat. 2d sing. *mehquantash*, Ex. 20, 8; Deut. 5, 15; suppos. *mehquontog*, when he remembers, 2 Cor. 7, 15. Vbl. n. *mehquantamōonk*, remembrance (of inan. obj.), a memorial, Ecl. 1, 11; Neh. 2, 20 (*wunnegegen mehquontamōonk*, 'a good memory', C., should be *wunne mehquontamōonk*). With an. obj. *mehquánumaü*, he remembers (him), Gen. 19, 29; with affixes, *kum-mehquánumoösh*, I remember thee, Ps. 77, 3; imperat. *num-mehquánum-eh*, remember thou me. Vbl. n. *mehquánumōonk*, memory, remembrance (of an. obj.), Job 18, 17; Prov. 10, 7. From *ahquantam* [*ahque-antam*], he refrains from thinking of, with negat. prefix; *mo-ahquantam*, he does not refrain, etc.

mehquantam, **-oantam**—continued.

[Narr. *kum-mequánumam-e*, dost thou remember me? Abn. *ne-mí'kšítchāü'-damen*, j'ai la mémoire de cela, je m'en souviens: (with an. obj.) *ne-mí'kšítchāü'-maü*, *ne-mí'kšéremāü*.]

mehquau, **mēquau**, n. the thigh, Ezek. 24, 4; *agwe neequu-ut*, under my thigh, Gen. 47, 29; *wehquau*, his thigh. Cf. *mohpwe*, hip, upper part of the thigh; *mohpegh*, shoulder.

méhtáuoq, n. the ear; pl. *-ogwash*, El. Gr. 10, *-ogquash*, Rom. 11, 8; *wéhtauog*, my ear; 2d pers. *kéht*-; 3d pers. *wéht*-. From *wahtou*, he understands, knows (?); suppos. *wautog*, he who knows, understands, the knower(?), or perhaps from the causative form, it makes (him) understand. Cf. *notamunát*, to hear.

[Narr. *wutóowog*, pl. *-guash*. Abn. *metašakš*; 3d pers. *šasakš*; pl. *-agšr*. Peq. *kulturannege*, your ear, or 'what you hear by', Stiles. Muh. *towohque*, ear, Edw. Del. (3d pl.) *whittawak-all*, Hkw.; *hittaock*, ear, Camp. Cree *me-tá-wá-ki*, ear, Harmon.]

mehrtug, **-tugq**, **mahtug**, n. (1) a tree, wood; pl. *-ugquash*, El. Gr. 10; *métug-kokontu*, 'among thick trees', Ps. 74, 5; dimin. *mehrtugqēs* and *mehrtugqēmēs*, a small tree, El. Gr. 12. (2) small wood, a stick, a twig (*muhtokomes*, a stick, C.); pl. *mehrtugkomesash*, twigs, Gen. 30, 37; withes, Judg. 16, 7, 8. In compound words, *-uhtug* or *-uhtugq*, tree, wood; *-unk*, a tree (while standing or in the earth). See *agwōnk*; *kishkank*; *mus-sawōnk*; *qunūhtug*.

[Narr. *milttick*, pl. + *quash*. Chip. *mítig*, pl. *-gog*. Cree *místick*, dimin. *místickoos*. Del. *tachan* [= *tugkun*(?)], wood (*me ta chan*, firewood); *mehittuk*, a tree, Zeisb.]

meisunk. See *meisunk*.

mekáussu, v. i. act. he strives, contends; suppos. *mehkáusit*, Is. 50, 8.

mekonatu, v. t. an. he contends with (him), strives against (him); imperat. 2d pl. *mekonak*, contend with, do battle with (him), Deut. 2, 9, 24; suppos. *noh mekonont*, he who contends with, Is. 45, 9; mutual, *mekonittuog*, they contend one with the other, they strive together, Lev. 24, 10; 2 Sam. 14, 6.

mekonau—continued.

[Narr. *kun-mécautch*, you are a quarreler.]

mekonteau, v. i. he contends, makes war, James 4, 2 (with *ayeuwohtean*, he fights).

[Narr. *meáunitea*, let us fight; *me-cátea*, a fighter.]

menadchu, n. the left hand; *un-menadchu*, his left hand, Dan. 12, 7 (*menatche menitcheg*, the left hand, C.). Adv. and adj. *menadché*, left, of the left: — *wusseet*, his left foot, Rev. 10, 2; of inan. obj. *menadchénniyeu*, (it is) on the left, Zech. 4, 3, 11.

[Narr. *yo nmánnatch*, (there, to) the left hand (of the path or way).]

menadtam, v. t. he vomits (it) up, Lev. 18, 25; Jonah 2, 10. Vbl. n. *menadtamwónk*, *menatamwónk*, vomiting. Jer. 48, 26.

[Narr. *n'munnádtommin*, I vomit, R. W. Del. *melandam*, he vomits, Zeisb.]

mēnan, n. the tongue; pl. *mēnanash*, James 3, 5, 6; Acts 2, 3; *wēnan* (*wēnan*), his tongue. [Related to *annō*, *unnaü*, he speaks, commands (?).]

[Narr. *wēnat* (misprint for *wēnan*?). Abn. *mirar8*; 3d pers. *8irar8*.]

***meninnunk**, n. milk. In the title of the Indian translation by Grindal Rawson of Cotton's "Milk for Babies." In the quotation from 1 Peter 2, 2, on the title-page, the adv. and adj. *meninnunúe* (of milk, milky) is substituted for Eliot's *sogkoddungane*. Participial or suppos. inan. from *nannau*, he sucks, with *m'* prefixed, that which he sucks [cf. *sogkoddunk*; or is it 'what is given' (*menin-*)?]. See *nānontamunát*; *nān-unát*.

[Narr. *nunnánnug*, (woman's) milk; *wunnunōgan*, a breast. Abn. *merenák88*, du lait; *nē8ni*, je tête; *n8nānmaü*, je la tête.]

menógkus, n. the belly, Job 3, 11; the bowels, 2 Chr. 21, 15, 18; *kenógkus*, thy belly; *wunnógkus*, his belly, Lev. 11, 42 (*nunnogs*, bowels, C.). Cf. *wónogy*, a hole, a pit.

[Narr. *wunnáks*. Abn. *nāügan*, (mon) ventre. Del. *wach wy*, Zeisb. Voc. 12.]

***menontam**, C. See *nanontam*, he smells.

menuhkequog, n. 'steel', Jer. 15, 12

menuhkequog—continued.

(with *misschchuog*, 'iron'), but not elsewhere. It signifies a very hard knife or cutting instrument. Cf. *chohquög*; *kenchquög* (under *kēnai*).

menuhkéteou, v. caus. inan. he makes (it) hard or strong; pl. *-teog*, Jer. 5, 3 (*nun-menuhkéteo*, I fasten, C.).

menuhkeu, **-ke**, **-ki**, (it is) strong, firm, hard ('*menuhke* or *menuhku*, adv. strongly', El. Gr. 21), Ex. 6, 1; 1 K. 19, 11; Ezek. 3, 9; suppos. *menuhkshik*, when it is hard, Job 37, 38; with an. subj. (v. adj. an.) *menuhkesu*, he is strong, Is. 40, 26. N. agent. *menuhkesuen*, a strong man; pl. 'mighty men of valor', 2 Chr. 32, 21. Vbl. n. *menuhkesuonk*, strength, might.

[Narr. *minikēsu*, strong; *minioquésu* [dimin. little strong], weak. Abn. *nermerkasaní*, je me sers de force, j'emploie la force. Mien. *menakèi*, je suis pressé (adv. *menaké*); *melkei*, je suis dur (adv. *melki*).]

menuhkinnum, v. t. he takes a strong hold of, holds (it) fast; pl. *-unwog*, Jer. 8, 5; imperat. 2d sing. *menuhkenish*, hold (it) fast, Rev. 3, 3, 11. From *menuhkeu*, with formative of verbs of action performed by the hand.

[Abn. *nermerkenau*, je le tiens fortement, fermement; (with inan. obj.) *nermerkenemen*.]

menuhkonog, n. a stronghold; pl. *-ogquash*, *-ogwosh*, Judg. 6, 2; 1 Sam. 23, 29, = *menuhke wanskash*, Lam. 2, 5.

menuhkoshketomp [= *menuhke-wosketomp*], n. a valiant man, 1 Sam. 16, 18.

menukque, n. the armpit: *agwe menukquít*, under the armpit, Ezek. 13, 18 ('to armpits'); *agwe kenukquc-it*, under thy armpits, Jer. 38, 12.

[Abn. *nerreg8i*, mon aisselle; *8reg8i* (son aisselle).]

***menuks**, n. a brant, C.

[Narr. *nunnúcks*, pl. *-suck*, R. W. Del. *wannúckus ahas* (= bad fowl), 'a blackbird nearly twice as large as a duck', etc. Camp.; *wareck kaak*, 'gray goose', *ibid*.]

menutcheg, n. the hand; pl. *-gush*, El. Gr. 10; *wunnutcheg*, my hand; *wunnutcheg*, his hand, often in contracted form. *menutch*, *nunnutch*, *wunnutch*,

menutcheg—continued.

etc.; *puttukqunitch* (= *petukqui-vunnutch*, round-hand), the fist, Ex. 21, 18; *anomanutcheg* (*anóme*, within), the inside of the hand, the palm, the hollow, Lev. 14, 15, 26. See *muttinmohkóu*, the right hand; *menadchu*, the left hand (*menitcheg*, C.; *nunnitchek*, my hand, E. M.).

[Narr. *wunnicheke*, (his) hand; pl. *-cheganash*. Abn. *neretái*, ma main; 3d pers. *Sretsi*. Chip. *ní-níndj*, my hand, Bar. Del. *nachk*, my hand, Zeisb.]

menwee, n. the navel; *kénwee*, thy navel, Prov. 3, 8; Cant. 7, 2; *weenwee*, his navel, Job 40, 16. For *m'nóé*, the middle (?).

[Abn. *Siri*, nombril; *nañðisi*, milieu.]

mēpit, **mēpit**, n. a tooth; pl. *-tash*, El. Gr. 10; *-teash*, Cant. 4, 2; *nerpit*, *keepit*, *weepit*, my, thy, his tooth.

[Narr. *wēpit*; pl. *-teash*. Peq. *néebut*, (my) tooth, Stiles. Abn. 3d pers. *Sipit*.]

mēquau. See *mehquau*.

mēqun, n. (1) a feather; (2) a pen, 3 John 13; pl. *-unog*: *um-mēqunog*, his feathers, Ps. 91, 4. Adv. and adj. *mequnne*, feathered, Ps. 78, 27; *um-mequnne*, Ezek. 39, 17; *mæchekéqunau*, *mishéqunau*, (he is) much feathered, full of feathers, Ezek. 17, 3, 7.

[Chip. *mē'grun*. Shawn. *mèk o ndh*. Del. *mí gun*, Zeisb.]

mētah [**m'tah**], n. the heart, 1 K. 3, 12; Is. 1, 5; pl. *-hash*, Rev. 2, 23; *nuttah*, *kuttah*, *wuttah*, my heart, thy heart, his heart [*nogcus*, (my) heart, Wood]. Adj. and adv. *metahuwæ*, of the heart, 1 Cor. 4, 5. Cf. *nuttaihe*, it is mine (belongs to me); *wuttaihe*, it is his (belongs to him).

[Narr. *wuttah*, (his) heart; *nittà*, my heart. Muh. *utoh*, Edw. Del. (3d pers.) *w'dee*, Zeisb. and Hkw. (= *w'tay*); *ntee*, my heart, Zeisb. Chip. *oo-dai*, *o-tay*. Menom. *may tah*. Shawn. *ó dâi ee*.]

***meteaúhock** (Narr.), "the periwinkle, of which they make their *wómpun* [*wómpun*, p. 130] or white money."—R. W. 104. *Pyruca casica* or *P. canaliculata* (?). From *mēhtaiog* (Abn. *metasaks*), an ear (?), ear-shaped shell.

***météwis** (Narr.), 'black earth': "From this *météwis*, is an Indian town, a day

***météwis**—continued.

and a half's journey, or less (west, from the Massachusetts) called *Metewémé-sick*."—R. W. Plumbago or graphite (?).

mētsu. See *meetsu*.

mettásash. See *muttásash*.

metugkokontu. See *mēhtug*.

***metùp-peash**, n. pl. brains; *waantam wuttup*, a wise brain, C. Narr. *wuttip*, the [his] brain, R. W. Cf. *oútup* (Abn. *Step*), his head.

[Abn. *aSírítéban*, cervelle; *metep*, tête.]

metwe. See *meetwe*.

meun. See **meeün*.

meyausunk. See *meesunk*.

m'hogk. See *muhhóg*.

miáe, **miyáe**, **moáe**, **móeu**, adv. together, Is. 45, 8, 21; Job 41, 15; Deut. 33, 17; *móe*, Acts 1, 6; *moeu*, El. Gr. 21; *moywe*, C.: *moáe púwotshagk*, draw near together, Is. 45, 20; *moæu*, v. 16; *nauwæog moeu*, they bow down together, Is. 46, 2.

[Abn. *mañði*, *mañðisi*, ensemble. Micm. *maš*, *maši*, ensemble, tout à la fois. Chip. *mámawi*, Bar. Cree *máhmow*, all together, collectively.]

miáeog, **miyæog**, v. i. they are assembled, are together, Num. 20, 2; (*maiyaéog*, Rev. 19, 19); *miyæwéog*, 'they gather together', Is. 49, 18; imperat. *miyáek*, *mówék*, assemble yourselves, Gen. 49, 1; Is. 45, 20; Zeph. 2, 1. With inan. subj. *nippe moiémæ*, the water is gathered together, Ex. 15, 8; *mukkinneonk moémæ*, Lev. 8, 4 (— *miyæmæ*, Judg. 20, 1), the assembly is gathered together; pl. *móemæsh*, Prov. 27, 25.

[Narr. *miáwæne*, 'a court or meeting'; *miáwétuck*, let us meet. Abn. *mañssañn*, on s'assemble. Quir. *máuwéwunk*, a congregation, Pier. 61.]

mianaú, **móúnaú**, etc., v. t. an. he assembles, gathers (them) together, 2 Sam. 12, 29; suppos. *mayawuk*, 'if he gather together', Job 11, 10; imperat. 2d sing. *mian*, *miyan*, *móin*, gather thou (them) together, 2 Sam. 12, 28; Esth. 4, 16; Num. 21, 16. Augm. and freq. *mohmóúnau*, Mark 13, 27. With inan. obj. [*miannum*] *móúnum*, he gathers (it or inan. things). See *móunum*. This

mianati, mótnati—continued.

verb has the formative of action by the hand, and perhaps Eliot was wrong in using it in the sense of calling together or causing to assemble. In the same sense Rasles (as Abn. below) employs the caus. an. form.

[Abn. *ne-maé'ghimañk*, j'assemble (les hommes).]

***míchachunck** (Narr.), the soul. R. Williams (113) says this word "is of affinity with a word signifying a looking glass, or clear resemblance, so that it hath its name from a clear sight or discerning." Pierson's Catechism in the Quinipiac dialect has *mittachonq*, soul. The word has no discoverable affinity with either of the two names (*kaukakineamuck* and *pebenochichauqudnick?*) which Williams gives (p. 136) to 'looking glass'. Elsewhere (p. 116) Williams writes pl. *michichónck-quog*.

[Chip. *wabmotchichagwan*, Bar. 46. Del. *me tshi tschank*, soul, spirit, Zeisb.]

michemappu [= *michéme-appu*], v. i. he abides forever, Is. 40, 28; suppos. *Miche-mapü Manit*, 'the Eternal God', Deut. 33, 27.

michéme, misheme, adv. forever, everlastingly, Matt. 6, 13; Philemon 15; Ps. 90, 2 (so Cotton).

[Narr. *michéme*. Abn. *métsimisi*, toujours. Micm. *mech*, d'avantage, encore, de plus. Cree *móosük*, always. Del. *ametschimi*, often (?), Zeisb.]

michemohteau [= *micheme-ohteau*], v. i. it is forever, endures forever; suppos. *ne michemohtag*, that which is forever, 'eternal', Rom. 1, 20 (= *micheme ohtag*, Ps. 145, 13). Adv. and adj. *michemoh-táe* and *machemohtáe*, everlasting(ly), Deut. 33, 15; Hab. 3, 6.

***míchokat** (Narr.), a thaw; *michokateh*, when it thaws, R. W. = *mahshequodt*, when it melts away, vanishes. Cf. *mahtsheau*.

[Del. *moschhaquat*, 'the river clears up, is getting free of ice', 'the weather clears up', Zeisb. Gr.]

***micúckaskeete** (Narr.), a meadow, R. W. See *mukkoshqut*, a plain.

min, n. gen. a fruit; restricted in its application to the smaller fruits, such as

min—continued.

corn, berries, nuts; pl. *minneash*. Not used by Eliot except in compound names. It appears to be formed by prefixing the indef. particle *m'* to *-in*, the formative of verbs of growing, 'that which is grown', or which results from growth. See *weatchimin* (corn), *venominneash* (grapes), *keneñ-munneash* (first ripe fruits), *wómpi-minneash* (chestnuts, 'white nuts'), etc. Eliot has always the inan. plural. In some other dialects names compounded with *min* (or *minis*) have occasionally the an. form.

[Chip. *meen*; pl. inan. *meen-un*, berries, Sch. 11, 368; but *mandá-min*, pl. an. *-minag*, corn; *miskwi-min*, pl. *-minag*, raspberries, etc. Cree *ménis*, a berry. Del. *mihn*, 'huckleberry', Zeisb.]

missahq. See *mishashq*.

mishabohquas, -bpuhquas, n. 'mouse', Lev. 11, 29; Is. 66, 17. Properly the great mouse (*mishe-abohquas*) or rat. Cf. *mattappasquas*, bat.

[Abn. *sañbigšéssš*, souris. Chip. *wawábigonodji*, mouse, Bar. Del. *poques*, a mouse, Hkw.; *ach po quées*, Zeisb.]

mishadchu [= *mishe-wadchu*], n. a great mountain, Luke 3, 5; Rev. 8, 8.

mishadtuppō, -pu [*mishe-adt-uppō*], v. i. he feasts, Prov. 15, 15. Vbl. n. *-pō-onk*, a feast, Ex. 23, 16; 34, 22. Caus. *mishadtupweheu*, he makes a feast, he causes (others) to feast, Gen. 40, 20; Dan. 5, 1.

mishánámō (?), v. i. he groans, John 11, 33; pl. *mishánámōog* (*mishonómōog*, Job 24, 12); *num-mishanómumun*, we groan, 2 Cor. 5, 2, 4.

mishanantam, v. t. he despises, contemns, thinks meanly of (it); with an. obj. *qishanánunamñ*, he despiseth (him), Prov. 14, 2, 31. Vbl. n. act. *mishan-anumáonk*, dishonoring; pass. *mishan-anittuonk*, being dishonored, contempt, disgrace (passive), Ezra 4, 14; Ps. 35, 26; Prov. 18, 3 (*meshanantamre*, 'meanly', C.). Cf. *matchenantam*.

***mishánneke** (Narr.), = *mishe-annēk*, a squirrel; pl. *-nequock*, R. W.; *-shenneague*, Stiles (*mishannek*, C.). [The root is 'claw' or 'scratcher' (?).]

***mishánneke**—continued.

[Alm. *mi'kšé*, écureuil; *préniks*, *mes-ániks*, 'ces deux ont un beau poil'; *anikšess* (dimin.), *suisse* [chipmunk]. Etch. *mekoo*, red squirrel. Miami *ne-kwawh*, squirrel. Shawn. *an-èek-wah*. Del. *hanicquai*, Camp.]

mishánogqus [= *mishe-anogqs*, great star], n. the morning star, 2 Pet. 1, 19; Rev. 2, 28.

mishantam, **missantam**, v. i. and t. inan. he thinks much, meditates, is intent upon (it); Jer. 49, 30; Dan. 6, 3. Vbl. n. *-tamawonk*, much thinking, meditation, Ps. 119, 97.

mishantowau, **-ontowau**, v. i. he shouts, cries out with a loud voice, Jer. 25, 30; impers. (?) *mishontowi*, Is. 30, 7; imperat. 2d sing. *mishantawash*, cry aloud, 'lift up thy voice', Is. 40, 6, 9. Adv. and adj. *mishantawác*, with loud voice, loudly, Ps. 150, 5; Prov. 27, 14. Vbl. n. *mishantawonk*, *-outawonk*, a shout, a loud noise (*mishontawónat*, to roar, C.). From *mishe* and *-ontawau* (he utters). See **mishontawpuhsu*, he howls.

[Narr. *mishawintowash*, speak out.]

mishashq, **misashq** [= *mishe-m'askeht* or *mishe-ashq*, great grass], n. a rush, Job 8, 11; pl. *-quog*, rushes, 'flags', Ex. 2, 3. Adj. and adv. *mishashque*, of rushes, 'of bulrushes', Ex. 2, 3. Cf. *wekinasq*; *wushashquobok*.

mishasketomp, n. 'champion', 1 Sam. 17, 4, 23, 51.

***misháupan** (Narr.), a great wind, R. W., i. e. it blows greatly; *mishe-watápan*. See *wában*.

mishe. See *missi*, great.

mishe-abohquas. See *mishabohquas*.

mishe-adtóau. See *mishóadtue*.

mishe-adt-uppoo. See *mishadtuppo*.

mishe-annék. See **mishánneke*.

mishe-anogqs. See *mishánogqus*.

misheáshko, v. i. (and t. inan.) he swallows it (completely), swallows up, Rev. 12, 16; *ne masheashqut* (suppos.), that which he swallows up, Jer. 51, 44; with an. obj. *misheashqunnewu* (*mishe-*), he swallows (him) up. Cf. *qusseáshko*.

mishe-ashq. See *mishashq*.

mishegski. See *mishikski*.

mishéheau, v. caus. an. he makes (him) great, exalts (him), 1 K. 1, 15; *num-misheh*, I exalt (him), Ps. 89, 19; suppos. *noh misheheau*, he who exalts, 2 Cor. 12, 20; suppos. pass. (part.) *mishehít*, made great, exalted, 2 Cor. 12, 7; with inan. obj. *mishéheau*, he makes (it) great, increases, enlarges, exalts (it), Hos. 12, 1; *num-mishteoh*, 'I magnify' (it), Rom. 11, 13; suppos. *noh masheuank*, Prov. 28, 8.

mishehtashin, v. i. it storms, there is a tempest; as n. (*misheldash*), a tempest, a gale of wind, Job 27, 20; Is. 29, 6; *waaban mishshehtash*, 'there arose a tempestuous wind', Acts 27, 14; *wutch mishe tahshinit*, 'from the storm', Is. 25, 4; suppos. *mahshétahshik*, Acts 2, 2. [The separation of words in the last example implies that Eliot understood *misheltashin* to be formed of *mishe* and *tahshin* (it lifts up), i. e. 'a great uplifting.' It seems rather to be from *misheheau*, with (the characteristic of violent action, *sh*, and) the formative of verbs denoting action of the wind, *-shin*, 'the wind increases greatly.']

[Narr. *mishitáshin*, there is a storm.]

mishekishki, **-koi**, (it is) broad, wide (*mishe-kishki*, great from side to side), Job 11, 8; Is. 33, 21; *mishshúkskoi*, Matt. 23, 5; *mishshekski*, Ps. 119, 96; *missi kah mishipiski kchtow*, the great and wide sea, Ps. 104, 25; *mishekiske-maogkehtu*, 'in the broad ways', Cant. 3, 2. See *kishki*.

mishe-m'askeht. See *mishashq*.

mishe-me. See *michéme*.

misheu, (it is) great; adv. greatly, 1 Chr. 16, 25. See *missi*.

mishe-wadchu. See *mishadchu*.

mishikski, **mishegski** (?), (it is) 'froward'; suppos. *mashiskag*, when it is froward, 'frowardness', Prov. 6, 14; 10, 32; with an. subj. *mishegskiyeuog*, 'they are froward', Prov. 2, 15.

mishketu (?), pl. *mishketuog*, (they are) 'new-born babes', 1 Pet. 2, 2.

mishkom. See *miskom*.

mishkonóntup, n. a skull, John 19, 17 (*muskonontip*, C.); *wuskonóntup*, (his) skull, 2 K. 9, 35; Judg. 9, 53; Mark 15, 22. For *muskon-óntup*, bone-head. Cf. *chepiontup*.

***mishkouantam**, v. i. he rejoices, C. See *muskouantam*.

mishkouwutchinnō-we kōus, a prick-
ing briar, Ezek. 28, 24.
mishóadtue, adv. of great price, precious;
suppos. *mishóadtik*, 1 Pet. 3, 4. From
mishe-adtóau. See *magóadtik*; *mógóadtue*.
mishonogod, (it is) wide, broad; suppos.
-ogok (of a gate or way, Matt. 7, 13).
***mishontōahpuhsu**, v. i. he howls;
num-mishontōahpuhs, I howl, C. See
mishantōawau, he shouts.
mishontōawau. See *mishantōawau*.
***mishoon**, n. a chin, C.
mishoon, n. a boat. See *mishoon*.
***mishquammāg**, pl. -*maùquock* (Narr.),
n. salmon, red-fish, R. W. 103 (= *mish-
qui-āmaug*).
[Abn. *meskšamegš*; pl. -*gšak*.]
***mishquáshim** (Narr.), a red fox, R. W.;
mishquissups, a fox, Stiles.
***mishquáwtuck** (Narr.), a (red) cedar
tree, R. W. (= *mishqui-uhug*).
[Del. *me hok ho cus*, Zeisb.]
mishqui, (it is) red. See *mishqui*.
***mishqushkou**, n. a trout, C.
[Abn. (pl.) *skštam-sk*. Del. *meschül-
ameek*, a trout, Zeisb.]
[**mishuntugko**, it is much wooded, a for-
est?] -*kōaw*, 'it is a wood', Josh. 17, 18.
miskāuāú, mussuhkātāú, v. t. an. it
happens to or befalls (him), it is found
by or comes by chance to (him): *mah-
chukish* . . . *pish um-miskāuóuh*, evils
shall befall them, Deut. 31, 17; suppos.
mussuhkunk, Gen. 42, 4.
miskom, mishkom, v. t. inan. he happens
upon, finds (it); *woh kummishkom*, thou
shalt find (it), Matt. 17, 27; suppos.
maskog, when he finds (it), Ps. 119, 162;
Matt. 13, 44.
[Abn. *ne-mēskamen*, je trouve ce que
j'avois perdu (with an. obj. *ne-mes-
kašāñ*); *ned-askamesi*, j'ai fais une bonne
trouve, Rasles. Cree *miskum*; with an.
obj. *miskawayoo*. Chip. *mēkahwon*, (he)
found him, J.]
missantam. See *mishantam*.
missegēn, mussegēn [v. i. it grows or
produces abundantly, = *missegēn*], it is
plenteous, abundant, Gen. 41, 29, 31;
suppos. *ne masegik*, that which yields
abundance, plenty, i. e. plenteous har-
vest, Gen. 41, 30, 34. Adv. and adj. *ut
missegēn ohke-ít*, to a plentiful land,
Jer. 2, 7; 48, 33.

missēhchuog, n. 'iron', Josh. 8, 31; 2 K.
6, 6; Job 28, 2; *missēhchuog kah menuh-
kequog*, iron and steel, Jer. 15, 12; *mis-
sēhchuogque*, made of iron, Deut. 28, 48;
1 K. 6, 7. In other places *mawoshog* (or
móushug), q. v., is used for 'iron.' Cot-
ton has *missēhchuog*, mines.

***missēsu** (Narr.), v. adj. an. he is whole
(the whole of him). See *missi*.

***misshāt**, n. belly, C. Probably 'gros
ventre'; for *mishe-ohteau*, it is great(?).

missi, mishe, misheu, missiyeu, (it
is) great, Ezek. 17, 3; 1 Chr. 16, 25;
pl. *missiyeuash kut-onkquatunkanash*,
your rewards are great, Matt. 5, 12;
náno missi, it is more and more great,
'it increaseth', Ps. 74, 23; Job 10, 16;
suppos. *mohsag*, when it is great, a great
thing, Ex. 15, 7; Deut. 4, 32; Matt. 23,
17, 19; *ánue mohsag*, (that which is)
more great, the greatest, Matt. 22, 36.

[Narr. *mishe, missi*. Abn. *mesé;
nemēsegghikšitšn*, je le fais plus grand.
Cree *missōw*, it is large. Chip. *mitcha*,
it is big, large, Bar. Del. *m'cheü*, big,
large (it is), Zeisb.]

missēn, mussin, (he is) a captive, Is. 49,
24; 51, 14; 2'K. 5, 2; *missinnōou, mis-
sinnó*, he is taken captive, becomes a
captive, Gen. 14, 14; Lam. 1, 3; pl.
nóōog, Lam. 1, 5. Vbl. n. *missinnōō-
onk*, captivity.

[Narr. *missinnege, num-missinnám*
[-*nōm*] *ewō*, this is my captive.]

missinnin, n. (from *missin*, with indef.
affix) a man, homo, i. e. any captive
or tributary, in which classes were in-
cluded all men other than those of the
speaker's nation or race (viri). Cf.
wosketomp, omp. Pl. *missinninnūog*,
people, *oi πολλοι*, Ex. 24, 2, 3; Deut. 4,
33; Num. 22, 5; *missinnin kah puppinā-
shim*, man and beast, Gen. 6, 7; *howae
missinnin ken*, of what people are you?
Jonah 1, 8; lit. what kind of slave are
you? (*missinnin* or *missinninnuog*, a
people; *wunnissue missinnin*, a pretty
fellow, C.).

[Narr. *nūnuock, nūmi-missinnūfoock*,
men, folk, people.]

missinohkau, v. t. an. he carries (him)
away captive. See 2 K. 15, 29.

missinum. See *mussinum*.

missippano sokanunk (?), it [a cloud] rains rain, Is. 5, 6. Cf. *missuppég*, a tear. See *-sippæu*.

***missippuskunnichég**, n. the wrist, C. For *missipsakonnutchég*, the bone next to (joining) the hand. Cf. *missipsk*.

-missís, **-mussés**. See *um-missés-oh*.

missiahin, v. i. it touches. See *mussinum*.

***mississikkoshk**, n. a shin (bone), C.

missittipuk. See *mussittipuk*, a neck.

missiyeu. See *missi*.

missohham, v. t. he announces, makes public (see *mussisse*); imperat. 2d + 1st pers. sing. *missohamah*, tell me, Gen. 24, 23; with *quosháe* (beforehand), he prophesies; pl. *quosháe missohhamwog*, they prophesy, Num. 11, 27. Vbl. n. *quosháe missohhamóok*, prophecy, Prov. 30, 1; 31, 1; with an. obj. (remote) *-oh-hamaü*, he announces to (him).

missohquam. See *mussohquam[in]*, an ear of (dried) corn; *missunkquamin*, a (full) ear of corn.

missouunk. See *mussouunk*, a dry tree.

***missúckeke** (Narr.), pl. *-kéquock*, bass, R. W. (*suckequog*, Stiles); striped bass (*Labrax lineatus*)? Peq. *m'sugkheeg*, Stiles.

missugken[ω], **missuken**, v. i. he is great, powerful, mighty, 1 Chr. 16, 25: *anue missuken onk neen*, he is more powerful ('mightier') than I, Mark 1, 7; suppos. *masugkenuk* (q. v.). Vbl. n. *missugkenóok*, greatness (in power, importance, etc., relatively), Esth. 10, 1 (*missegkin-neét*, to abound; *missekin-neét*, to increase, C.). From *missi*, with apparently the formative of verbs of physical or inanimate growth (*-kin*); but, if so, this verb could not properly have an animate subject.

[Abn. *ne-meseghir*, je suis grand; 3d pers. *meseghir*; suppos. *méseghirek*, but *mesákšš*, il est gros, or *méségš*. Cree *misshigittu*, he is large. Del. *meechgilük*, the big, great one, Zeisb. Voc.]

missuhkafiatü, **missuhkomō**. See *mussuhkomō*.

missunkquamin, **mus-**, n. a (full) ear of corn; pl. *-minneash*, *-munash*, *-minash*, Deut. 23, 25; Gen. 41, 5, 7, 22. Cf. *munnequomin*.

[Del. *me sa quem*, a corn ear, Zeisb.]

missunum. See *mussinum*, he touches.

mittamwus, **-wussis**, **-wossis**, n. (1) a woman, mulier, Deut. 21, 11; 28, 56; Gen. 2, 22; 3, 2 (cf. *sqúa*, femina); (2) a wife, uxor, Gen. 12, 14; Deut. 22, 14; 1 Cor. 7, 16; *numm-*, my wife; *kumm-*, thy wife; *um-mittamwus-soh*, his wife, the wife of (him), Gen. 12, 12; 19, 26. Cf. *wusso*, (she) is his wife.

[Narr. *mittamwus*; *kommittamwus* or *ko-wéewo*, thy wife; *nummittamwus* or *wulló-gana*, my wife, R. W. Chip. *ne-minde-moamish*, my wife (Sch. II, 458); *minda-móie*, 'an old woman', Bar. 26. Miami *metaimsh*, woman; *ne-we-wah*, my wife. Menom. *métamo*, woman; *nayon*, my wife.]

mittamwussu, v. i. she is a wife; suppos. *mittamwussit onkatog*, if she be the wife of another, Jer. 3, 1; *um-mittamwussu*, *-wussissu*, he takes to wife, 2 Chr. 21, 6; Gen. 25, 1.

miyáe. See *miáe*.

miyaeog. See *miáeog*.

m'noot. See *manoot*.

mo, adv. 'sometimes signifieth not', El. Gr. 21; *mo teag*, nothing, Is. 40, 17, = *monteag* (Is. 41, 17), *malteug* (Luke 22, 35). See *matta*. Negation appears to be the primary signification of this particle, or rather of its base, *m'* (q. v.). With the formative of the verb substantive (*m-ō*, *mo*) it came to have the force of an affirmation of past being (*fuit*) by denial of present, and thus supplied the preterit of the defective verb of existence; *ko*, it was and continues to be; *mo*, it was and is not; *pish*, it will be. (The limited or definite present, 'is now', was marked by the affix *-ō* for verbs of being, *-ni* or *-i* for verbs of an. or inan. action. For the former class, see El. Gr. 16.) Eliot sometimes combined *mo* with *ko* to form an aorist (*koh mó*, *mónkó*. See *ko*). For the force of *m'* as a prefix, indeterminate and impersonal, see *m'*: *na mo ayeuwuttuonk*, there was a battle, 2 Sam. 2, 17; *mó wequai*, there was light, Gen. 1, 3; *ken mo wuttinneumin*, thou wast a servant, Deut. 5, 17; *neg mo neematog*, these (who are dead) were my brothers, Judg. 8, 19; *mo ayeuau*, he was made, etc., 1 Cor. 15, 45. *-mo* or *-mō*, the characteristic of active in-

mo—continued.

transitive verbs when their subject is inanimate, is nearly related to the impersonal prefix *m'*—for example, *nøkeu*, he descends; *nøke-mø*, it descends or is let down; *øm*, he goes; *ømøm*, it goes.

[Micm. *m8*, point; *ma8en* (de *m8* et *8en*, quelqu'un), personne.]

moæe. See *miæe*, together.

***moamittesæg** (Narr.), "a little sort of fish, half as big as sprats, plentiful in winter."—R. W. 105. Perhaps the smelt (*Osmerus eperlanus*), but the name may be applied to any species which 'goes in shoals' or 'a great many together.' It has been corrupted to *mummychaugand mummachog*, by which name several species of small fish are popularly known, especially the ornamented minnow (*Hydrargyra ornata*, LeSueur). From *mohmoæü*; pass. and mutual form, *mohmoitteaug*, they go gathered together or in great numbers.

***moattøqus** (Narr.), 'a black wolf', R. W. 95. See *mukquoshim*; *nattøhqus*.

møbpe (?), n. the hip, the upper part of the thigh, the ham, Gen. 32, 32; pl. *-piåog*; 2d pers. *købp-*, *kupp-*, Num. 5, 21, 22; 3d pers. *wøbpe* (*øapwea*, a hip, C.). Cf. *mehquan*, thigh; *møhpegk*, shoulder.

[Narr. *apøme*, thigh.]

mochteómø, v. inan. (pass.) caus. it is made to be together, it is put together; suppos. *mochteómuk*, when it is 'framed together', 'knit together', Eph. 2, 21; Col. 2, 19.

møeu. See *miæe*, together.

moeuwehkomæu, v. t. an. he calls (them) together, he assembles. Vbl. n. *-kømonk*, an assembling, assembly, Num. 20, 6.

[Quir. *mauwehøkomunk*, the church, Pier. 63, 64.]

mogki, mogke, mogge, (it is) great (of its kind or comparatively). Adv. and adj. great; *mogke quæukquanash*, great stones, Josh. 10, 11; 1 K. 5, 17; — *wetuomash*, great houses, Amos 3, 15; *mogkiyeu*, it is great; pl. *-yeuash*, Gen. 41, 5 (of ears of corn, they are 'rank'); suppos. pl. *møgagish*, *magagish*, great things.

mogki, mogke, mogge—continued.

[Del. *amangi*, great, big, large, Zeisb. Gr. 168; *machweü*, great, large, Zeisb. Voc.]

møgøadtue, adj. and adv. precious, of great price, 2 Chr. 20, 25. See *magøadtik*; *mishøadtue*.

mogquan, -quøn, n. the heel; pl. *-nash*, Job 13, 27; 3d pers. *wogquan*, *wogquøan*, his heel, Gen. 3, 15; 25, 26; 49, 17.

[Abn. *magøaïn*, *nagøaïn*, mon talon. Menom. *wahquøïn*, (his) heel. Shawn. *okwøne*. Del. *nøn quøn*, the [my?] heel, Zeisb.]

mogqueen, -quøn, n. a boil, a swelling, 2 K. 20, 7; Is. 38, 21; Lev. 13, 10, 19. From *mogquëinnu*, it grows large, enlarges (*mogquënuø*, 'it became a boil', Ex. 9, 10).

[Abn. *magøin*, enflure. Del. *machquin*, swelled, Zeisb.]

mogquëin, -quen, v. i. it swells, enlarges, Num. 5, 27; *mogquëinnu*, it becomes large or swollen, Deut. 8, 4; with an. subj. *mogquësu*, he swells, is swollen (*nøh mogquësu*, he swelleth; *num-møkquë*, I swell, C.).

[Narr. *møquënu*, he is swelled; *num-møckquëse*, I have a swelling. Del. *machweü*, great, large, Zeisb. Voc.]

møhchi, (it is) empty, unoccupied (*møhchiyeu*, C.); *møhchoi køsh week*, is there room in thy father's house? Gen. 24, 23. Cf. *møhchëu*.

møhchumø. See *møhchumø*, it is waste, barren, made desolate.

***møhøwonck** (Narr.), a raccoon-skin coat, R. W.

[Abn. *møisak*, robe de peau de cerf, de chat-sauvage, etc.]

møhkøas. See *møhkøas*, a nail, a claw.

***møhkødtæïn-in**, a widower, C.

møhkønt. See *møhkønt*, a leg.

møhkøssa, møhkøas, mukøas, n. a (burning) coal; pl. *-søash*, Is. 44, 12; 'coals of fire', Prov. 26, 21; *ut møhkøssøhtu*, upon [among] hot coals, Prov. 6, 28; Is. 44, 19; *anue møwi ønk ne møhkøas*, blacker than a coal, Lam. 4, 8. For *m'køssa*, the hot (n. concrete)? or if Rasles' translation of the corresponding word in Abnaki be correct, from *møwi* and *køssa*, black-burned (?), or (Abn. *møkøsé*) merely 'it is black' (?). Cf. *køssøtteu*,

móhkussa, etc.—continued.

etc.; “*mocassa*, the black of the nail”, Wood.

[Abn. *mkasé*, charbon éteint (?); *mkasé-skstai*, charbon ardent. Del. *me hackachey*, a coal, Zeisb.]

mohmoóog, freq. of *moóog* (= *miéog*, q. v.), they go often, or habitually, together, ‘they often met’, El. Gr. 17.

mohmoskuhteas, n. a frog (obj. pl. *-teasu*, Ps. 78, 45, a misprint? Mass. Ps. has *mahmoskohteasuh*). Elsewhere Eliot has *tinógkukquasu-og*, frogs. Cf. Peq. *kopiauss*.

mohmóónum, freq. of *móónum*, he gathers together.

mohmuttahtag, **mámuttattag**, **mah-**, (suppos. as) n. lead, Ezek. 22, 18, 20; 27, 12; Ex. 15, 10; Zech. 5, 7; ‘tin’, Num. 31, 22, but not elsewhere.

mohpanag, **muh-**, **-og**, n. the breast [mamæ], Joel 2, 16; Hos. 9, 14; *mohpanag*, my breast, Cant. 1, 13; *wohpanag*, *wuhp-*, her breast, ‘bosom’, Prov. 5, 20 (*mohpáneg*, C.).

[Narr. *mapannog*, the breast; *wunnumógan-ash*, breasts. Menom. *oh-paum*. Shaw. *ópàh ta*.]

mohpegk, **muhp-**, **-peg**, n. the shoulder, Lev. 8, 25; 9, 25; oftener without the impers. prefix, *uhpegk*, Num. 6, 19; 18, 18; Ezek. 24, 4; *nauwánau uhpequanuh* (accus. pl.), ‘he bowed his shoulders’, Gen. 49, 15; *nashawe ohpequan-it*, between his shoulders, Deut. 33, 12. Cf. *muttugk*.

[Narr. *uppèke*, shoulder; pl. *uppequòck*. Chip. *pèkwun*, *pìkqun*, the (upper part of the) back. Del. *ho pi quon*, the fore shoulder, Zeisb.]

mohsag, suppos. of *missi*, great.

móhshequussuk, n. a ‘flinty rock’, Deut. 32, 13 (= *móóshhi-quussuk*). See *quussuk*.

móhshipsq, n. flint stone, Is. 50, 7 (= *móóshhi-pisk*, iron stone).

mohtantam. See *máhtántam*, he is old, decrepit.

*[**mohtanuhkussu**,] **num-mohtanuhkus**, I finish or conclude, C. [?]

***mohchinau** [= *mahchinau*], he is sick; *num-mohchinam*, I am sick, C.

mohtompan, (it is) morning, Ezek. 7, 7; suppos. *-ompog*, when it is morning; as n. Gen. 1, 5, 8, etc.; *en* (or *pajeh*) *moh-*

mohtompan—continued.

tompan-it, till morning, till the morrow, Ex. 23, 18; Zeph. 3, 3.

[Narr. *muatàbou*, it is day.]

mohtsháncó. See *máhtshánó*.

móhtukquás-og, n. pl. ‘conies’, Ps. 104, 18, and *ogkoshquog*, Prov. 30, 26.

[Abn. *mattegsíssak*, lièvre.]

mohstuphsin, v. i. it lies waste, Is. 15, 1.

mohtuppæu, v. i. it melts or vanishes (as ice by heat or a cloud by the sun); pl. *-áog*, Job 6, 17; pass. *-áémæ*, it is melted, made to vanish, Job 7, 9; 6, 17; Josh. 5, 1. Cf. *máhtsheau*.

mohuttleau, v. t. caus. inan.; pass. it is consumed or made an end of, melted, Jer. 6, 29 (of lead, by the fire); act. it consumes, makes an end of, Deut. 32, 22.

móhwhaü. See *mowhaü*, he eats (him).

mokaketómuk, (when he is) dumb, Ps. 38, 13; suppos. of *mokakutto* = *mat kakutto*, he does not speak, he is mute, dumb; pl. *-atog*, Ex. 4, 11; Matt. 9, 33; *mo muk-kaketop* (pret.), I was dumb, Ps. 39, 2, = *mat muk-kaketop*, v. 9.

moküs, **mokis**, (indef.) **-sin**, a shoe (moccasin); pl. *mokussinash*, *moxinash*, Amos 8, 6; Matt. 10, 10; *um-mokis* (*-us*), his shoe, Deut. 25, 9, 10; *pehtoxinash*, put on your shoes, Ezek. 24, 17; *nukkónok-kussinash*, old shoes, Josh. 9, 5.

[Narr. *mocússinass* and *mockussin-chass*, shoes which ‘they make of their deer skin worn out’, R. W. Peq. *múck-assoas*, Stiles. Abn. *mekessen*, pl. *-nar*; *ne-mekessen*, mon soulier; *ne-makseneké*, j’en fais. Miem. *m’keshen*, pl. *-nel*. Chip. (pl.) *mákisinan* (*mékisiniked*, shoemaker), Bar.; *múcksin*, pl. *-nun*, Howse. Cree *múskesin*, pl. *-es’imä*.]

momanch, **mómansh**, adv. at times, now and then, often, Prov. 7, 12; Judg. 13, 25; Matt. 17, 15; at intervals.

[Cree *mummáin*, here and there one.]

momonchu. See *mamonchu*, he moves about.

mómóne, (it is) ‘freckled’; *momóne chohki*, ‘it is a freckled spot’, Lev. 13, 39.

momonehtaüü and **momontaü**, v. t. an. he makes sport of, mocks at, derides (him), Neh. 4, 1; pl. *-taüóog*, 2 Chr. 36, 16; suppos. *momontaüont*, when

momonehtaiäü, etc.—continued.

he mocks at, mocking, Gen. 21, 9; Job 12, 4.

mômónesu, v. adj. an. he is spotted, is black or dark colored here and there, in spots or stripes. Freq. distrib. of *mô-essu*, he is black; pl. *mômónesuog*, they are 'grised', Gen. 31, 12; suppos. *mômónesit*; pl. part. *-sitcheg*, 'speckled', Gen. 30, 32, 39 (*wéénu momoesit*, when he is round-about dark-marked, 'ring streaked', Gen. 31, 8). Cf. *mômœchokesu*.

momonowantam, mamonau-, v. i. he is scornful, a scorner, Prov. 9, 7, 8; 15, 12. Adv. *-tamure*, 2 Chr. 30, 10.

momóntunnum, mamónt-, v. t. he puts it in motion, moves (it) about: — *nippe*, he 'troubled the water', John 5, 4; suppos. *mumontunuk wussissiltow-nash*, when he moves his lips, Prov. 16, 30.

momóunog, n. pl. the eyebrows; 3d pers. *ummomóunog* (accus. *-oh*, Lev. 14, 9), his eyebrows.

[Abn. *maimáün*, sourcil, le poil, etc. Del. *mamáwon*, Zeisb.]

momœchokesu, v. adj. an. he is black-spotted, has dark spots; pl. *mômœchokesuog* (*mohmœe chokesuog*, they are speckled, Gen. 31, 12); suppos. pl. (part.) *mômœchokkésitcheg*, (when they are) spotted, Gen. 30, 32; speckled, Gen. 31, 8. From *mœi* (it is dark colored), with freq. or distrib. reduplication, and *chokkésu*, he is spotted or has a spot.

[**mónáe, mœnáe**, there is much, there is abundance;] pl. *uano manaash*, they are increased, Jer. 5, 6; *monaash*, they are many, *ibid.*; suppos. *mónak*, when there is abundance, when it abounds, Ps. 72, 7; 1 Pet. 1, 3; *yeu monak*, 'this great store', 2 Chr. 31, 10; with an. subj. *monaog*, (they are) many persons (El. Gr. 8), Ex. 1, 9; Dan. 12, 4; Matt. 7, 14; suppos. pl. *monacheg*, Is. 60, 5; 2 Cor. 4, 15; suppos. 3d pl. *monahettit*, when they 'are increased', become many, Hos. 4, 7. Vbl. n. *monaonk*, abundance, Deut. 33, 19.

[Narr. *wussatme maunúuog*, 'they are too full of people.']

mónak, mœnak (in compounds, *-ónak, -ónagk, -ónag*), n. (1) cloth, 2 Sam. 20, 12; Matt. 9, 16; Judg. 16, 14; *hashabp-onak*, linen cloth, Mark 14, 51; *wusk-onagk*, new cloth, Mark 2, 21; *womp-onak*, (white) cloth, Deut. 22, 17; *kulpogk-ónag*, a thick cloth, 2 K. 8, 15 (*mœak monag*, black cloth, C., but better, *mœónak*). (2) a garment of cloth, as distinguished from *ne águt* or *hogkœonk* (cf. *ohkœon*), a covering of skins: 'coat', Dan. 3, 21; 'cloak', Matt. 5, 40; 'vesture', Dan. 22, 12.

[Narr. *matuck*, 'an English coat or mantle'. R. W. 107.]

monakenehheau, v. caus. trans. he makes cloth, he weaves; pl. *-heag*, Is. 59, 5; with inan. obj. *monakechteau*, he weaves (it). N. agent. *monakenehtean* (indef. *-ínin*), one who weaves, a weaver, Ex. 35, 35; Job 7, 6.

[Narr. *ko-maunekuunúo*, have you any cloth?]

monanehtean, v. i. he is merciful, Num. 14, 18; *num-monanehtean*, I am merciful; intens. *um-mômonanehtean*, Jer. 3, 12. Vbl. n. *monaneteonk*, mercy, Ex. 34, 7; Neh. 9, 32; Ps. 145, 8. Cf. *kit-teamonteanumáü*.

monánunumáü, v. t. an. he compassionates, is merciful to (him); *umnumánum*, I show mercy to, Ex. 33, 19; imperat. *monánunonch*, Zech. 7, 9; with suffix *monánunemeh*, be merciful to me, Ps. 119, 132.

monaskotasq-uash, n. pl. melons, Num. 11, 5 (*mœnosketámuk*, cucumbers, C.). See *askotasq*.

mónasquisseet. See **manasquisséd-ash*, beans.

monát, (it is) abundant, (there is) much, Ps. 37, 11; *woh monát*, (it) might abound, 2 Cor. 4, 15; *mancheke monat*, exceedingly abundant, 1 Tim. 1, 14; *pish monat*, it shall be increased, i. e. become abundant, Dan. 12, 4; pl. *monatash*, Prov. 15, 16; 2 Chr. 9, 9. From *monaheteau*.

[Narr. *máunnetash*, 'great store', abundance.]

monchanamukquessu, v. i. he does that which is wonderful, he works wonders; with an. obj. *-quessuáü*, he does, etc.,

monchanamukqussu—continued.

to (him); whence, n. agent. *-qussuaen*, a 'wonderful one', Is. 9, 6. From *monchanamuk*, suppos. o. *moñchanamaü* (t. an. form of *moñchanatam*), and *ussu*.

moñchanatam, -um, v. i. (and t. inan.) he is astonished, he wonders (at it), he is surprised, Is. 59, 16; pl. *-amwog*, Matt. 22, 33 (= *chepshaog*, Mark 11, 18); *monchantash*, 'marvel (thou)', John 3, 7 (= *muhchantash*, Mass. Ps.). Vbl. n. *-tamwoonk*, wonder, amazement, Acts 3, 10; and causat. *-tamwahuwoonk*, causing wonder, a marvel, a wonder, Deut. 13, 1, 2. From *moñch-u*, he moves, with formative of verbs of mental activity, he is startled or disturbed in mind.

monchanau, v. t. an. (1) he moves (him), carries (him) away, Gen. 31, 18; with affixes, 1 Sam. 30, 2. (2) he conducts or guides (him): *um-monchan-uh en may-ut*, he guided them in the way, Gen. 18, 16.

[Narr. *maüchase*, be my guide (imperat.), = *monchussish*, from *monchussu*, v. i. act. he acts as guide, he guides); *kum-maüchan-ish*, I will conduct you.]

moñchu, v. i. he goes, se movet (denoting merely the act of going, without reference to its end or aim); hence, he departs, goes away, removes, Matt. 25, 18; Gen. 24, 10: *num-monchèm*, I go, Matt. 21, 30; pret. *num-monchip*, I went, Jer. 13, 5; suppos. *noh monchit*, he who goes, Jer. 22, 10; imperat. *monchish*; pl. *monchek*, go; freq. *mamonchu*, q. v. Related to *amäeü*, he departs (?). Cf. Sansk. *mañch* (ire, se movere); *manth*, *math* (commovere, agitare); Lat. *motus*, *mittere*.]

[Narr. *mauchéi* (pres. defin. = *monchu-i*), he is gone; *maüchish*, be going (imperat.); *num-mauchèmin*, I go. Abn. *ne-mañtsi*, je vais; *ne-mañ neda*, je vais là. Cree *áchee-oo*, he moves. Chip. *avnjéh*, Howse 194; *ma'ja*, he goes, Sch. II, 469. Del. *matschiü*, he is gone; suppos. *matschit*, Zeisb.]

móneau, **monneau**, **monunneau**, v. t. an. he looks (intently) at, observes (him); *um-monunneau-oh*, he looked on them, 2 K. 2, 24; imperat. (affix) *monneah*, look thou on me, Ps. 119, 132; pl.

móneau, etc.—continued.

monneiek, *monunneiek*, look ye, Job 6, 28; suppos. *moneauont*, Matt. 5, 28. With inan. obj. *mónnineam*, *mónunneaum*, he looks at (it), Ps. 104, 32; Ezek. 21, 21; Ex. 14, 24; suppos. *noh moninneog*, he who looks, etc., Num. 21, 8. Cf. *kukinneam*.

monetu, v. i. he is a diviner, a magician. Vbl. n. *monetuonk*, 'divination', Deut. 18, 10. Cf. *mamontam*.

[Narr. *maunétu*, a conjurer, R. W.]

mónkô. See *mo* and *ko*.

monneau. See *móneau*.

mónóí. See *máonóí*, it is deep.

monomansuonk, vbl. n. a vision, Dan. 8, 17, 26; 10, 14.

***mónoowau**, he hisses; infin. *maunu-wónat*, to hiss, C.

monopuhpeg, n. a trumpet, Neh. 4, 20; Ps. 150, 3: *puhpequash monopuhpeg*, sound a trumpet, Matt. 6, 2. Cf. *puhpegk*.

monsh, n. a cock or hen, Luke 22, 34, 60, 61 (*mónish*, *ndmpash*, a hen, a cock, C.). R. Williams (p. 56) has "chicks, a cock, or hen: a name taken from the English."

monteag, nothing. See *matta*.

monunks, n. the ash tree, Is. 44, 14.

[Abn. *añgmaks*, frêne. Chip. *papáginak*. (Baraga has *agimak*, ash tree [cf. *agim*, snowshoe], and three "other kinds", viz. *gawákomij*, *papáginak*, and *wissagak*.) Del. *pachgammak*, black ash tree, Zeisb.]

monunneau. See *móneau*.

mos, "a word signifying futurity" (El. Gr. 20), corresponding to the auxiliary 'must' or 'shall' before a verb in the indicative: *mos nunnup*, I must die, Deut. 4, 22; *máche mos nut-ahquontamaü*, how often shall I forgive him? Matt. 18, 21; *ne mos nnih*, it must needs be so, Mark 13, 7. See *máche*; *no*.

[Narr. *moce*, *mesh*: *mesh nbonchem peyaum*, I could not come; *moce-nanippeeam*, I will come by and by.]

moskeht, **maskeht**, n. grass (El. Gr. 10), Gen. 1, 11; Is. 40, 7, 8; pl. *-ehtuash*, Dan. 4, 25, 32, 33; 'pasture', 1 Chr. 4, 39, 40; *moskehtuash*, 'hay'; *woskoshkehtuash* (= *wuske-oskehtuash*), 'tender grass', Prov. 27, 25; *mish-ashkehtuai ne ohle*,

moskeht; maskeht—continued.

'there was much grass in that place', John 6, 10 (*oskosk*, grass; *mosketuash*, hay, C.). Vbl. subst. *moskehtuā*, he is grass, Is. 40, 6. Dim. *moskehtuēmes*, El. Gr. 12. From *askehteau*, it is (lit. it makes, caus. inan.) green, with the indetermin. prefix, that which is green. See *aske*.

[Narr. *maskituash*, grass or hay. Abn. *meski^hksar*, herbes. Del. *masgik*, Zeisb.]

moskehtu, mask-, n. (the same word as the preceding) is used for medicine, physic, i. e. herbs; *onatuḥ moskehtu-ut*, like a medicine; *iyān-askehtuash*, many (kinds of) medicines, Jer. 46, 11.

[Narr. *maskit*, physic. Chip. *mash-kiki* [-keke], Bar.]

mōsogque, adv. and adj. adhering, sticking to [v. i. it sticks close, adheres], Prov. 18, 24; Jer. 42, 16. Cf. *mussinum*, he touches; *mississin*, it touches.

mōsogquehteau, v. caus. inan. he makes it adhere, joins it to; imperat. *mōsogquedeoush*, join them together, Ezek. 37, 17.

mōsogqunnum, v. t. (inan. obj.) he joins or puts together; suppos. *mōsogqunuk*, when he joins together, Matt. 19, 6. See *mussuhkomā*.

mosq, masq, mashq, n. a bear, Prov. 17, 12; Amos 5, 19; 1 Sam. 17, 34, 36 (*mōshq*, C.). The base is the same as that of *nosquodtamundt*, to lick, and the name signifies 'the licker,' from the bear's habit of licking his forepaws (see the Abnaki below); [or is it from (Cree) *mākwā-num*, he squeezes (hugs)? (Howse 93).] Cf. **awuusseus*; **paukū-nawaw*.

[Narr. *mosk*, or *paukūnawaw*. Muh. *mquoh*, Edw. Del. *machk*, Zeisb. Abn. *ašessšs*, ours; *mšskššsirtsšššššš* [= *mšskššā-sretsiar*], il se lèche les pattes; *meskššé*, peau d'ours. Chip. *makwá* (*mākwah*, Howse). Cree *mūskwah*.]

mōtūnāū. See *mianāū*.

mōnunum, v. t. he gathers together (inan. obj.); *kum-mōnunum*, thou gatherest, Matt. 25, 24. Freq. *mohmōnunum*. Vbl. n. *mōnunumōonk*, *mouunnumāonk*, (a gathering,) tribute, custom, 1 K. 9, 21; Matt. 17, 25. With an. obj. *mianāū*, q. v. Cf. *mukkinnum*.

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mōnunum—continued.

[Narr. *mowinneē*, he gathers (fruit, or inan. obj.); *mowinnaōog*, they gather. Abn. *mañšiši*, ensemble; *ne-mañšēnemen*, je les mets ensemble; *mašinė*, il cueille, il ramasse. Del. *mawuni*, assembled, Zeisb.]

mōushag. See *mōšhog*, iron.

moxinash, n. pl. See *mokus*, a shoe.

moyeu. See *mōi*, ordure.

moyeu, mōeu. See *mīāe*, together.

mōche, as an auxiliary of the future tense, expresses obligation or necessity (= *mos otche*); *mōche nuttabuttantamauōmun God*, 'we are bound to thank God', 2 Thess. 1, 3; *mōche ken pannupwusham*, 'thou art [must] pass over', etc., Deut. 2, 18 (cf. *nōche mos*, it must needs be, Matt. 18, 7); *mōche mos nutahquontamau*, (how often) must I forgive him? Matt. 18, 21. Cf. *mos*; *wōche*.

[Quir. *mōuche*, there must be, Pier.]

mōcheke, "a word signifying more, much," used to express degrees of comparison, El. Gr. 15; *anue mōcheke*, much more, Rom. 5, 9; 'more exceedingly', Gal. 1, 14; *nano mōcheke*, more and more, Mark 15, 14; *mōcheke mōcheke*, exceedingly, very much, Gen. 17, 2, 6, 20; *mōcheke onk*, more than, Matt. 10, 37 (*mōchekeyeuk*, excessively, C.).

mōchekohtau, v. t. he has more, adds to his possession of (it); *noh mōchekohtunk* (suppos.) *wahṭeauonk*, *mōchekohtau unkquanumāonk*, he who increaseth knowledge increaseth sorrow, Eccl. 1, 18.

mōee. See *mōi*, ordure.

mōi, (it is) black, El. Gr. 13; dark colored, Matt. 5, 36; Esth. 1, 6; pl. *mōiyeuash*, Jer. 4, 28 (not *mōeseuash*, as in El. Gr. 13, by typographical error probably). With an. subj. *mōesu* [v. adj. an. he is] black or dark colored; pl. *mōesuog*, El. Gr. 13.

[Narr. *mōwi*, *sūcki*, black; *mōwēsu*, a black man.]

mōi, mōee, moyeu, n. ordure, dung, Ezek. 4, 12; 1 K. 14, 10; 'um-moyeu, their dung, 2 K. 18, 27; um-mōe, Lev. 4, 11; 8, 17.

mōmansh. See *mōmansh*.

m̄m̄oskomat̄i [= *m̄m̄oskwaü?*]: *um-m̄m̄oskom-úh*, they murmured against him, Ex. 15, 24 (*num-m̄m̄oskawam*, I murmur, C.).

m̄m̄oskwaü, **-k̄waü**, v. t. an. he murmurs at (him); pl. **-k̄waog**, they murmur, Ps. 106, 25; suppos. pl. *nag m̄m̄oskawacheg*, they who murmur, Is. 29, 24. Vbl. n. *m̄m̄oskawonk*, **-q̄yeyuonk**, a murmuring, John 7, 12 (*m̄m̄oskummaonk*, Ex. 16, 7).

m̄m̄oskquenat̄i [= *m̄m̄oskwaü?*]: *m̄m̄osquendog*, they murmur at (him), Ex. 17, 3 (*m̄m̄osquenawónat*, to mutter, C.).

[Abn. *ne-m̄sk̄s̄rdam*, je gronde, suis fâché; *ne-m̄sk̄s̄rmañ*, je le gronde.]

m̄m̄osqheau, freq. or intens. of *m̄osqheau*, he provokes (him) to anger. Vbl. n. pass. *m̄m̄osquettuonk*, provocation (received), 1 K. 21, 22.

m̄m̄osqueuttam, v. i. he murmurs, mutters, grumbles. Perhaps not rightly used in John 6, 61; cf. *um-momoskkéetü-úh*, 'he gnasheth upon him with his teeth', Ps. 37, 12, and *num-maumusketunkquog*, 'they gnash upon me', etc., Ps. 35, 16.

[Abn. *ne-mañmaskiḡs̄tassi*, je fais des grimaces.]

m̄onáe. See *mónáe*.

***m̄onaech** (?), a dish or tray, C.

m̄onaeu. See *mónói*.

m̄onak. See *mónak*, cloth.

m̄on̄di, **-naeu**, (it is) deep, Ps. 140, 10; Eccl. 7, 24; Lam. 3, 55; as n. the deep, Gen. 1, 2; a gulf, Luke 16, 26; depth, Eph. 3, 18; *m̄on̄ói onk*, it is deeper than, Job 11, 8. Adv. and adj. *m̄anoe nippash*, deep waters, Ezek. 34, 18; suppos. *m̄anoag*, when it is deep; pl. (with intens. redupl.) *mam̄anoagish*, (very) deep places, Ps. 135, 6. In compound words sometimes *on̄ói*-, *onou*-.

m̄on̄dk̄di, n. a valley, Deut. 8, 7. See *on̄óhkk̄ói*.

***m̄onopagwut**, in deep waters, Mass. Ps., Ps. 69, 2.

m̄óhshog. See *m̄óshog*.

***m̄oonk**, vbl. n. weeping, C. See *maü*.

m̄óshog, **m̄óhshog**, **moushag**, n. iron, Num. 31, 22; Is. 60, 17; 1 Tim. 4, 2. Adj. and adv. *-shogque*, *-shagque*, of iron, Deut. 8, 9; Is. 45, 2, etc. Cf. *miss̄ehchuog*; *m̄óshipsq*.

m̄óshog, etc.—continued.

[Narr. *mouáshuck*. Abn. *sañ'gheré*, cela est dur; cf. *siogke*, *soggohtunk* (the name apparently signifies black metal; cf. **wompohshog*). Del. *suck-achau*, [black stone,] iron, Zeisb. Voc. 29.]

m̄osketomp, n. a black man [?], El. Gr. 15. Cf. *wosketomp*.

m̄opau, **-p̄ó**, **-p̄áog** (?), n. the caterpillar, 1 K. 8, 37; 2 Chr. 6, 28; Joel 1, 4; 2, 25; *assamau m̄opoh* (accus.), he gives food to the caterpillar, Ps. 78, 46 (*m̄opaut*, Mass. Ps.).

m̄os, n. The name of the moose (*Cervus alces*, L.) is used by Eliot in the pl.; *m̄osbog* for 'fallow deer', 1 K. 4, 23; "moos, a beast bigger than a stag," etc., Smith's Descr. of N. E. (1616). "Which the salvages call a *mose*", Morton's N. E. Canaan. "The beast called a *moose*", Wood's N. E. Prospect. The plural indicates *m̄osaw*, or *m̄osau*, as the original form of the singular, a name given to the animal from his habit of stripping the lower branches and bark from trees when feeding; *m̄os-u*, 'he trims' or 'cuts smooth', 'he shaves.' See *m̄osum*.

[Narr. *m̄ods*; pl. *-s̄og*. Abn. *m̄ds*; pl. *-sak*. Chip. *mons* (Bar.); *m̄z*, *mooze* (Sch. II, 464). Cree *moñgs̄á*. Menom. *monsh*.]

m̄osi, (it is) smooth, primarily made smooth (by cutting?); bald, C.; *m̄oscheke m̄osi onk punmee*, smoother than oil, Prov. 5, 3; *m̄os̄eu kus-sequnukquog*, they leave thee bare, Ezek. 16, 39; *m̄os̄e qūssukquan̄s̄ash*, smooth small stones, 1 Sam. 17, 40; *m̄os-ompsk̄quehtu*, among the smooth stones, Is. 57, 6. Adj. inan. [*m̄osīeü*] *m̄osiyeu*; pl. *-ȳeuash*, Is. 40, 4.

m̄osompsk̄inausu, it is paved, a pavement [i. e. an extension of smooth stones, *m̄osi-ompsk̄-kin-ussu*], Esth. 1, 6.

m̄osompsq, a smooth stone; *m̄osomps̄quehtu*, among the smooth stones, Is. 57, 6; intens. *mamosomps̄quehtu* ('gravel'), Is. 48, 19.

m̄osontupau, **-pp̄o**, v. i. he is bald [on the forepart of the head], 'he is forehead-bald', Lev. 13, 41 (cf. *mukuk̄kontupaü*, he is quite bald, his head is bare). Vbl. n. *-ontupp̄áonk*, baldness,

mōsontupau, -ppō—continued.

Jer. 47, 5; Mic. 1, 16 (*musantip*, a bald head, C.).

[Del. *mo schant pe u*, Zeish.]

mōsqheāü, -quēhheāü, v. t. an. he provokes, vexes (him); infin. 2d pers. sing. *kum-mōsqheōnat*, Lev. 18, 18. Freq. *māmōsqheāü*, q. v.

mōsūhq, n. a fly; pl. -*quog*, Ps. 78, 45. Dimin. *mōsesūhq-uog*, Ps. 105, 31. For *mōi-sogke*, black biter(?). Cf. *sogkemas*, *gnat*.

[Chip. *ámonssag* (pl.), little bees or flies, Bar.; *missisawck*, *missisauk*, wasp.]

mōsum, v. t. [he cuts smooth] he smooths (his head), he shaves off or removes (his hair or beard), 'he pols his head', 2 Sam. 14, 26; *pish mōsum um-meēsunk*, 'he shall shave off his hair', Lev. 14, 8; imperat. *mōsumush*, 'cut off thy hair', 'poll thy head', Jer. 7, 29; Mic. 1, 16; suppos. *mōsuk*, when he, etc., 2 Sam. 14, 26. With an. obj. *muswāü* (for *mōsehheāü*, causat.?), he cuts or makes smooth (an an. obj.); — *wuh-hogkuh*, he shaves himself, Lev. 13, 33; — *shēpsōh*, he shears sheep, Gen. 31, 19; 38, 13. Caus. inan. *mōseh-teau*, he makes it smooth; suppos. *mōsittēunk*, when he, etc., Is. 28, 25. Intrans. act. *mōsu*, he smooths, cuts or trims smooth.

[Abn. *ne-māsi*, je me tonds; je me rase les cheveux; *ne-māsañ*, je le tonds.]

mōsummu (?), v. i. (adj.) he is jealous; *num-mōcheke-mōsummuam*, I am very jealous, 1 K. 19, 10; suppos. *noh mōsumont*, he who is jealous, Num. 5, 14. Vbl. n. pass. *mōsittēamōnk*, jealousy, Is. 42, 13.

mōsumwāshquok, n. a razor, Num. 8, 7. From a causative, perhaps framed by Eliot, *mōsumwāshheau*, and the generic determinative -*quok* (-*quog*), a knife.

mōwhāü, **mōhwhāü**, v. a. an. he eats what is alive, devours, as a beast of prey, Gen. 49, 27; 1 K. 13, 28; *ummoh-whōuh*, (the beast) devoured him, Gen. 37, 20; *askōk um-māwhōh*, a serpent bit him, Amos 5, 19; subj. *ne woh mōwhū*, that (flesh) which may be eaten, Lev. 11, 47; *noh mōwhont*, he who eats, v. 40; *noh mōhhukque*, 'he that eateth me', John 6, 57. Cf. *meētēu*.

mōwhāü, **mōhwhāü**—continued.

[Narr. *mōho*, to eat (alive), R. W.; *cum-mōhucquock*, they will eat you; *Mohowāngsuck* or *Mauquāuog*, "the Canibals, or Men-eaters, up in to the West" (Mohawks). Cree *mōwāyoo*, 'he eats him', Howse.]

***mōsickquatash** (Narr.), n. pl. 'boiled corn whole' (i. e. *mō-sohquittahhash*, not broken small or pounded?). See *sohquittahham*. When broken, *sohquittahhash* without the prefix. Hence the common name *succotash*, improperly applied, however, to the unbroken corn.

[Abn. *mesikstar*, blé entier, qui n'est pas pilé. Del. *mesittēwall*, boiled corn whole, Zeish.]

msque. See *mūsqui*, red.

msquēheonk. See *musquēheonk*.

msqui. See *mūsqui*, red.

m'tah. See *mētah*.

***mūckko-wheesce** (Peq.), the whip-poorwill, Stiles.

***muckquētu** (Narr.), he is swift; *kum-mūmmuckquete*, you are (very) swift, R. W.

mugquomp, **mugwomp**, n. a captain, Mark 6, 21; Dan. 2, 15; Luke 22, 52; an officer, 1 K. 2, 9; 2 Chr. 13, 12; 'duke', Gen. 36, 40-43; augm. *mummugquomp*, Acts 5, 26; *kehchemugquomp*, chief captain, Gen. 21, 22 (*kehchum-*, Acts 21, 31; *kitchum-*, v. 33; pl. *kehchimmugquompaog*, Rev. 6, 15) [*umukquompae*, valiantly, C.]. = *mogki-omp*, great man (?).

[Narr. *mūckquomp-aūog*, captains or valiant men.]

muhhōg [= *m'hogk*], n. the body, El. Gr. 9; Matt. 10, 28; *kuhhog*, thy body; *wuhhog*, his body; *muhhogkunk*, n. collect. (an indef. number of) dead bodies, corpses, Nah. 3, 3. See *-hog*.

muhkont, **mohkont**, n. a leg, El. Gr. 10; Is. 47, 2; pl. -*tash*, Prov. 26, 20; 3d pers. *wuhkontash*, his legs, Dan. 2, 33.

[Narr. *mohkont-ash*. Abn. *skāñt*, son jambe.]

mūhkos, **mūhkas**, n. a nail, a claw, talon, or hoof; pl. -*kossog*; *wuhkassōh*, his nails (accus. -*sōh*, Deut. 21, 12); Dan. 4, 33; 7, 19; *kuhkōssog*, thy hoofs,

múhkos, múhkas—continued.

Mic. 4, 13; *Horsese-kossog*, horses' hoofs, Judg. 5, 22. See *mukqs* and *uhquáe*.

[Narr. *mokássuck*, nails. Abn. *mekas*; pl. *-sak*; 3d pl. *skásar*. Del. *muckoos*, awl, nail, Zeisb.]

muhkos. See *móhkussa*, a coal.

muhpanag. See *móhpanag*, breast.

muhpegk. See *móhpegk*, a shoulder.

muhpeteog, -eag, n. a rib, Gen. 2, 22 (*méhpateak*, C.); 3d pers. *wuhpeteog* and *uhpeteog*, Gen. 2, 21; pl. *-gash*, Dan. 7, 5.

[Narr. *peteáigon*, *petédgon*. Abn. *ne-pigaigan*, ma côte, mon côté; 3d pers. *spigaigan*.]

muhpit, n. an arm (*méhpít*, C.); pl. *-pítenash*, El. Gr. 10; 2d pers. *kuhpít*; 3d pers. *wuhpít*; pl. *-ítenash*, Gen. 49, 24.

[Narr. *wuppítene*, *-énash*, (his) arm, arms. Abn. *pedín*, bras; *ne-pedín*, mon bras.]

muhpaw, v. impers. it snows (*mawpaw*, Wood); pres. def. *muhpawí*, it is snowing (*muhpawí*, it snows; *sun muhpaw*, does it snow? C.). Adv. and adj. *muhpawé kesukod*, a snowy day, 1 Chr. 11, 22. Cf. **sóchepe*.

[Cree *míspoon*; suppos. *míspook*.]

muhpuhkuk. See *muppuhkuk*, a head.

muhpuhkukquanitch, -nutch, n. a finger or finger's end; *uhp-*, the tip of his finger, Luke 16, 24; pl. *-núcheash*, fingers, Dan. 5, 5. For *muppuhkukque-wunnut*, head of (his) hand.

muhpuhkukquaseetash, n. pl. the toes, Dan. 2, 41, 42; 3d pers. *uppuhk-*, his toes, 1 Chr. 20, 6. For *muppuhkukque-wusseet-ash*, head of (his) foot (*muppuhkukquaset*, C.). See *kéhtequaseet*, the great toe.

muhpuhkukqut, (upon the head, as n.) a helmet or covering for the head; more often with prefix of 3d pers. *uppuhk-*, Is. 59, 17; Ezek. 27, 10; *muppuhkukqut ohtag* (that which belongs on the head), 'mitre', Ex. 28, 39; pl. *uppuhkukqut ahhohtagish*, 'bonnets', v. 40; Lev. 8, 13. **mukkatouchs, mukkut-**, n. a son, 'a man child', 1 Sam. 1, 11; Job 3, 3.

[Narr. *num-múckquáchucks*, my son; *muckquachuckquémese*, a little boy. Peq. *muckachur*, boy, Stiles. L. Island, *machuchan*, boy; *machaweeki* [= *mukkiése*, El.], a little boy, S. Wood.]

mukkée, n. a scab, Lev. 13, 7, 8.

[Abn. *meghi*, gale.]

mukki, n. a (male) child; pl. *mukkiog*, Ps. 148, 12; 2 K. 2, 24; Gen. 33, 5; dimin. *mukkiés*, a little child, Prov. 20, 11; Matt. 18, 4; 'babe', Ex. 2, 6 (*mukkoies*, C.); pl. *-sog*, Matt. 18, 10. Vb. adj. *mukkiésu*, he is a child; suppos. *mogkiesueon*, when I was a child, 1 Cor. 13, 11. Vbl. n. *mukkiésuonk* (*mukkoiesuonk*, C.), childhood, Eccl. 11, 10. [From *mukukki*. This word has been displaced by *naumon*, etc., in the Cree, Chippewa, and western Algonquian.]

[Narr. *num-múckiese*, my son].

mukkinnum, magk-, v. t. he collects or gathers (inan. objects); infinit. *-umunat herbs-ash*, to gather herbs, 2 K. 4, 39; *mukkinumak*, gather ye (the tares, Matt. 13, 30); *mukkinut*, let him gather (the manna, Ex. 16, 16); suppos. *noh magunuk*, he who gathers up, Num. 19, 10. Cf. *móunum*.

[Abn. *ne-megheneman*, je le trie.]

mukkoshqut, n. a plain, Gen. 11, 2; 13, 10; *mukoshkut*, Gen. 19, 25. From *mogki* and *oshk* (= *ashkoshki*, green; *m'oskeht*, grass), with the locative suffix, the great grass place; *mukoshquáe*, plain (as adj.), Jer. 48, 21.

[Narr. *micúckaskeete*, a meadow. Abn. *meskikst'ks*, place where grass is. Micm. *m'skeegooaicadee*, meadow.]

mukkookin, v. i. he bares himself, unclothes; imperat. 2d pl. *mukkookék, -ég*, be bare, 'strip yourselves', Is. 32, 11; with an. obj. *mukkookinaü*, he strips, makes (him) bare; imperat. prohib. *ahque mukkookin matcheku*, do not [strip] rob the poor, Prov. 22, 22; suppos. *magwakinont*; pl. *-oncheg*, 'spoilors', Jer. 51, 48. N. agent. *mukkookinnuwaen*, a plunderer, a robber; pl. *-énuog*, 'extortioners', Is. 16, 4 (suppos. *mukkookinnuwaenuit*, 'if he rob', i. e. if he be a robber, Ind. Laws, xvi).

[Abn. *ne-megsgnañ*, je le pille.]

mukkukkontup, n. a bald head, Lev. 13, 42 (locat. + *óunít*).

mukkukkontupáti, v. i. he has a bald head, Lev. 13, 40, 42. Vbl. n. *-ppáonk*, baldness, Is. 3, 24. Cf. *mósonupáti*.

mukkutouchs. See *mukkatouchs*.

mukkuttuk, n. the knee, Is. 45, 23; pl. *-ukquog*, Job 3, 12; Is. 35, 3; 3d pers. *ukkuttuk*, his knee. For *m'guttuk* (from *quttau-eu*, or rather from the same base), that which sinks down or goes down. [So, Ang. Sax. *cneow*, Goth. *hneigan*, Engl. knee, and Ang. Sax. *hnig-an*, inclinare, incurvare.] *Nish noh mukkuttuk nauwæu*, every knee bows, Phil. 2, 10.

[Abn. *nekedek8*, mon genou. Del. *gulgu*, Zeishb.]

mukos. See *móhkussa*.

mukqs, n. an awl, Ex. 21, 6; Deut. 15, 17. From *uhquæu*, it is pointed. Cf. *múhkos*.

[Narr. (pl.) *múcksuck*, awl blades. Del. *muckoos*, awl, nail.]

mukquoshim, n. a wolf (El. Gr. 9), Is. 65, 25; Jer. 5, 6; *mummugquoshum*, Gen. 49, 27; *mukquishum*, C. (who has also *nattohquassuog*, wolves). For *mukquoshim* the Mass. Ps. (John 10, 12) has *nattohquos*. From *mohwhaiü*, he eats live flesh, with (*-oshim*) the generic determinative of the names of beasts.

[Narr. *muckquashim*, pl. *-mwock*; *moattoqus*, a black wolf; *natoqus*, a wolf; *natoquashunck*, a wolf-skin coat. Peq. *mucks*, Stiles. Chip. *mah'ing gun*, *mé'én'gun*, *maw e kan* (*maheengun*, J.), Sch. II, 464. Menom. *manh-wauw*. Shawn. *m'wài wah*. Mex. *mayaquen* [*qu = k*]. Otomi *muhu*.]

mukquuttunk, n. the throat; *kuk-quuttunk-anit*, to thy throat, Prov. 23, 2. From the same root as *mukkuttuk*; *m'quuttunk*, the going down (the swallow? or the bending of the head?).

[Narr. *gúttuck*. Abn. *mekstaŋgan*, gosier; 3d pers. *ak8daŋgan*. Del. *gunta*, 'swallow it', Zeishb.]

mukukki, (it is) bare, bald, destitute of covering, Jer. 48, 37.

[Narr. *muckucki*, bare (without nap, said of cloth).]

mummishkod, n. abundance, 'great store'; — *meechum*, 'store of victual', 2 Chr. 11, 11. From *missi*; augm. *ma-missi*, very great.

-mungquot, **-quodt**, suppos. *-mungquok*, the generic determinative of verbs of smell. See *anuhmungquodt*; *matchemungquot* (it smells badly); *weetemungquot* (it smells sweetly), etc.

***munnannoek** (Narr.), a name of the sun and of the moon, R. W. 79. From *anógg8*, star (or from its radical), with a prefix of which the significance is not clear [or from *munnóh*, island (?).]

***munnaonk**, n. the throat, C. (?) Cf. *manonaiü*.

***munnawhatteaŋg** (Narr.), "a fish somewhat like a herring," R. W. Probably *Alosa menhaden*, Mitch., the 'bony fish', 'hard head', or 'muhaden' of the fishermen; called also in the northern parts of New England, *pauhagen*. Both names have reference to the use of this and other species of herring as fertilizers; *munnóhquohteau*, he manures or enriches the earth, and Abn. "*pakkikkani*, on engraisse la terre," whence "*p8kaŋgan*, petit poisson."

munnequomin, n. corn or grain when growing or in the field, Hos. 14, 7; pl. *-minneash*, *-munneash*, green ears of corn, Lev. 2, 14. (Cf. *missunkquaminneash*, *-munash*, full ears, ears of corn, Gen. 41, 5, 7, 22.) [Manured corn (?).]

***munnogs**, bowels, C. See *menogkus*.

munnóh, n. an island, Acts 28, 1; Rev. 8, 14; with the locative affix, *munnóh-hannit* (*menoh-*, *munnóh-*), to, at, or on the island, Acts 13, 6; 27, 26; 28, 7, 9, 11; pl. *-óhhanash*, Ps. 97, 1; Is. 41, 5. Adj. and adv. *munnóh-hanne*, of an island, Is. 13, 22; 34, 14.

[Abn. *menahan*, ile; *-han8k*, dans l'île. Chip. *min ts*, *me niss*. Menom. *may nainsh*. Shawn. *men a thèe*. Del. *mun àh tàhe*, Sch. II, 462, 474; *me na tey* (and *-te ü*), Zeishb.]

munnóhquohteau, v. t. he enriches the land, fertilizes, manures; *pajeh munnóhquohteau*, until I dung it, Luke 13, 8.

munnóqtam. See *manontam*, he smells it.

***munnúcks** (Narr.), the brant goose (*Anser bernia*); pl. *-suck*, R. W.

[Peq. *a'kobjeze*, brants, Stiles. Mass. *menuks*, a brant, C.]

***munnúnnug** (Narr.), milk. See *menin-nunk*.

munumuhkemco, v. i. it rushes (makes a rushing sound?); suppos. inan. subj. *manumuhkemcouk*, when there is a rushing (of mighty waters), Is. 17, 12. Vbl. n. *munumuhkeonk*, a rushing, *ibid*.

*[**mununneet** (?), n. the bladder;] adj. *-toe quassuk*, stone in the bladder, Man. Pom. 88.

[Abn. *manšéteti*, *manše*, les fesses.]

muppuhkuk, **muhpuhkuk**, n. a head, Is. 1, 5; Amos 8, 10. Rarely used with the impers. prefix; more commonly (3d pers.) *uppuhkuk*, (his) head, Lev. 1, 4; 3, 2; Job 41, 7; Ps. 68, 21 ('scalp'). See *-óntup*.

[Narr. *uppaquóntup*, the head; *múppacuck*, a long lock.]

muppusk, **-pisk**, n. the back, Rom. 1, 30; Jer. 18, 17; *nuppisk*, my back; 2d pers. *kup-*; 3d pers. *uppišk*, *uppushk*; *uppišquanit*, at, on, or to the back, Prov. 10, 13; 19, 29; *anaquabeh kah nuppis-quanit*, before and behind me, Ps. 138, 5. From *poske*, bare, uncovered.

[Narr. *uppusquàn*, the back. Abn. *peksan*, son dos; *ne-peksánek*, derrière mon dos; *ne-paski-peksan-énañ*, je découvre lui, le milieu des épaules. Chip. *pék wun'*, *pe quoy nong*, *pik wun*.]

***muschúndaug** (Peq.), a lobster, Stiles. See **ashaúnt*.

***mushoshketomp**, n. [great man], 'a noble man', Mass. Ps., John 4, 46.

mishcon, **mishcon**, n. "an Indian boat, or canow made of a pine or oak, or chestnut-tree," R. W. 98; a boat, John 6, 22; Acts 27, 30; pl. *-nash*, John 6, 23; *ut um-mishcon-ut*, into the [his] boat, John 6, 22; *kómskawn*, thy boat, Samp. Quinnup. 156; *mushhoan*, boat or canoe, and *peontáem*, C.

[Narr. *mishoon*; dim. *-mémese*, a little canoe. Abn. *amas8r*; pl. *-8rar*, canot de bois. Peq. *meshwe*, Stiles. Chip. *chemaun*, Sch.; *tchimán*, Bar. Del. *a mochool*, Zeisb.]

mushqun, n. the liver: *nushqun*, my liver, Lam. 2, 11; *wusqun*, *wushqun*, his liver, Prov. 7, 23.

[Chip. *koon*, *quoon*, *oquoyñ*, Sch. II, 458. Miami *haw ko ne*. Shawn. *oh kone*.]

muskésuk, n. (1) the eye, El. Gr. 10; Job 10, 18; Matt. 18, 9; pl. *-ukquash*. (2) the face, Ezek. 10, 14; *nusk-*, *kusk-*, *wuskesuk*, my, thy, his face or eye. (Sansk. *íksh*, videre; *aksha*, oculus.)

[Narr. *wuskéesuck* (his) eye. Peq. *skeezucks*, eyes, Stiles. Muh. *hkeesque*,

muskésuk—continued.

eye. Abn. *ne-niseg8k*, *ma face*; *8s-*, *sa face*; *ne-tsisek8*, mon œil. Chip. *shkézh ig*, *skezh ig*, eye, face. Menom. *maish kay shaick*, eye; *osh kay shayko*, (his) face. Shawn. *o ské8s a kué8*, (his) eye. Del. *wuschgink*, (his) face, Zeisb.]

muskóau, v. i. he boasts, he speaks boastfully, Ps. 10, 3; suppos. 2d pers. *ken máskowáan*, thou who (when thou) boasteth, Rom. 2, 23; pl. (part.) *neg máskóacheg*, they who boast, boasters. Vbl. n. *muskóanok*, *misk-*, boasting.

muskodtuk, n. the forehead, Lev. 13, 42; *nusk-*, *kusk-*, *wuskodtuk*, my, thy, his forehead.

[Narr. *múscáttuck*. Abn. *meskáteg8é*, front; 3d pers. *8sk-*.]

muskon(?), n. a bone; pl. *-nash*, Prov. 14, 30; but usually in 3d pers. *wuskon*, (his) bone, Job 2, 5; Ezek. 37, 7; pl. Judg. 19, 29 (*wishkon*, *weshkeen*, C.). Cf. *áskon*, a horn; *askón*, a hide, undressed skin; *mishkónontup*, skull.

[Narr. *wuskán*. Chip. *okán*, his bone. Miami *kaw ne*. Menom. *oh konne*.]

muskon-óntup. See *mishkónontup*.

muskouantam, v. i. (1) he is boastful, Ps. 34, 2. (2) he rejoices, exults, is very glad, Ps. 14, 7; imperat. *-antash*, rejoice thou, Joel 2, 21; 3d pers. *-antaj*, let him rejoice, Ps. 48, 11. See *muskóau*.

muscotam, v. t. inan. he pierces (it) with an arrow, dart, or other sharp instrument; with remote an. obj. *-tamaü*, he pierces (it) to (him), makes (it) pierce (him); suppos. *masotamaüut wusqun*, 'when a dart strikes through his liver', Prov. 7, 23. The base or primary verb (*musco*, it pierces) is not found in Eliot; *massonog* (a nettle; *masatnock*, R. W.) is formed from it.

musquantam, v. i. [*musquantam*, blood-minded] he is angry, Jonah, 4, 1; 2 Sam. 13, 21; suppos. *musquantog*, if he be angry, when angry, Prov. 14, 17; imperat. prohib. *ahque musquantash*, be not angry, Eccl. 7, 9. Vbl. n. act. *-tamaonk*; pass. *-nittuonk*, anger. See **sqúantam*.

[Narr. *num-musquantum*, I am angry. Abn. *ne-m8sk8érdam*, je suis en colère, je suis fâché.]

musquanumau, v. t. an. he is angry at (him), Lev. 10, 16; imperat. prohib.

musquanumau—continued.

ahque musquanum, do not fret thyself, Ps. 37, 1, 7, 8; *ahque mosquanumeh*, do not be angry with me, C.

[Narr. *kum-musquainnam-ish*, I am angry with you.]

***musquash**, the muskrat (Fiber zibethicus); *musquash*, Josselyn's Voy. and N. E. Rar. 53; *musquassus*, Smith's Descr. of N. E.; *muskewashe*, Morton's N. E. Canaan; 'civet scented musquash,' Wood's N. E. Prospect. [*musqui-oshim*, red animal (?) or *mawkou* (?).]

[Abn. *m8sk88888*. Del. *damascus*, Zeisb.]

musquéhéonk, *msq-*, vbl. n. [from causat. *musquéhéau*, it makes him red, it reddens,] blood, Deut. 12, 16, 23; Acts 17, 26; 28, 8; *nawqh-*, my blood; *kawqh-*, thy blood; *wusq-* or *osq-*, his blood. Adj. and adv. *musqueheongane*, bloody. Cf. **neepuck*.

[Narr. *mishquè* and *néepuck*, the blood; *misquinash*, the veins. Chip. *mis'kwè*, blood; *uskwai aub*, (his) vein. Shawn. *misk wèe*, blood; *m'shks mah*, vein. Menom. *mainh kee*, blood. Abn. *mesig-8aghes8*, il est tout couvert de sang. Del. *mhuk*, blood, Zeisb. Gr. 104.]

músqui, **míshqui**, **msqui**, and **-quo**, (it is) red, Ex. 15, 4; Josh. 24, 6; Esth. 1, 6; suppos. *mosquag*, *moshquag*, when it is red, Gen. 25, 30; Ex. 25, 4. In comp. words, *musqu-*, *msqu-*; *msquonagk*, -ak, red cloth or clothing, Matt. 27, 28, 31 (see *mónak*). With an. subj. (v. adj.) *musquesu*, (he is) red, Gen. 25, 25; Zech. 1, 8.

[Narr. *msqui*. Peq. *mesh'piou* [scarlet?], Stiles. Abn. *mk8ighen is8*, cela est rouge. Cree *míthkwóu*, it is red; *míthkoo*, blood. Chip. *misqua*, *misquozé* (an.); radix, *misk*, Sch. II, 466. Shawn. *m'sh-wàh we*. Menom. *mainh kiew*. Del. *machkeü*, v. adj. red (it is), Zeisb.]

musseet, n. a foot; pl. -*tash*, El. Gr. 10; *nus-*, *kus-*, *wus-seet*, my, thy, his foot; *wusseetwoash*, their feet, Josh. 3, 15 (*misseet*, a foot, C.).

[Narr. *wussète*. Peq. *kuzseet*, (thy) foot, Stiles.]

mussegan, -**ékon**, n. the loins, Ezek. 23, 15; Nah. 2, 10; *nusseگانوhtogq-ut*, in my loins, Ps. 38, 7; (*nus ékonohogq*, my

mussegan, -**ékon**—continued.

reins, Prov. 23, 16); *kus-*, in or from thy loins, Gen. 35, 11; *wussékonohogqut wshoh*, in the loins of his father, Heb. 7, 10.

mussegen. See *missegen*.

musségon, v. impers. it hails; as n. hail, Ps. 148, 8; 78, 48; *missegun*, Rev. 16, 21; suppos. *missegog*, Is. 32, 19.

[Abn. *síkráü*, il grêle. Chip. *sessé-gan*, Bar. Cree *séyséykun*. Miami *me ze kwaw*.]

mussés. See *um-missés-oh*.

mussi, whole; suppos. (?) *nuk-keteaonk ash mussit*, 'my life is yet whole', 2 Sam. 1, 9. (Not found elsewhere. The primary meaning is 'great'. See *missi*.)

mussin. See *missin*.

mussinum, **mis-**, **mussunnum**, v. t. he touches (it) [he smooth-handles it; from *mási*, with the formative of verbs denoting action performed by the hand]; suppos. *noh masunuk*, he who touches it, Lev. 15, 7, 12; Amos 9, 5; freq. *mohmussunnum*, he touches (it) often, he handles (it). Vbl. n. *mussunnumaonk*, touching, touch (*missinnumaonk*, C.). With an. obj. *mussunaü* (*mis-*), he touches (him); suppos. *noh masunont*, he who touches him, Lev. 15, 11, 19; with inan. subj. *missassin* (-*ishin*, *mus-*), it touches, adjoins, reaches quite to; *missishin kesukqut*, 'it reached unto heaven', Dan. 4, 11; *missassin sussipponkomuk*, it reached to the wall of the house, 2 Chr. 3, 11, 12; *missishin kuhtanog*, the ship touches, is aground, Acts 27, 41.

mussippég. See *mussuppég*.

mussipsk, n. the ankle; -*kut*, to the ankle, ankle deep, Ezek. 47, 3; 3d pers. *wussupskom*, his ankle bone, Acts 3, 7. (Strictly the back and sides of the ankle joint; *mussi-poske-oskon*, where the bones touch behind. So, Abn. "*nedapsk8 k8é*, mon cou derrière, *metabsk8-k8é*, le derrière et les deux côtés du cou." Cf. *missippuskunnicheg*, wrist (the back of the wrist, C.).

mussisse, adv. in public, publicly (?), Matt. 1, 19. Cf. *mámusse*, *mussi*.

[Micm. *m'shet*, tous; *m'sheda*, tous ensemble. Narr. *missésu*, adj. an. the whole. Abn. *messi8i*, *mesetsai8i*, tout

mussisse—continued.

entier. Del. *messissu*, whole; *mesitacheyeu*, wholly, entire, Zeisb.]

mussissittoon, n. a lip (*missustan*, C.); pl. *-nash*, El. Gr. 10; 3d pers. *wussis-*, his lip, Prov. 12, 19; 17, 4. For *mussissi-muttan*, it is close to the mouth.

[Del. *usche ton*, lip, Zeisb.]

mussittipuk, n. a neck, Ps. 75, 5; Is. 30, 28 (*missitteppeg*, C.); pl. *-kanash*, Judg. 5, 30; *kussittipuk*, thy neck, Cant. 7, 4; *wus-*, his neck, 1 Sam. 4, 18; *mussi-t-muhpeg* (*uppèke*, R. W.), joining the shoulders.

[Narr. *sitchipuck*.]

mussohquam[in], **missoh-**, **mussunk-**, n. an ear of ripened corn, Lev. 2, 14; Mark 4, 28; pl. *-munneash*, *-minneash*, Gen. 41, 5, 7; 2 K. 4, 42. From *musso* (dried), with the formative of verbs of growth, *-quam*; *mussohquamin*, it grows dry or ripens by growth.

[Abn. *mesask8*, épi de blé.]

mussoonk, **missounk**, n. a dry tree, Ezek. 17, 24; 20, 47. Cf. *askunkq* (a green tree); *kishkunk*.

[Abn. *mes8ak8 abási*, arbre sec; *aresk-sak8*, arbre vert, qui ne peut brûler.]

mussophteau, v. i. (inan. subj.) it becomes dry, 'it withers', Hag. 1, 4; suppos. *-ohtag*, when it dries or withers, Is. 27, 11.

mussuhkaüü. See *miskaüü*.

mussuhkomoo, **mis-**, v. t. he goes on touching (it), Dan. 8, 5; with an. obj. *-uhkaüü*, he reaches or goes on to touch (him), 2 Chr. 3, 11.

[Abn. *ne-saïmenemen*, je le touche (tango).]

mussunkquamin. See *missunkquamin*, a (full) ear of corn.

mussunnum. See *mussinum*.

mussuppég, **mussippég**, pl. *-péquash*, *-pégwash*, n. tear, Lam. 2, 18; Mal. 2, 13; *nus-*, my tears, Job 16, 20; Ps. 6, 6. Cf. *missippano* and *-rippaeu*.

[Abn. *mesebig8an*; pl. *-nar*, larme; *n8sebig8ani*, j'en verse. Del. *suppinquall* (pl.).]

muswatü, v. t. an. he pierces or wounds (him) with an arrow or other missile, 1 K. 22, 34; 2 Chr. 18, 33; and pass. he is hit or wounded, etc.

muswatü—continued.

[Abn. *mesaü*, vel *mes8dañ8*, il est blessé d'une balle ou flèche; *mes8*, il est blessé.]

mutchahnt, **-oht**, n. a sinew, Is. 48, 4; pl. *-tash*, Job 10, 11; 30, 17; Ezek. 37, 7; 3d pers. *wutchoht*.

[Abn. *stæt*, nerf du corps, de l'homme ou des animaux. Del. *wscheet*, sinew.]

mutchán, n. the nose, Is. 3, 21; Prov. 30, 33; the muzzle or snout of an animal, Prov. 11, 22; *nutchán*, *kutchán*, *wutchán*, my, thy, his nose; *ut wutchán-it*, into his nostrils, Gen. 2, 7.

[Narr. *wuchaün*. Peq. *kuchijage*, (thy) nose, Stiles. Abn. *ne-ki'tan*, mon nez; *m8si'ttan*, le mufle.]

muttáag, **-agk**, n. a standard, a banner, Ps. 60, 4; Is. 59, 19; Jer. 4, 21; 50, 2; 51, 12; pl. *-akinash*.

[Abn. *melé8ghen*, étendard.]

muttáanwoog, **-anwog**, [they are very many], John 21, 6 (of 'the multitude of fishes'), Ezek. 47, 10; Nah. 3, 3; v. i. from *muttáe*; not used in the sing.

muttáe, adv. exceedingly, very much, very; — *wunnegen*, (it is) exceeding good, Num. 14, 7; — *mácheke*, exceeding much, 2 Sam. 8, 8; — *wunnetu*, very beautiful, 2 Sam. 11, 2.

muttánnunk, **muttannong** [n. coll. from *muttáeu*, a very great number, a multitude, an. or inan.], a thousand; *nequ' muttannunk*, one thousand, Num. 31, 4. Adj. and adv. *-ngane*; pl. an. *muttannongan-ogkussuog*, *nequ' muttannong[ane] muttannonganogkussuog*, a thousand thousand (persons), 1 Chr. 21, 5; pl. inan. *-ogkottash*, 1 Chr. 22, 14. (See *-ogkott-*.)

[Narr. *n'quítte mittánnug*, one thousand. Abn. *mtára*, ten; *neg8d amk8á ki*, one thousand.]

muttaohke, **muttaok**, n. the world, Luke 16, 8; John 14, 27. For *muttae ohke*, very much land.

muttásash, **met-**, n. pl. [leggings], 'hosen', Dan. 3, 21; 'greaves', 1 Sam. 17, 6; 'sandals', Mark 6, 9; *muttásash*, stockings, C. Cf. *kaukbanash*.

[Chip. *mét8s*, legging; (Sag.) *wee tah sun*, (his) legging. Menom. *me teesh shon*. Shawn. *müt a tãh*. Miami *taw-sama*.]

muttasonitch, n. the little finger; *num-mat-*, my little finger, 1 K. 12, 10; 2 Chr. 10, 10. For *matta-asuh-nutch* (*menutcheg*), the last of the hand [no hand after (?); last (or least) of the hand (?).]

muttásóns, n. the youngest son, Gen. 42, 13; 2 Chr. 21, 17; 22, 1; *-oh*, Judg. 9, 5. From *mat-asuh*, not after (?). See the Abnaki below.

[Abn. *ne-medéssaindi*, je suis le cadet de tous, 'posito quod nullus alius sit.']

muttinnohkóu, **muttinuhkóu**, n. the right hand; *nuttinnohkóu*, my right hand, Ps. 73, 23; *wut-*, his right hand, Dan. 12, 7; (*unniuhkóe menitcheg*, the right hand, C.)

muttinnuhkóuneiyéue, adv. on the right hand, to the right, 2 Chr. 23, 10.

[Narr. *yò mutínmock*, to the right! Abn. *arenakaiði*, la main droite.]

muttinwhunutch, n. a finger. See *wuttinwhunitch*.

muttompeuk (?), **-pēk**, n. the jaw; 3d pers. *wuttompeuk*, *-pēk*, his jaw, Judg.

muttompeuk (?), **-pēk**—continued.

15, 15, 16, 19. Adj. and adv. *wuttom-pukone*, Prov. 30, 14.

[Del. *ta wam pi can*, the jawbone, Zeisb.]

muttoon, n. the mouth, El. Gr. 10; *nut-*, *kut-*, *wuttoon*, my, thy, his mouth; pl. *-nash*; 3d pl. *wuttoonowbosh*, their mouths, Ps. 78, 30; Heb. 11, 33.

[Narr. *wuldne*, (his) mouth. Peq. *kuttónege*, (thy) mouth, Stiles. Abn. *ne-dsn*, ma bouche; *sdsn*, sa bouche. Chip. *nindon*, my mouth (Bar.). Del. *wdoon*, (his) mouth, Zeisb.]

muttounnussog, n. pl. the kidneys, Ex. 29, 13; Lev. 3, 4; the reins, Jer. 17, 10; *nut-*, my reins, Ps. 26, 2. Cf. *wunnus-soog*, testes.

muttugk, **muttukki**, n. the shoulders (upper part of the back); *ut nuttukeet*, on my shoulders, Job 31, 36; *kuttugkit*, on thy shoulders, Josh. 14, 5; *wuttugkit*, on his shoulders, Luke 15, 5 (*wuttukit*, Judg. 16, 3); *mítik*, a shoulder, C.

N

na, demonstrative particle, there: *na ut* (and *naüt*), thereat, therein, thereon, Is. 42, 11; Luke 13, 6; *na wutche*, therefrom, thence, hence, Ex. 11, 1; *na ohteau*, there is, Eccl. 6, 1; *na mo*, there was, 2 Sam. 2, 17; Gen. 1, 3. Cf. *ne*, *nenan*, *noh*, *nan*.

[Del. *ma*, 'there it is', Zeisb.]

nabo, **nab**, a particle which, "from 10 to 20, they add before the numeral": *nabo nequit*, eleven; *nabo neese*, twelve, etc., El. Gr. p. 14 (*nobo nés*, twelve, Mass. Ps.). Cf. *napanna* and Chip. *nabino-tawan*, 'he repeats his words'; *nabaan*, 'he fastens it (or puts it) to the end of something,' Bar. [From *neepau* (?).]

[Narr. *piuck-nab-naquit*, eleven; *piuck-nab-neese*, twelve. Peq. *piug-naubut-nuquüt*, eleven, Stiles. Abn. *-negsd-añnkáo*, eleven; *nis-añnkáo*, twelve. Chip. *midasswi ashí béjig*, eleven; — *ashí nij*, twelve, Bar. Cree *métátat-péyakoo-sáup*, eleven; — *néeshoo-sáup*, twelve, etc.]

nabohteai, n. dry land, Hag. 2, 6. Cf. *nunnobohteáou*.

nadtauwómpu, **natt-**, v. i. he looks (for the purpose of seeing some object, looks for or at an object; cf. *nuhquainut*, to direct the eye or look in that or this direction), 1 K. 18, 43; 19, 6 (*natawompu*); pl. *-puog*, they look, 2 Sam. 22, 42. See *wompu*. With inan. obj. *nadtauwompadtam*, he looks for (it); suppos. 2d pl. *nadtauwompadtamóg we-quai*, while ye look for the light, Jer. 13, 16. With an. obj. *nadtauwompamaü*, he looks for or at (him).

[Abn. *nederañbadámen*; (with an. obj.) *-bámañ*, je le regarde.]

nádteoh, **nédteuh**, as prep. since, Deut. 4, 32: — *ne kesukok*, since that day when, 1 K. 8, 16; *nadteoh pabon*, since when I came, Gen. 30, 30; — *kádshik muttaok*, since the beginning of the world, Is. 64, 4 (*nateah*, lately, since, C.).

[Abn. *náighé*, *niaga*, *netsi*, pour lors, lorsque.]

nadtippaeu. See *nehtippaeu*.

nadtuppoo, **natuppu**, v. i. he feeds (as an animal, other than man): *pigsog natuppuog ut wadchu-ut*, swine feed upon

nadtuppaw, natuppu—continued.

the mountain, Luke 8, 32; *ke-netassumog pish nadtuppawog*, thy cattle shall feed, Is. 30, 23; with inan. obj. *nadtuppawantam*, he feeds on (it), Jer. 50, 19; with an. obj. *nadtuppawaii, -pwaü*, he prepares food (?) for or feeds (?) him; imperat. 2d + 3d sing. *nadtupueh*, 'dress him meat', 2 Sam. 13, 7; cf. v. 5, *wunnehteauitch meetsuonk*, let her dress the meat [food]. See *-uppaw*, determinative generic of verbs of feeding.

[Narr. *natiipwock*, (animals) feed.]

nashtau, v. t. [causat. inan. from *na-um*, he sees (?)], he appears, shows himself to (him): *monchu nashtauonnat* (infin.), he went to show himself to, 1 K. 18, 2; pret. *nashtauomp*, he appeared to, 2 Chr. 3, 1; with affixes: *ke-naeihtunkaw*, I appear to you, Lev. 9, 4. Cf. *nahtinaü*, he shows (it) to; *nahtussu*.

nag, suppos. of *na-um*, he sees, when he sees (it).

nag. See *neg*, they.

nagont, nagunt (?), n. sand, Heb. 11, 12; 1 K. 4, 20; *naguntu, -ontu*, in or on the sand, Deut. 33, 19; Matt. 7, 26. See *kehtohhannomuk*, 'sand of the sea' (*keh-tahhannomuhk*, Mass. Ps.), Ps. 78, 27.

[Abn. *nega'k8*, sable. Del. *le kau*, Zeisb.]

nagum, pron. 3d sing. an. he, El. Gr. 7 (= *noh*, q. v.); pl. *nagoh* (= *nahoh*), they.

[Narr. *naugom*, his own. Del. *neka* or *nekama*, he, Zeisb. Gr.]

nagwutteééé, adv. continually, all the time, always, Job 7, 16; 27, 10; Prov. 17, 17; 19, 13.

[Abn. *nekstena*, quelques jours ensuite (in posterum).]

nagwutteaeyewoonk, vbl. n. continuance, 'perseverance', Eph. 6, 18.

nagwuttechteau [*nagwutte-oh-teau*], v. i. it continues to be, it is continual, 1 Sam. 13, 14.

nahen, adv. almost, El. Gr. 21; Judg. 19, 9; nearly, nigh to, Phil. 2, 27, 30: *nen nahen nun-nup*, 'I am at the point to die', Gen. 25, 33; *nahen nuppaw*, 'he is at the point of death', Mark 5, 23. Cf. *naí*; *nanó*.

[Narr. *neenè* (of a dying man), 'he is

nahen—continued.

drawing on.' Abn. *nehéni*, tót, bien-tót. Cree *ni-ce*, 'exactly.')

nahnagkiáé. See *nohnagkiáé*.

***nahnafyeumoadt** (?), a horse, C. See *nayeuuk*; *nayeutam*.

nahnashaü (freq. of *nashaü*), v. i. he breathes; 3d pers. infinit. *wunnahnashonnat*, to breathe, Josh. 11, 11; *-ónat*, v. 14; suppos. *nanashont* (*nahnashant*, Deut. 20, 16) and *nanashonit*, when he breathes; pl. (part.) *neg nanashonitcheq*, they who breathe, Josh. 10, 40 (*nen nunndásham*, I breathe, C.). See *nashaüonk*.

***nahog**, they, them; *ut nahog*, to them, C., = *nahoh*, El. Cf. *noh*.

nahohdtöeu [= *ne hohtöeu*, the next in order], adv. secondly, El. Gr. 21: — *ompásik*, the second row, Ex. 28, 18; afterwards (i. e. next after), Deut. 1, 8; Luke 23, 26. See *hohtöeu*.

nahónnushagk. See *nohnushagk*, 'farewell.'

[NOTE.—Definition not completed.]

nahosik, a 'pinnacle', Matt. 4, 5; Luke 4, 9; suppos. from a verb form *nái-ussu* (inan. subj. *-ussu*), he makes pointed or tapering; *ne nahosik*, that which is made pointed. See *nái*.

nahtinaü, noht-, v. t. inan. and an. he shows (it) to (him); he makes (it) appear to (him), Esth. 4, 8 (infin.): *kenahtinush*, I will show to you, Judg. 4, 22; *howan nahtinukqueog*, who will show (it) to us? Ps. 4, 6; suppos. *nohtinont*, Judg. 1, 25. Cf. *naéhtau*; *namehéaü*.

nahtussu, v. t. he shows, makes apparent (*-ussu*, performs the act of showing); imperat. *nahtus*, show thou (it), Ezek. 43, 10; with affix, *nahtusseh kummayash*, show me thy ways, Ps. 25, 4 (*nahtusseh keek*, show me your house, C.).

naí, v. i. it makes a point or angle, it is angled or angular: *yaué naí*, it is four-angled, square, Ezek. 45, 2; *ut yaué naee*, on the four corners, *ibid.*; suppos. *naiag*, *naiyag*, when it makes an angle; as n. a corner, an angle: *yaué naiyag wetu*, the four corners of the house (lit. where the house four-corners), Job 1, 19, = *yaué naíyag*, Ex. 27, 2, and *yaué nah nayag* (freq. all the corners), Acts 11, 5. See *nashin*.

naihaue, nauwáe, adv. in the middle, Cant. 3, 10. See *nóeu*.

***náim** (Narr.), by and by; (suppos.) *námitch*, R. W.

naíomaü. See *náyeumäü*.

naíomuk. See *nayeumuk*, [when he is carried,] when he rides.

naj, 3d pers. sing. imperat. of *nano*, it is the same, it is so. See *nan*.

namehéatü, namhéatü, v. t. an. he finds (him), discovers (him) [makes him visible; causat. an. form from *naü*, he sees him; cf. *nahtinaü, náhtau*]: *ne-namheh, ne-namehheh*, I find him (*-nam-meh*, Hos. 9, 10); *kenamheh*, thou findest me; *ke-namheh*, I find thee, 1 K. 21, 20; suppos. *namehéont*, when he finds, he finding. Prov. 18, 22; negat. *nen matta namheóh*, I did not find him, 2 Cor. 2, 13; with inan. obj. *namehteäü*, he finds (it), Prov. 18, 22; 17, 20; suppos. *namheunteuk*, Luke 15, 9 (*nun-námeehteo*, I find, C.).

[Abn. *ne-namí'úsn*; (an. obj.) *ne-namíhañ*, je découvre, je vois; *ne-namihéé*, je vois.]

namohkaasihéatü, v. t. [causat. form of *namohkau*], he lends to (him); *-kaasih-uau*, Ps. 112, 5; *-kohheau*, Prov. 19, 17; imperat. 2d pl. *namohkaihuuugk*, lend ye, Luke 6, 35; *namakouhe* (?), lend it to me, Luke 11, 5. See *nogkoh-káeihhuudát*.

[Abn. *ne-nemekašihañ*, je lui prête; imperat. *nemekaší* or *kašihí*.]

namohkaü, v. t. he borrows (from or of another); imperat. *-kaush*, borrow, 2 K. 4, 3; suppos. *námohkauónont*, when he borrows, Ex. 22, 14. Cf. *nogkohkouunát*.

namohs, n. a fish (*námás*, C.); pl. *-sog*, El. Gr. 9, Matt. 17, 27; Ex. 7, 18, 21; dimin. *namohsémes*, pl. *-mesog*, Matt. 15, 34. [The first letter does not belong to the root, but represents the determinative particle. It is not found in compound words (see *-amag*). The base is the same as in *aum*; trans. *aum-aü*, he fishes. In the Old Algonkin and in some modern dialects the determinative prefix is given to the sturgeon as the fish par excellence. The final *s* represents the an. adj. form *-esu*, or what is equivalent to it, *ótas*, animal, animate being.]

[Narr. *nammaüus*, pl. *-suck*. Abn.]

namohs—continued.

namés, pl. *-sak*. Old Alg. *kicons* (*namain*, sturgeon). Chip. *ké'gô* (*nam ai'*, *naughmay*, sturgeon). Menom. *nah-maish* (*nahmaue*, sturgeon). Del. *na mees*, pl. *-sak*. Powh. *noughmass*, J. Smith. Micm. *nemesh*, Maillard.]

nampoham, v. i. he answers, replies: — *kah nōwau*, he answered and said, Job 15, 1; 16, 1; with an. obj. *-hamai*, he answers (him), Gen. 41, 16. Vbl. n. *-hamáonk*, an answer, Gen. 41, 16; 2 Sam. 24, 13. From *nompe*, in turn, reciprocally.

namshpeyau, v. i. 'he sojourns' [visits, remains for a time (?)], Gen. 20, 1. Cf. *enneapeyau*.

nan, a particle denoting likeness or identity, the same as, or such as: *noh nan*, the same person, Heb. 13, 8; Ps. 102, 27; *ne nan*, the same thing, Dan. 5, 5; John 4, 53 (*nenan, nnih, noul nee*, 'the same', C.); *ne nan qussuk*, that same stone, Matt. 21, 42; pl. inan. *nanoash*, such (things), James 3, 10; with verb subst. *ne nano*, it is the same, it is so: *noh nano* (*nnoh*), he is the same or such; *matta ne nano*, it is not so, Acts 10, 14; *yeush matta woh nanoash*, these things ought not to be so, James 3, 10; imperat. 3d sing. *ne naj*, let it be so, 'even so', Matt. 11, 26; Luke 11, 2; Rev. 22, 20; *ahque ne naj*, 'not so', Acts 11, 8; suppos. *ne nag*, if it be so, Dan. 3, 17; *matta nanog*, if it be not so, v. 18. Cf. *ámag, neane, nnih*. [All these have the same base, and it is impossible to distinguish always the forms of each under Eliot's varying notation.]

[Narr. *mat endno, mat edno*, it is not true.]

nanaánont, pl. (*neg*) *nanaánoncheg*; suppos. of *nanawunnaü*, they who rule, rulers, Ex. 18, 21; Is. 52, 5.

nanaánnum. See *nanawunnum*, he bears rule, he rules over (it).

nanabpi, -peu, (it is) dry. See *nunobpe*.

***nanagkoonk**, vbl. n. 'snorting', C.

nanahkineg, (as n.) a sieve, Is. 30, 28. See *nookik; nunnohkinnum*.

nana[h]konchiyeu-ut, in a narrow way (passage), Num. 22, 26; in a strait (place), Job 36, 16: *mo adt nanakonchanog*, 'where there is no straitness',

nana[h]konchiyeu-ut—continued.

ibid.; [*nun-*] *nanohkontap*, I am in a strait (betwixt two), 1 Phil. 1, 23.

nanamunnum qunuhtug, he brandishes ('shakes') a spear, Job 41, 29.

nanaseu, adv. one by one, Mark 14, 19; Is. 27, 12; *nanáse*, John 8, 9. Freq. from *nussu*, *nusseu*, alone.

nanashont, suppos. of *nahnashaiü*, he breathes.

nanashwu, v. i. he prepares, makes ready; imperat. 2d sing. *-wish*, prepare thyself, be ready, Jer. 46, 14. With an. obj. *nanashweaiü*, he prepares or makes (him) ready; with inan. obj. *nanashwetam*, he makes (it) ready; suppos. *nanashwetög*, when he prepares (it), Prov. 8, 27; with inan. obj. and an. ending, *-wetamaü awetuonk*, he prepares a habitation for (him), Ex. 15, 2.

nanashwunnum, v. t. he prepares (it); *nunnashwunnum*, I prepare it, Matt. 22, 4. (With formative of verbs denoting action of the hand.)

nanaunum. See *nanaunum*.

***nánáwéhteou**, he keeps [safely, makes safe]; *nun-nánaueehloo*, I keep, C. See *nannowe*, *nanówétea*.

nanawunnum, -aánun, -aunum, v. t. [primarily to keep safely,] he rules over, governs (it), Dan. 4, 17; 5, 21: *ke-nanawunnum*, thou rulest (it), Ps. 89, 9. With an. obj. *nanawunnaü, -áunnaü*, he rules over or governs (him), Ps. 59, 13; Rom. 7, 1: *pish ke-nanawunuk*, he shall rule over thee, Gen. 3, 16; suppos. *nanawunont, nanaánont*, he who rules; pl. *-oncheg*, they who bear rule, rulers, Ex. 18, 21; Is. 52, 5 (*nananuachêg*, magistrates, rulers; title-page of Indian Laws). N. agent. *nanawunnuacén, nananuwacén, nananuaén*, a ruler, Num. 13, 2; Ex. 22, 28; Jer. 51, 46; 'a nobleman', John 4, 46, = *mushóshketomp*, Mass. Ps. (*nanauonnuónat*, to rule or govern; *nánáwunumeeh*, keep thou me, C.).

[Narr. *neen nanowínnemun*, I oversee, I look to or keep; *nanóuwéheant* (and *nanowétea*), a keeper or nurse, an overseer and orderer (of their worship), R. W. 52, 112.]

nanepaushadt, -páuzshad, n. the moon, Gen. 33, 14; 37, 9; Josh. 10, 12, 13; *nepáuzshad*, Ps. 148, 3. Cf. *nepáus*, the sun; also a (lunar) month.

nanepaushadt, -páuzshad—continued.

[Narr. *nanepaúshat*, the moon, the moon god (and *mumánnock*, a name of both the sun and the moon). Abn. *kiz8s* (le soleil ou) la lune; *nibañkiz8s*, la lune (*nibañ-kiz8s, nibañi8i*, de nuit; *ne-nibañsé*, 'je marche de nuit'). Chip. *kee zis* (Sag.), *gè'zis* (St Marys), (*gisiss, Bar.*), sun; *te be ke sis, dib' ik gè' zis* (night sun), moon, Sch. Del. *ni pahum*, the moon; *nipahwi*, by night; *nipawoochuen*, to go, to travel, by night, Zeisb.]

nannahkinnum. See *nunnohkinnum*.

nannowe, nanouwe, adv. freely, Matt. 10, 8; Rev. 21, 6; safely; *nanouviyeue*, in safety, Lev. 25, 19 (*nanauwe*, free; *-auviyeue*, safely, C.); *nannowe*, voluntary, of free will, Deut. 16, 10.

nannukshonát. See *nunnukkushonát*.

nannumit, n. the north wind, Cant. 4, 16.

[Narr. *nanúmmatin* and *sunnddin*.]

nannummiyeu, -mau, adv. at the north, northward, Gen. 13, 14; Is. 14, 31, *wutch nannummau*, from the north, Ps. 107, 3.

[Del. *lowanéü*, v. adj. northerly, Zeisb. Gr. 164; *lowan a chen*, north wind, Zeisb. Voc. 44.]

nanó, (it increases) more and more, increasingly; used as an adverb of comparison: *nano missi*, it increases (becomes more and more great), Job 10, 16; *nano maonatah*, they (inan.) increase in number, are more, many, Ezra 9, 6; *nano waantam*, he is more and more wise, increases in wisdom, Luke 2, 52 (*nánó*, moreover, C.); *nanomwonkquaeu nano nunkquaash*, 'heaps upon heaps', Judg. 15, 16.

***nanóckquuttin** (Narr.), the southeast wind, R. W. Cf. *nunúkquodtul*.

nanohkinum, v. t. he seethes (it), boils (?) it; imperat. and suppos. *nanohkinumok toh woh yeu nanohkinumug*, 'seethe ye that ye will seethe', Ex. 16, 23.

nanómonkquodtau, v. t. (freq.) he continues to heap up, he piles (it) up, Job 27, 16. See *nomunkquóg; numwonkquau*.

***nanompanissuonk**, vbl. n. idleness, C. See the following:

nanopassumati, he supplicates of, entreats (him). See *nanumpassumaiü*.

nanouwe. See *nannowe*.

***nanówétea, nanóu-** (Narr.), a nurse or keeper, an overseer and orderer (of their worship). For *nanawehteau*, he oversees or directs. See *nanawunnum*.

***nanówussu** (Narr.), vbl. adj. an. it is lean. See *ónowussu*.

***nanpeh**, very (used in the comparison of adjectives): *nanpeh peississu*, (he is) very small; *nanpehne*, 'mostly'; *nanpehyeu*, 'especially', C.

[Cree *náspich*, very, Howse.]

nânukquok, when there is danger; suppos. of *nunnúkuodt*.

nanukquashont, suppos. of *nunnukquashaiü*, he trembles. See *nunnukquashont*.

nanumpassumati, nanop-, v. t. an. he entreats, supplicates (him): *nan-nanumpassum*, I pray [supplicate] (him), John 14, 16; *wunnóche nanopasumbuh*, they began to entreat him, Mark 5, 17 (*ken-nannámpassumush*, I pray or entreat you, C.).

nanunkquossu, nanunkqsu, v. adj. an. he is palsied, Matt. 8, 6; Mark 2, 3; suppos. *nónonkussit*, v. 4; suppos. part. *-kussinitche*, v. 10. Cf. *nunnukquashont*, to tremble.

nanwe, adv. and adj. common [from *nan*, the same, such as], general, usual, normal; hence native or indigenous, as opposed to *penówe*, strange, foreign, of another kind: *nanwe missinnnuog*, common people, Mark 12, 37; — *petukqneg*, common bread; — *wut-Epistleüm Jude*, the general Epistle of Jude (*nanwe wosketomp*, any man, C.). See *nñih*; *nñin*.

[Del. *lenni*, original (?), common; *lenni m'bi*, pure water; *len-achpoan*, common bread; *lenachsinnall*, common stones, Hkw.; *lenee*, common, "applied to such objects of nature or of art as are of common occurrence"; *lenee aughkweeyun*, "common cloth, such as the Indians ordinarily use," Cass in N. A. Review, No. 50, p. 68. Abn. *areni*; *areni sdamañ*, du petun [tabac] commun du pays; *ned-aren-ándšé*, je parle Abnaqui; *aren-añpe* [= Del. *len-ápé*], homo (*šélén-añpé*, vir). Mic. *lnš*, man. The Iroquois equivalent is *onšé*, e. g. "*onkšé onšé, sauvage, homme vrai.*"]

nanwētu, v. adj. (he is common-born,) a bastard, Deut. 23, 2; Zech. 9, 6 (*nanwetue*, C.). From *nanwe*, with the formative *-etu* of verbs of production and growth.

nanwiyeu, v. i. he wanders about (has no specified place), strays; pl. *-yeuog*, they wander ('through all the mountains', Ezek. 34, 6). With *sh* of involuntary action or mischance, *nanwushau*, 'he wanders, i. e. is lost', C.

nanwunnódsquaasü, -squauwau, v. i. she is a harlot, a common (*nanwe*) woman. Vbl. n. *-squauonk*, harlotry, fornication, Acts 15, 20; 21, 25; Matt. 5, 32. N. agent. *-squauwaen*, Deut. 24, 17. See *nódsquaómat*.

nanwunnódsquaasusu, -squauósu, v. adj. an. she is a harlot, practices harlotry. N. agent. *-suen*, Lev. 21, 14; Prov. 23, 27; Is. 57, 3.

náosukomunneat. See *nóosukomunneat*.

***nápej**, until, C. See *pajeh*.

napanna, num. five; *tahshe* is to be added unless *nabo* or *nab* is prefixed, El. Gr. 14: *napanna tahshe*; pl. an. — *tahsuog, tohsuog*; pl. inan. — *tohsuash* or *tahshinash*. *Nabo napanna*, fifteen; — — *tahshikquinne*, for fifteen days, Gal. 1, 18.—

[Narr. *napanna*. Peq. *nuppau*, Stiles. This is Chip. *nabané*, 'one side', i. e. one hand; *nabanédasse*, 'he has one legging on'; *nabanénindji*, 'he has only one hand', Bar.; *nabanénindj*, 'the other hand'.]

***napeh**, 'if you dare,' C.

napehnont, "adv. of wishing"; 'O, that it were': *utinam*, 'I wish it were', El. Gr. 21, 34; Deut. 28, 67. It serves as an affix in all numbers and persons of verbs in what Eliot calls the optative mood.

***náppiyéue**, adv. narrowly, C.

napwóacheg, suppos. pl. part. of *nupwóau*. See *nupwóonk*.

nashauanit, the spirit of God (*manit*), Matt. 4, 1; cf. *mattanit*, the devil, same verse. [Oftener with adj. "Holy" prefixed or "God" added(?)]. See *-anit*.

nashaue, prep. between, Dan. 8, 5; Mic. 7, 14; in the middle, Jer. 39, 3; —

nashaue—continued.

mayash, between the ways, 1 Sam. 14, 4; *nanashaue nenawun kah ken*, between us and you, Luke 16, 25; *nanohkontap nashaue neeninash*, I am in a strait betwixt two, Phil. 1, 23; *ne penowomai nashaue ummittamurussin kah penomp*, there is a difference between a wife and a virgin, 1 Cor. 7, 34; *nashaue ken kah nagum*, between thee and him, Matt. 18, 15; Cf. *nóeu*, in the middle, and *nishwe* or *nashwe*, third. To the latter (*nashwe*) *nashaue* is nearly related, as are both these to *neese*, two.

[Chip. *nássawaii*, between, Bar.; *ne-sahwahyëé*, J. (Cf. Del. *lechawuak*, a fork; *lechevon*, breadth.)]

nashatonk, vbl. n. [from *nashaü*, freq. *nahnashaü* (q. v.), he breathes]: (1) a breathing, breath, Gen. 2, 7; Ezek. 37, 9, 10; *nashaonk*, Job 4, 9; *nusháonk*, Job 41, 21. (2) the spirit of man, Prov. 18, 14; 1 Thess. 5, 23; a disembodied spirit, 1 K. 22, 21; 2 Chr. 18, 20; Job 4, 15.

[Abn. *ne-néssé*, je respire.]

nashin, [v. i. it is between or contained,] it makes an angle or corner: *yauut nashin*, it is 'four-square', Rev. 21, 16, = *yauut nasun*, Ezek. 43, 16, = *yauut nashinit*, v. 17; suppos. *nashik*, where it makes a corner; as n. a corner or included angle: *adt nashik*, at the corner, Mark 12, 10, = *adnahshik*, Ps. 118, 21; Acts 4, 11; *yauut nashik ohke*, in the four corners of the earth, Ezek. 7, 2. Adv. and adj. *nashinne*, of or at a corner: — *quusuk*, corner-stone, Job 38, 6; — *squontam*, corner gate, Jer. 31, 38. Cf. *nái*.

nashomuk, suppos. pass. of *nashaü*, he kills. See *nushónat*.

nashpe, prep. by means of, by, with (an inan. agent, instrument, etc.), Ps. 78, 26; 1 Chr. 12, 33-37; Eccl. 2, 1.

[Quir. *spe*, Pier. Del. *nachpi*, Zeisb.]

nashqunánnum, v. t. (with *natau*) he kindles (a fire), Lam. 4, 11: *nunnashq-unánnum natau*, I kindle a fire, Jer. 21, 14; 43, 12; 49, 27; suppos. *noh nashqunánnum*, he who kindles (a fire), Ex. 22, 6.

nashquneau, v. i. it burns: *natau nashquneau*, a fire burns, 'is kindled', Deut. 32, 22; Jer. 15, 14. Adv. *-unáe*, burning: *nashqunáe natau*, burning fire,

nashquneau—continued.

Dan. 7, 9; — *mohkossaaash*, burning coals, Ps. 140, 10; — *missechuog*, red-hot iron, Indian Laws, i.

nashqussum, v. t. he lights (a lamp, candle, torch, etc.), he sets it on fire (kindles a fire, Jer. 17, 27); pret. *-umup lamps-ash*, he lighted the lamps, Ex. 8, 3; suppos. *nashqussuk wequvanteg*, when he lights a candle, Luke 8, 16.

nashqutteau, v. i. it burns, it is burning: *nononáe nashqutteau*, it burns with a flame, 'a flame burneth', Joel 2, 3; suppos. *ne nashquttatag*, that which burns, fire: *onatuw wuttuhq en nashquttatag*, 'as wood to fire', Prov. 28, 21.

Of all these forms the base is the name of fire which Williams writes *sqúta*, but which is not used separately as a substantive by Eliot. Of the three names for fire which appear to have been most frequently used, *natau* or *nateau* was apparently restricted to fire kindled for domestic use or for the service of man; *chikoht* (Narr. *chickot*), from *cheke*, fierce, violent, to fire as a power or in action; and *nashqutta* (*sqúta*, R. W.) as nearly equivalent to our characterization of "the devouring element," or fire as an enemy. Cf. *nashquttin*.

[Narr. *sqúta*, fire. Abn. *skštái*, feu; *skštáðio*, il y en a.—Rasles.]

nashquttin, [v. i. there is] a destructive tempest, a violent storm, Is. 28, 2; 29, 6; suppos. *nashquit*, Job 27, 21 (*nashquttin*, a northerly storm or a tempest, C.).

naswaue, **-wayeu**, v. i. it is scattered; adv. *naswáe*, *-wayeue*, Is. 18, 2, 7; Jer. 50, 17. [?] See *seahham*.

natauwompu. See *naclauwómpu*, he looks.

natinneahteau, **natinahteau**, v. i. he seeks, makes search; pl. *-aog*, they sought, 2 K. 2, 17. Vbl. n. *-teaonk*, search, Ezra 4, 19.

natinneham, v. t. he seeks (it), Prov. 14, 6; 18, 1; Job 39, 29; pl. *-hamwog*, they seek (it), Heb. 11, 14; imperat. 2d pl. *-hamoak*, seek ye, Matt. 7, 7; suppos. *noh natinnohhog*, he who seeks, Matt. 7, 8; with an. obj. *natinneawhaü*, he seeks (him), 2 Chr. 26, 5; *-whooü*, Rom. 3, 12; with affixes, *wun-natinneahwh-oh*,

natinneham—continued.

he seeks (him), Matt. 18, 12; suppos.

• *noh natinnewhont*, he who seeks (him), Lam. 3, 25.

[Narr. *natinnehas*, search (thou); *téaqua kun-nàtinne*, what do you look for?]

natippæu. See *nehrippæu*.

natotomati, v. t. an. he questions (him), asks (him) a question; (*natotamatiäi*) Matt. 16, 13; *-mäuoh*, Matt. 22, 35; with the characteristic (*-hk*) of continued action, *natotomuhkäi*, he makes inquiries, goes on asking questions (of him); infinit. *-konat*, to inquire, Ezra 7, 14.

[Narr. *kun-natôtemi*, do you ask me? *n'natotemückau*, I will ask the way. Cree *untow-éthemayoo*, he looks for, seeks (him); *untow-éthetum*, he seeks it.]

natotomuhteakonk, vbl. n. (from *-uhteau*, v. i. he asks) a question, Mark 11, 29; 12, 34 (*nattotumvrehteakonk*, C.).

nattauwómpu. See *nadttauwómpu*.

***nattohqus** (Mass. Ps.), a wolf, John 10, 12 (*nattohquasu-og*, wolves, C.); *outoquos*, a wolf, Wood.

[Narr. *natóqus*, wolf; *moattóqus*, a black wolf, R. W.]

natuppu. See *nadtuppa*, he feeds.

natwontam, v. i. and t. inan. he considers, meditates, devises, Ps. 36, 4: *nun-natwontam*, I meditate, Ps. 119, 15; I devise, Mic. 2, 3; imperat. 2d sing. *-ontash nun-natwontamowonk* (vbl. n.), 'consider my meditation', Ps. 5, 1.

ná-um, v. i. he sees, Job 28, 24; Matt. 12, 22; and t. inan. he sees (it), Job 34, 21: *nunnaüm*, I see, Jer. 1, 11; John 9, 25; suppos. *nag*, when he sees (it), Gen. 42, 1: 3 6 (*naik*, Matt. 21, 19); imperat. 2d sing. *näish*, *naüsh*, *násh*; pl. *naüm-wok*, see, behold. Vbl. n. *náümwonk*, sight, Deut. 28, 67; Luke 4, 18. With an. obj. *ndaü*, *nauau*, he sees (him), Gen. 42, 7; John 1, 29; imperat. 2d pl. *nók*, Is. 42, 1; suppos. *nauont*, when he sees (him), 2 K. 4, 25; with affixes, *kená-eh*, thou seest me, Gen. 16, 13; *noh naüit*, he who seeth me, John 12, 45; 14, 9. Cf. *nogque*, *wompu*.

[Abn. *ne-namihdê*, je vois. Del. *ne men*, to see, Zeishb.]

naumatuonk, vbl. n. a law, Deut. 1, 5. pl. *-ongash*, Ex. 16, 8. Cf. *nawaonk*, *wusittumunál*.

-naumon (not found without the pronom. prefix), son. See *wunnaumonuh*.

***naünt** (Narr.), alone, only. See *nont*.

naüt [*na ut*], adv. of place, El. Gr. 21; therein, thereon, thereat, Is. 42, 11: *na ut ahquompag*, at that time, Dan. 3, 8; *nah ut*, thereon, Luke 13, 6.

nauusukomunneat. See *nóosukomunneat*.

nauwæe. See *naihaue*.

nauwaehtamuneati, v. t. inan. he bows down to (it); infin. 2d pl. Lev. 26, 1.

nauwaeti, v. i. (1) he bends down, bows, stoops, Judg. 5, 27. (2) he worships, Ex. 34, 8; pl. *-atog*, they worship, Ex. 4, 31; they bow down, Is. 46, 2; imperat. 2d pl. *nauwaegk*, worship ye, Ex. 24, 1. Adv. *nauwæe*, Gen. 49, 15.

nauwakompati, v. i. he stands stooping or bowed down; suppos. *-pauit*, when he stoops, Luke 24, 12.

[Del. *nauwaquepin*, to hang the head down, Zeishb.]

nauwanum, v. t. he bends or bows down (his person, head, face, etc.), Ex. 34, 8; pl. *-umwog*, Ex. 4, 31; Luke 24, 5; pret. *nauwanumómp Judah*, I have bent Judah, Zech. 9, 13.

nauwósu, **-seu**, v. i. act. he performs the act of bowing or stooping, he bows or stoops, Is. 46, 1; John 20, 11; suppos. *nááusil*, when he stoops, John 20, 5.

nafiwot, **nauwut**. See *nóadi*.

nawhutche [*na wutche*, therefrom or there out of], some of, a part of, El. Gr. 8; Is. 44, 16, 17: — *keukodtash*, some days, Dan. 8, 27.

***nawwáuwquaw** (Narr.), afternoon.

From *nauwæü*, he goes down, stoops.

náyeumati, **naicomati**, v. t. an. he bears or carries (on his back or shoulders) an an. obj.; infin. 3d sing. *wu-náyeumónat yokoh* (an.), to bear the yoke, Lam. 3, 27.

nayeumuk, **naicomuk**, which has the form of the suppos. pass. participle, 'when he is carried or borne' (on the shoulders of another), is used by Eliot for the indicative v. t. he rides upon: *nayeumuk ass-oh*, she rode upon an ass, 1 Sam. 25, 42; — *cherub*, — on a cherub, 2 Sam. 22, 11 (= *nayeumugk*, Ps. 18, 10); pl. *-ukquog*, they rode upon (camels), Gen. 24, 61; suppos. part. pl. *neg naümukquicheg*, they who

nayeumuk, naicomuk—continued.

ride upon (asses), Judg. 10, 4; *horsmanog nayeumukqutcheq horses-oh*, 'horsemen [when] riding upon horses', Ezek. 23, 6; sing. *noh naomukqut horses-oh*, he who rides horses, Amos 2, 15 (hence *nahnaiyeumooadt*, 'a horse or a creature that carries', C.).

[Narr. *kun-niish*, I will carry you (on my back); *naynayoyomewot*, a horse; *wunnia naynayoyomewot*, he rides on horseback. Abn. *ne-nahšmañ*, je le porte sur mes épaules; 3d sing. *šnahšmañ*; *ahassš*, cheval; *ne-nahšmškš ahassš*, j'y vais; *-nšihšmañ* ou *ne-nanšhšmañ*, je charge l'enfant, je le porte (sur le dos). Del. *nech na yun gees*, a horse; *na yu mau*, he is carried; *na yu muk*, he carries me; *na yun dam*, he carries a load, Zeisb.]

nayeutam, v. t. he bears or carries (it) on his person (on his breastplate, Ex. 28, 29): *pish nayeutam oweanun*, he shall bear his own burden, Gal. 6, 5; suppos. part. pl. *nayeutogig*, they who bear [are 'laden with'], Is. 1, 4. [From *nauwaëi*, *nauwahtam*, he bends or stoops to it (?).]

[Narr. *nidutash*, take it on your back; *niatutamwock*, 'they are laden', i. e. carry burdens.]

ne, demonstrative and directive particle or pron. inan. (El. Gr. 7) this, that; pl. *nish*, these, those: *ne teag*, this thing.

ne adt, thereat, at that place, Ezek. 6, 13.

neane, neyane (1) [*ne unne*, like this, of this kind, such as this], so, such, in the same manner as, as, El. Gr. 22; Luke 22, 27, 29; Mark 4, 26; suppos. *nedunak*, -ag (when it is so, or such as), according to, in accordance with, like: *neaunak wit-anakausuonk*, according to her work, Jer. 50, 29; — *unnaumatuonk*, according to the law, Ezra 10, 3 (*nedinag*, such, C.). (2) as n. the appearance of a thing, its likeness: *ne áunak onatuh ne áunak*, 'the color thereof as the color of', Num. 11, 7; *neáunag yeu muttaok*, 'the fashion of this world', 1 Cor. 7, 31; *neavnak menutcheq*, 'in the form of a hand', Ezek. 10, 8. See *áunag*, and cf. *na*; *nan*; *nñih*; *nš*; *noh*; *unne*.

[Del. *nahanne*, 'so, so it is', Zeisb.]

neanussu [*ne unnussu*], v. adj. an. he

neanussu—continued.

is such as or of the kind, he is like (see *unnussu*); suppos. *neánussit*, when he is like, of the kind of (*neyanusit*, 'after its kind', Lev. 11, 16, 19; pl. *neyanussehettit*, after their kind vv. 14, 15): *neanussit wosketomp*, *nñih um-menukesuonk*, as is the man so is his strength, Judg. 8, 21; *neanussit wosketomp*, in the likeness of man, Phil. 2, 7.

***necawnaúquanash**, 'old barns' (pl.).

See *auqinnash*, R. W. 93. Illin. (Ms. Dict.) "naganari, naganara, (pl.) vielles cachis dont il ne reste que le trou"; "naganaki nimirigsa, il m'a donné son champ qu'il abandonne."

néchippog. See *neechippog*.

nédteuh. See *nádtéoh*, since.

neechan, v. i. he or she issues from or is given birth; as n. issue or offspring (without regard to sex or age); pl. *neechanog*, they are children (i. e. issue): *ke-neechanog*, thy children, Rom. 9, 7; thy issue, Gen. 48, 6; suppos. *neechánit*, when he or she is a child, Rom. 9, 8; pl. part. *neg neechánutcheq*, they who are children or issue, *ibid.*; *wun-neechan-oh*, the issue of (him), Rom. 9, 26, 27. N. collect. *wunneechá-neunk*, his issue, collectively, Rom. 9, 8. See *ontseu*.

[Abn. *nšnitzañni*, j'ai un enfant; 3d pers. *šnitzañš*; 3d pl. *-ñnar*, *ke-nitzañnak* [suppos.], tes enfants. Del. *nitsch*, *nitschaan*, child, Zeisb. Voc. 6, 10.]

neechau, néchau, v. i. and t. an. she gives birth to a child, is delivered, is in labor, Is. 68, 7; Gen. 4, 17, 22; 35, 16; suppos. *neechadt*, when she is in labor, Gen. 38, 28: *sun nun-neecham*, shall I bear a child? Gen. 18, 13; pret. *neechop*, she was delivered, she gave birth to (a child), Heb. 11, 11.

[Narr. *néechau*, she is in travail; *paugóbtche necháuawaw*, she is already delivered. Abn. *ne-nighihé*, *ne-nitsé*, j'enfante.]

neechippog, nehch-, néch-, n. dew, Dan. 4, 15, 23; Gen. 27, 28, 39. Cf. *nehtippaeu*.

[Narr. *neechippog*, R. W. 82.]

neek, nek, my house, my dwelling. See *week+*.

neekin, nekin, v. i. he or she is born. [Regularly the formative *-kin* denotes

neekin, nekin—continued.

the growth of inanimate being, as does *-etu* that of animate: *netu*, he grows; *nekin*, it grows; but from Eliot's use of these two forms it appears that *nekin* had the force of an an. passive, he is born, he is grown; *netu* an. intrans., which we may nearly translate by 'he has birth', 'he grows.' See both forms in the same verse, John 3, 4]: *wutch nekin-neét* (infin.), from birth, Hos. 9, 11; *nekin*, (a tree) grows, is grown, Ezek. 17, 6; Dan. 4, 33; (of the hair), Judg. 16, 12; suppos. *nekik, negik*, when it grows or is grown, Dan. 4, 33 (*nekuk*, Matt. 13, 32); pl. an. *-kig: nékeekig*, Rom. 9, 11; pl. inan. *-kish: nekukish*, 2 K. 19, 29; (pass. form) *nekit*, when he is born, John 3, 5, 6; pl. *neg nékitcheg*, John 1, 13. Cf. *adtannegen; sonkin; tannegen*, etc.

[Abn. *nig8*, un enfant est né, il est sorti; *tanig8* (cf. *tannegen*, El.), il cesse de croître.]

neempau, v. i. it thunders; as n. thunder, Ps. 81, 7 (*nimbau*, thunder, C.): *ken-neempomog*, 'thy thunder', Ps. 104, 7; 77, 18.

[Narr. *neimpáuog*, thunder.]

neemskom (?), v. t. he brings (it, i. e. food or drink?): *nunneemskom petukqun-neg*, I fetch bread, Gen. 18, 5; imperat. 1st pl. *neemskomuttuh*, let us fetch (it), 1 Sam. 4, 3. With an. 2d obj. *neemskomah nippemes*, bring me a little water, 1 K. 17, 10.

neen, nen, pron. 1st sing. I; pl. inclus. *kenawun*, exclus. *neenawun*, we, El. Gr. 7: *nen nnoh*, I am he (who), Is. 41, 4; *nanashauwe nenawun kah ken*, between us (exclus. pl.) and thee, Luke 16, 26; but *nanashauwe kenawun*, between us (all of us, inclus. pl.), Judg. 11, 10. The pronoun in the singular has the form of the noun agent, with *n'* directive or demonstrative as the base.

[Del. *ni*, I; *niluna*, we (exclus.); *kiluna*, we (inclus.), Zeisb.]

***neepánon**, n. a shower, C.

neepattau, -padtau, v. t. inan. (1) he stands (it) upright, erects (it), e. g. a post or column, 2 Chr. 3, 17. (2) he boils or cooks over a fire, i. e. sets up the pot for boiling: *neepátáú sábahég*, he 'sod

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neepattau, -padtau—continued.

pottage', Gen. 25, 29; imperat. *nepattauush sábahég*, 'seethe pottage', 2 K. 4, 38, and with an. obj. *nepas* [= *nepaush*] *mishe ohkukh*, 'set on the great pot', ibid. (*nepattohkuhquónat*, to boil the pot (?), C.).

[Abn. *nibadené*, lève cela; *ne-nibudenakôn*, je lève un pieu. Del. *nipachton*, he raises or sets up (e. g. a post, a pole), Zeisb. Gr. 160.]

neepattunkquonk, nepattuhquonk, n. a post or stake, 1 Sam. 1, 9; Is. 33, 20; a pillar, 1 K. 7, 2, 17, 20, 21; an image (statue), pl. *wun-neepattunkquonkanog*, their images, Ex. 34, 13 [*nepattuhquonk-ash*, (printers') 'columns', Mass. Ps. title-page].

neepau, neepoh, v. i. (1) he stands, holds himself erect; and, as implying a change of posture. (2) he rises, erects himself, Ex. 2, 4; 24, 13; pl. *-póog*, Ex. 32, 6; imperat. 2d sing. *nepaush*, 'up', stand, Judg. 8, 20; pl. *-póok, -pók*, stand ye, 1 Sam. 12, 16; Nah. 2, 8; suppos. *noh neepauit*, he who stands, Deut. 1, 38 (*nun-neepow*, I stand, C.). [Cf. Chip. and Alg. *niba, nipaia*, he sleeps, and Mass. *nuppaw*, (he is) dead.]

[Narr. *yð néepowush*, stay or stand here. Del. *ni pu*, he stands; pret. *ni poop*; imperat. 2d sing. *ni pa wil*, Zeisb. Cree *népowoo*, he stands.]

***neepuck** (Narr.?), blood, R. W. Perhaps the Pequot (Muh.) name. See *musquéhéonk*.

[Abn. *neba'kkan8m*, mon sang; 3d pers. *aba'kkan8m, ba'gakkáñ*, sang. Miami *ne pe kon we*, blood.]

neese, num. two, El. Gr. 14; an. pl. *neesuog*, Deut. 22, 30; inan. pl. *neesinash*, Cant. 7, 3; suppos. *neesit nompe*, when it is two times, when it is doubled, Gen. 41, 32 (*neese tahshe*, twice as much, Job 42, 10).

[Narr. *neése*. Peq. *naéz, neese*. Del. *ni schi*, Zeisb.]

***neesháúog** (Narr.), eels, R. W.; *neeshuongok*, Stiles. [*Neese-áúog*, they go by twos or in pairs, they couple; cf. Abn. *niss8sak*, ils sont mariés. See *nequittéconnatúog*.] The name of 'neshaw eel' is yet retained by the fishermen of Marthas Vineyard and perhaps

***neeshauog**—continued.

elsewhere in Massachusetts for the silver eel (*Muraena argentea*, Le Sueur). I am inclined to believe that it originally belonged to the lampreys (*Petromyzon americanus*, Le Sueur), which may appropriately be called 'pairers' or 'couplers' in distinction from the 'single going' eel.

[Peq. *neesh*, pl. *neeshuagx*, Stiles.]

neesin-wog, v. i. (pl.) they lie two together, they couple, and v. t. they lie with, have carnal connection with, 1 Sam. 1, 22; sing. *neesin*, he (or she) lies with, Gen. 19, 33; 35, 22; imperat. 1st pl. *neesintuh*, let us lie together, Gen. 39, 7, 12; suppos. *noh neesuk*, he who, etc., Lev. 20, 13; Judg. 21, 11. From *neese*, two, with the formative (-*sin*) of verbs of lying down. Vbl. n. *neesinwæonk*, coupling, lying with another, Num. 31, 18.

[Abn. *nissin8da*, *nissin8k*, nous couchons deux ensemble (de duobus viris non malè audit, de viro et fæminâ, malè).]

neesneechag, nesnechag, num. twenty, El. Gr. 14. Adj. pl. an. — *kodtog*; inan. — *kodtash*. From *neese* and *nutcheg* (hand; see *menutcheg*), the second time of employing the hand in counting, twice [the number of fingers on each] hand.

neesukossont, suppos. part. parting the hoof, Deut. 14, 6. From *neese*, two, and *múhkos*, nail, hoof.

neeswe, both, the two, Matt. 15, 14; Luke 6, 39. See *neese*.

neetskéhheatú, v. caus. an. he makes (him) well, heals, cures: *ken-neetskeh-hesh*, I heal thee, 2 K. 20, 5; imperat. *neetskeh kuhhog*, heal thyself, Luke 4, 23 (*nun-neetskeh*, I heal; *neetskeh*, heal thou [me], C.). Vbl. n. *neetskehuwæonk*, a cure, Jer. 33, 6. With inan. obj. *neetskehtæu*, he makes (it) well, he heals or cures (it), e. g. a wound, a disease, etc., Ps. 103, 3.

neetskesu, v. adj. an. (he is) cured, restored to health, Jer. 46, 11. Vbl. n. *-kesuonk*, a cure, health-giving. Prov. 4, 22.

neestu, v. i. (1) he (or it) grows, as a plant or animal, Job 8, 11; Ps. 92, 12; pl.

neestu—continued.

-*uog*, Jer. 12, 2. (2) he is born, Prov. 17, 17; Job 5, 7; Is. 9, 6; cf. *neekin*. This word is not easily translatable; it signifies he comes into life, has birth, but it also (with an an. subj.) connotes the coming into the family or tribal relation, domestic life and growth. Cf. *wétu*.

neg, nag, pron. demonstr. they (who), El. Gr. 7: *vame neg*, all they who, Lev. 11, 9, 10; accus. *nagoh*, they whom, them. Cf. *noh, nagum*.

negonne, 'adv. of order', first, El. Gr. 21. Like *nequtta* (one), of which it is the ordinal, *negonne* appears to be nearly related to *nukkóne* (Abn. *negainí*), old, ancient, and so first in order of time. See *nukkomaonát*; *nukkóne*; *pasuk*.

[Narr. *neéwuni*. Abn. *nikkañiní*, devant, par avance. Del. *nigani*, at the first, Zeisb.]

negonshatú, v. i. he goes first, he is in advance; v. t. he goes before (them). [The characteristic -*sh* denotes going swiftly, as in 2 Sam. 18, 27: suppos. *noh negonshont*, he who runs before or foremost.] N. agent. *negonshaen*, a leader (indef. -*éni*), Acts 24, 5.

negontoatú, v. t. he sends a message to (him), i. e. sends word before or in advance of coming, 2 Chr. 2, 3 (*nun-nékónchuam*, I send, C.).

negonuhkatú, v. t. an. he goes onward before (him), continues to go before or in advance of [with the characteristic (-*uhk*) of progression]: *wun-negonuhkaüh-oh*, he goes before them, John 10, 4.

[Abn. *ne-nikkañin8sél*, v. i. je marche devant.]

negóshkag, = *ne kóshkag*, its breadth. See *kushki*.

nehchippog. See *neechipog*.

nehenwonche, (1) his own, their own, 2 Sam. 12, 3; 2 K. 18, 27; Prov. 14, 10. (2) of himself, of themselves, *suásponte*; *nish nehenwonche nekukish*, things which grow of themselves, spontaneously, 2 K. 19, 29.

nehnékikom, -ékugkom, v. t. he tears or rends (it), Josh. 8, 7: *wun-nehnekikom-un*, he tears it in pieces (of a wild beast, Mic. 5, 8); *nen nehnékugkom*, I

nehnekikom, -ēkugkom—continued.

rend (it), Hos. 13, 8. With an. obj. *nehnekukkaü*, he tears or rends (him), as a wild beast his prey; with affixes *wun-nehnekukkaü-oh*, he tears him, Luke 9, 42; suppos. *noh nehnekukawout*, he who tears (when tearing), 1 K. 13, 26. Intens. from a primary *nēkaeu*, with the characteristic (-*uhk*) of continued action. From the same primary are formed *nēk-ussōsu*, he cuts or gashes; *neh-nehkshaeu*, it rends or tears; *neh-nēkinum*, he tears (it) by hand, etc. See the following.

nehnekikōsu, v. i. act. he goes on tearing, continues to tear; infin. -*ōsinneat*, Jer. 15, 3; pass. he is torn; suppos. *neh-negikausk*, when he is torn, Ezek. 4, 14. See *nehnekikom*.

nehnekinum, v. t. he rends or tears (it) in pieces; with an. obj. -*kinai*: *nun-nehnekiniuk*, he pulls me in pieces (as a lion tears his prey), Lam. 3, 11 (*nun-negunum*, I tear, C.). From *nēk-aeu*, with formative (-*inum*, -*inaü*) denoting action performed by the hand, and intens. reduplication.

nehnekshaeu, v. i. it tears; from *neh-nēkaeu*, with characteristic of involuntary or violent action. As n. a rent, Is. 3, 24.

nehnekugkom. See *nehnekikom*.

nehneapō (?), v. i. he devours, Dan. 7, 19; (v. t.) imperat. *nehneapash weyaus*, devour thou flesh, v. 5.

nehneyái (?), 'cloven', Acts 2, 3.

nehteau (?), v. i. [he procures food by hunting or fishing, etc.]: *wanne teag nehteau-ō-og* (pl. neg.), they caught nothing (by fishing, John 21, 3). Cf. *notamōgquāeu*, 'I go a fishing'; *natin-nehām*, he seeks for.

[Abn. *ne-natebīka*, je vais chercher de la mangeaille.]

nehrippaeu, natip-, v. i. it is covered with water; pl. -*paash*, they (inan.) are covered, etc., Gen. 7, 19, 20; [suppos. *netippog*, = *nechippog*, dew?].

[MARGINAL NOTE.—'Wrong: see *ogqueh-chi*;' (*hogki? ogqunedt?*.)]

nehtōe, adv. and adj. skilful[ly], 2 Chr. 2, 8; *nōhtōe* and *nūhtōe*, v. 7, intens. *nunnehtōe*, 1 K. 5, 6. The base (related to *wahteau*, he understands) signifies

nehtōe—continued.

knowledge or skill acquired by practice.

The primary verb (*neh-teau, nohtōau?*)

I have not found in Eliot.

nehtōnum, v. t. he handles (it) dexterously or skilfully, he is practiced in the use of (it); pl. -*unwog*, they handle, i. e. know how to use (swords, Ezek. 38, 4); suppos. *noh nohtonuk*, he who handles (a sickle, Jer. 50, 16); pl. *neg nohtomukeg*, they who (know how to) handle (shields, spears, etc.), 1 Chr. 12, 8; 2 Chr. 25, 5. From *nohtōe*, with skill, and the formative (*num*) of action of the hand.

[Del. *nita*, I can, Zeisb. Voc. 10.]

nehtúhtau. See *netúhtōu*.

***neimpaflog** (Narr.), thunder, R. W. See *neempau*.

neit [*ne*, with locat. affix], then, at that time, Judg. 8, 21, 22; Luke 22, 36.

nek. See *nek*.

nekin. See *neekin*.

nekittomashik (?), suppos. where it parts or divides: *adt neekittomashik may*, 'at the parting of the way', Ezek. 21, 21. Cf., *adt neesinash nogkishkawadtumawut mayash*, 'where two ways met', Mark 11, 4. [From *neqatta*, where they become one (?).]

***nekūs**, adv. there (?), C.

nemehkuh, 'adv. of likeness', so, El. Gr. 22; but in his translation it is used as a conjunction: *nemekeh*, so (accordingly), Gen. 37, 14; *nemehkeh neit*, so then, 1 Cor. 7, 38.

nemompāai (?), v. i. 'he has taken a bag of money with him', Prov. 7, 20.

nemunnum, v. t. he takes (it) in or with his hand, Ex. 24, 6; Is. 40, 15; Matt. 14, 19; pl. -*unwog*, they take (it), Josh. 4, 8; imperat. 2d sing. *nemunush*; pl. -*numōk*; with an. obj. *nemunai*, he takes (him), Josh. 2, 4. Cf. *manummi*, it is taken away; *tohq-unnum*, he catches or takes hold of it, etc. The formative, -*unnum* (an. obj. -*unai*), denotes, generally, action performed by the hand; more exactly, physical action performed directly upon the object without the intervention of an instrument or agent.

nen. See *nen*.

ne naj, let that be so, so be it. See *nan*.

[Narr. *enatch* or *enatch kedn anawáyeen*, [let it be as you command,] 'your will shall be law.']

nenan, the same (thing), Phil. 2, 2. See *nan*.

ne nogque, 'that way-ward', El. Gr. 21; toward that. See *nogque*.

***nenohque**, adv. so, C. Cf. *anohque*. See *nogque*.

nepattuhquonk. See *neepattuhquonk*.

nepáus, -**páuz**, n. (1) the sun, Gen. 19, 23; 37, 9; Josh. 10, 12, 13; Ps. 89, 36. (2) a month, Ex. 12, 2; Rev. 22, 2; pl. (an.) -*zaog*, -*zaog*: *neesuog nepauzaog*, two months, Judg. 11, 37. Cf. *kesuk*, *nane-paushadt*.

[Narr. *nippáúus*, -*páúus*, the sun; *pausuck npaúus*, one month. Abn. *kizs*, le soleil; *nibadssae*, il éclaire, il marche.]

nepauzshad, n. the moon. See *nane-paushadt*.

nepéunk, n. a bush, Ex. 3, 2, 3: *ut nepéunkquamit*, in a bush, Acts 7, 30; Luke 20, 37.

népun, n. (the latter part of) summer, Gen. 8, 22; Jer. 8, 20. Cf. *sequan*. "The earing of their corn [the Virginians call] *nepinough*, the harvest and fall of the leaf, *taquitlock*."—Capt. J. Smith's Virginia, b. 2, p. 28. Adv. and adj. *nepunnáe*, in or of summer.

[Narr. *néepin* and *quaúsqwan*, summer. Abn. *nípené*, l'été passé; *nípen*, l'été présent; *nípeghé*, l'été prochain; *nípenísi*, pendant l'été. Cree *népin*; suppos. *népeek*. Chip. *né'bin*. Del. *ni pen*, Zeisb. Cf. Abn. *mibi*, leaf. Lescarbot gives Souriquois [Micmac] *nibir betour*, when spring comes; lit. when the leaf comes, p. 697 (repr. III, 671).

***nequittéconnaú-og** (Narr.), n. pl. eels, R. W. [literally, 'they go one by one', or 'singly', i. e., are not seen in pairs. Cf. *neeshaúog*; and see Narr. Club ed. of Williams' Key, note 251]; *nequittika*, an eel, C.

nequt, num. one, El. Gr. 14 (see Pickering's Notes, xlv-xlvi): *nequtta tahshe* (1+5), six, Job 5, 19; *nequtta tahshinchag*, sixty, 2 Sam. 2, 31. Cotton makes this distinction between *nequt* and *pasuk* (q. v.): "*nequt*, a thing that is past:

nequt—continued.

pasuk, a thing in being," which, though not absolutely correct, is perhaps etymologically well founded. *Nequt* appears to be nearly related to *negonne*, first in order, and to *mukkone* (another form of the same word), old, or left behind; perhaps also to *nekin*, it is born or begins to be. The primary meaning is that which begins a series: one, as a beginning of numeration, while *pasuk* signifies one by itself, a unit.

[Narr. *nquít*. Peq. *nuquít*, Stiles. Abn. *pézek8*, one; *nek8dañs*, six; *neg8da'teg8é*, one hundred, etc.; *nek8tsi8i*, uniquement. Micm. *nek8t*, un, une fois; adv. *seulement*, Rasles.]

nequtchippai, n. the portion or share of one person, a share, a part, Prov. 17, 2. From *nequt* and *chippe*.

nequttekesukquashónat, (infinit. as) n. one day's journey: *aú* —, he goes on one day's journey, 1 K. 19, 4.

[Narr. *nquittakesiquóckat*, one day's walk.]

ne-sáhteag, as n. its length (see *sohteau*, it extends): *átaeu nesáhteag*, on its two ends, i. e. on the two sides long-wise, Ex. 25, 19.

neesúsuk, num. seven, Mark 8, 5; usually with *tahshe* or *adtahshe*: *neesúsuk tahshe*, seven, Ezek. 45, 23; an. pl. *-tahsuc7*, *ibid*.

[Peq. *nezzáugnsk*, Stiles. Narr. *énada*. Abn. *tañbañs*. Cree *neeshwássik* or *téypuckoop*. Chip. *nijwásswi*, Bar.; *nizh-wasswi*. Del. *ni schasch*, Zeisb.]

nesnechag. See *neesneéchag*.

netassu, v. adj. (as n.) a domestic animal; pl. *netassuog*, 'cattle', Gen. 6, 20; Ps. 148, 10 (*netas*, C.). From *netu* and (the base of) *assamaú*, he feeds him: house-fed animals.

[Narr. *netasúog*, cattle; "this name the Indians give to tame beasts, yea, and birds also which they keep tame about their houses."—R. W. 95.]

netatup, -**ppe**, adv. like, so, El. Gr. 22; Luke 22, 31; in such manner, Matt. 5, 12; *neane*, . . . *netatuppe*, as . . . so, Prov. 26, 21. For *ne tatuppe*, it is equal.

[Narr. *nedtup*, 'it is all one.']

neteag [= *ne teag*], this or that thing: *yeu mohsag neteag*, 'this great thing' (mat-

neteag—continued.

ter, fact), Deut. 4, 32 (*neteag nogkodtümik*, a thing left, C. 172).

[Del. *medhacle*, 'matter', Zeisb.]

nētomp, my friend. See *wetomp*.

nētompas, my sister. See *wetompas*.

netúhtôu, **nehtúhtau**, v. caus. inan. he learns (it), acquires skill in (it): *nun-tútúhtou-un*, I learn it, Gen. 30, 27; *nun-mahche netúhtop* (pret.), I have learned (it), Phil. 4, 11; pl. *nehtuhtauog*, Deut. 31, 12; *-tóg*, they learn, are skilled in, Dan. 1, 17. Vbl. n. *-tónk*, *-tauonk*, learning, skill, Dan. 1, 17; John 7, 15. N. agent. *-tón* (indef. *-tónin*), a skillful man, 2 Chr. 2, 13.

neúantam, v. i. and t. inan. he grieves, is sorrowful, he grieves for (it), 1 Sam. 20, 34; imperat. of prohib. *ahque neuantamok*, do not grieve, Gen. 45, 5; pret. *-amup*, *-amop*, I was grieved. Vbl. n. *-amónk*, grief [grieving], sorrow, Prov. 15, 13; Is. 53, 3. See *nohtimwinneat*.

[Narr. *n'nowantam*, I am grieved for you.]

newutche [*ne wutche*, that from], adv. for, from, because, El. Gr. 22; therefore, Eccl. 2, 1; because, Is. 7, 5; — *yeu*, for this cause, because of this, Eph. 3, 14 (*nawutich*, thence, C.). Cf. *nawhutche*, therefrom.

[Del. *newentschi*, Zeisb.]

***neyanat**, last year, C.

neyane. See *neane*.

***néyhom** (Narr.), a turkey; pl. *-om-mduog*.

[Abn. *néhémé* (and *éhémé*), coq.]

***nickómno** (Narr.), a (solemn) feast or dance.

nikkúmme, **nuk-**, easily, James 3, 17; with an. subj. *nikkumesu*, Matt. 11, 30; suppos. (?) *nukkummat: anue nukkummat*, more easily, 'sooner', Luke 16, 17; *uttoh ne nukkummat*, 'whether it is easier' (to say, etc.), Mark 2, 9; *nukkummatta*, 'rather than', (this) 'and not' that, preferably to, Prov. 8, 10.

ninyeu, **nunneyeu**, n. urine, 2 K. 18, 27; Is. 36, 12.

nippe, **nuppe**, n. water, Deut. 23, 4; Judg. 5, 25; Ps. 78, 16, 20; pl. *-péash*, Ps. 105, 29. From a root 'pe, 'pl (not found separate), with the directive and determinative *ne*. In compound words

nippe, **nuppe**—continued.

the suppos. 'pog is employed, as in *son-kippog* [*sonqui-pog*], cool water, i. e. water when cool. See *-pog*.

[Peq. *nupp*, *nupph*, Stiles. Quir. *nip'p'*, Pier. 22. Narr. *nip*. Abn. *nebi*, eau; *tekebi*, eau froide. Cree *nippee* (in comp. *-áppwooy*, 'liquor', liquid). Chip. *nébeh*, J.; *né'bi*, Sch. Del. *m'bi*, Zeisb. (and *me nüp peek*, a lake or pond).]

nippisse, **nips** (dim. of *nippe*, small water), a pool or pond, John 5, 2, 4, 7, as adj. and adv. *nippisse nippe*, water of the pool; — *nippeash*, waters of the pool, Is. 22, 9, 11; pl. *-sash*, ponds, Is. 19, 10 (*nippis*, Mass. Ps., John 5, 2).

[Narr. *nipéwese*, 'some water' (for drinking); *nips*, a pond.]

nippissepog, **nup-**, n. a pond or small lake, Neh. 3, 16: *en nippissepag-wit*, 'into a standing water', Ps. 107, 35; 'into the lake', Luke 8, 33. From *nip-pisse* and *-pog*.

nips. See *nippisse*.

nish, pl. of *ne*, these or those (inan.), El. Gr. 7; Luke 15, 16.

nish. See *nishwe*, three.

nishkeneunkque, **-ungque**, (it is) unclean, filthy, Lev. 5, 2; 1 Tim. 3, 3, 8; suppos. *-unkquok*, when it is unclean, Lev. 5, 2; *ne* —, that which is unclean, filthy, 'abominable', Jer. 44, 4; Lev. 7, 21. With an. subj. *nishkeneunkquossu*, v. adj. an. he is unclean, (one who is) unclean, etc., Lev. 11, 5; 12, 2; Job 15, 16; suppos. *-ussit*, Lev. 5, 3. Vbl. n. *-ussuonk* (an.), uncleanness, Lev. 5, 3; Col. 3, 5. With inan. subj. *nishkeneunkquodtau*, it is unclean or filthy. Adj. and adv. *-odtác*, Zech. 3, 3, 4.

[Del. *nis kau*, nasty, Zeisb.]

nishkenon [v. imp. it drizzles], as n. fine rain, drizzle, 'mist', Acts 13, 11; 'vapor', James 4, 14. N. collect. *nishkenunk*, 'small rain', Deut. 32, 2. Cf. *sokanon*, it rains.

[Chip. *niskádad*, the weather is very bad, Bar. 532. Del. *niskelaan*, foul, rainy weather, Zeisb.]

nishketeau, v. caus. inan. obj. he makes (it) unclean, defiles (it); pl. *-eauog*, Jude 8.

nishketeauunát, v. act. to defile, to make unclean: *nishketeauog*, they defile (it),

nishketeauunát—continued.

Jude 8; *ahque nishkhikook*, do not defile yourselves, Lev. 18, 24; *yeush un-nishkukqumash*, these things defile (him), Mark 7, 15.

[Del. *niskiton*, he dirties, bewrays (it), Zeisb. Gr. 160.]

nishnoh, each one, every one (an.), Lev. 11, 15; Is. 6, 2; (inan.) Ps. 119, 101.

***nishquékinneat**, to rage, C. 206; *nun-nishquet*, I rage, *ibid.* 205. Cf. *nashquttin*, a tempest.

***nishquēwam**: *nen nunnishquēwam*, I chide or scold; *nishquemittinneat*, to be chid, C. 185. See *auskomuwaü*.

nishwe, **nish**, num. three, El. Gr. 14; Ex. 21, 11; *nishweu*, 1 Cor. 13, 13; pl. an. *nishuog*; inan. *nishwinash*, *shwinash*, 1 Chr. 21, 10. More exactly *nish*, three; *nishwe*, adj. (inan.) the third, Rev. 6, 5; 2 K. 19, 29; (an.) Dan. 5, 7; Rev. 4, 7; and adv. thirdly, 2 Cor. 12, 28; *nashwe kodtumaw*, the third year, Deut. 26, 11; *nishuru*, "adv. of order", thirdly, El. Gr. 21; suppos. (an.) *nashwit*, when he is third, he who is third, Rev. 16, 4, = *nashwat*, Rev. 14, 9, = *nasheuwat*, Matt. 22, 26; *nishwudt nompe*, three times, at the third time, Ex. 23, 14, 17; Ezek. 21, 14. Cf. *nashaue*, between.

nisoške, adv. all the while, so long as, = *ne sohke*, 1 Sam. 25, 7; *nisoške pomantog*, 'all the days of his life' (so long as he may live), 2 K. 25, 30; *tohsahke ohkeok*, 'while the world standeth', 1 Cor. 8, 13.

[Cree *sóke*, extremely, very greatly; *móosúk*, always, Howse.]

nissim, I say. See *ussinát*.

n naj, let it be so. See *nan*.

nnih, v. i. it is so, it is like or the same as (with an. subj. *neanussu*, q. v.): *neanussit wosketomp*, *nnih um-menukesu-onk*, as is a man so is his strength, Judg. 8, 21; *mónkó nnih*, it was so, Gen. 1, 7; *nnih*, 'it came to pass', Gen. 6, 1; 38, 1; Matt. 7, 28; *ne yeuyu nnih*, that now is (so), Eccl. 3, 15; *utloh woh yeush en nnih*, how can these things be (so)? John 3, 9; suppos. *nnag: nnih mahche yeu nnag*, 'it came to pass after this', i. e. it was so after this was so, 2 Sam. 13, 1; pret. *nniyeup*, it was so, Eccl. 3, 15; pl. *yeush nniyeupash*, these things

nnih—continued.

were so, Is. 66, 2; *ne mos nnih*, it must needs be so, Mark 13, 7. See *neane*, *unne*.

[Del. *leu*, 'true', Zeisb. Gr. 173; 'it is so', Zeisb. Voc. 9.]

[NOTE.—"nnih not separable from unni."]

nnih, (it) 'was so', Gen. 1, 7; 'it came to pass', Gen. 6, 1; 38, 1; Matt. 7, 28; 'is', Eccl. 3, 15; = *unne*, q. v. Apparently a verb substantive from *nan* or *neane*, literally 'it (was) so', or 'it (is) so': *nawáog neunih*, they said these things were so, Acts 24, 9; *utloh woh yeush en nnih*, how can these things be (so)? John 3, 9; *nnih mahche yeu nnag*, 'it came to pass after this' (it was so after this was so), 2 Sam. 13, 1; *ne mahche ánagkup*, *ne yeuyu nnih*, that which hath been is now, Eccl. 3, 15; *ne pish ának mahche nniyeup*, that which is to be hath already been, *ibid.*; *yeush nniyeupash*, these things have been, Is. 66, 2; *nniyeup*, 'it came to pass' (was so), Neh. 4, 12; *ne mos nnih*, it must needs be so, Mark 13, 7; *woh nniyeuash*, (all things) 'are possible' (may be so), Mark 10, 27 (*nenih*, that is, C. 181; *ne ennih* or *nemelkuh ne* (conj.) so that, C. 234). See *áunag*.

[Narr. *élu* or *nníu*, is it so? R. W. 29; *nni*, *élu*, it is true, *ibid.* 63.]

[This second definition of *nnih* appears in the unrevised portion of the manuscript between the term *nishk* and *P*, and, although it repeats to some extent the references contained in the first (revised) definition, it is here inserted in full. The first definition of *nnih* occurs in the revised manuscript, where it follows the term **nickómno*.]

***nnin** (Narr.), man; pl. *nnínnuog*, R. W., who also writes *enín*, man, and pl. *nínnuock*, a "general name belonging to all natives". Related to *ne*, *neen* (I), *nanwe*, and *unne* (of the kind or species), the radical meaning of *nnin* or *nnínnu* is, 'he is like myself', or 'of the same kind'. This word could properly have no place in Eliot's translation. It is, however, once or twice introduced, as in Mark 10, 6: *ninnuoh* (accusat.) *kah squa*, 'male and female', i. e. man and woman. The Indians restricted its application to men of their own race or like themselves. (See *nanwe*.)

***nnin**—continued.

[Quir. ren, pl. *rēnawawk*. Abn. *aren-añbé*, homme; *ned-aren-añdžē*, je parle Abnaqui. Chip. *inini*, Bar.; *eninne*, J. Cree *ethinu*, homo, an Indian. Shawn. *ēe len eē*, man; *len ah wai*, an Indian. Micm. *lnši*, homo. Del. *lenno*, man; *lendpé* [= Abn. *arenañbé*], a Delaware, vir; *lenni*, a man, Zeish. (see *nanwe*); *lin ni le na pe*, 'Indians of the same nation', Zeish. S. B. 70.]

nó (?), adv. and demonstr. pron. (?) at that (place), that; *yeu uhquáeu*, . . . *nó uhquáeu*, on the end on this side, . . . on the end on that side, Ex. 37, 8; *nó pajeh*, until (that), Matt. 11, 13; 18, 22; = *noh pajeh*, Is. 5, 8 (*nó pajeh*, until, C. 234). See *nóasukomunneat*, *nóhqueu*.

***nó**, adv. far off. (The idea of motion is associated, going far off or to a distance; *nóadt*, at afar off, at a distance, is used when distance in time or place is expressed absolutely.)

***nó**, for *noh*, *nahoh*, or *nahoh* (?), Luke 23, 28; *nó aush*, go (to him), Matt. 18, 15. **nóadt**, **noádtit**, **noádt**, adv. afar off, Ex. 2, 4; 24, 1; in old time, Josh. 24, 2; Neh. 12, 46; Ezra 4, 15; Mic. 7, 14: *nóatahtah*, remove it far from me, Prov. 30, 8 (*nauwut*, *noadt*, far, C.; *noadtit*, a great way off, *ibid.*). See *nóhqueu*.

[Narr. *naáwot*, a great way; *náuwatick*, far off at sea, R. W. 76. Del. *lawat*, long ago; Zeishb.]

nóadtuck, adv. a long time (El. Gr. 21).

nóáhtuk, **nóóhtuk** [*nóeu-tuk*], the middle of the river, Josh. 12, 2; 13, 9, 16.

nóáppit, **nóáhpit**, the Highest, the Most High, Ps. 18, 13; 46, 4; (he who is) afar off, Prov. 27, 10; suppos. vocat. pl. *nóáppéogish*, ye that are [dwell] afar off, Is. 33, 13.

nóe. See *nóeu*.

nóetipukok, **nouttipukok**, n. midnight, 1 K. 3, 20; Ex. 11, 4; *pajeh nóetipukkok*, till midnight, Judg. 16, 3; *nóetipukodaeu*, at midnight, Judg. 16, 3 [*nóeu-poh-kenae-kod*, the middle of the dark hours or time].

[Narr. *nanashoualtppocat*, R. W. 67. Del. *la wit pi kat*, Zeishb. Voc. 44. Abn. *nañwitebkat*, Rasles.]

nóeu, **nóe**, adj. in the middle, the midst, Ex. 15, 8; Judg. 16, 29: *en nóeu*, in the

nóeu, **nóe**—continued.

midst, Prov. 23, 34; Matt. 10, 16, = *ut nóeu*, Ps. 78, 28; *nóeukommuk*, 'in the midst of the hall' (i. e. inclosed place), Luke 22, 55; *wushou nóeu Samaria kah Galile*, went through the midst of Samaria and Galilee, Luke 17, 11; *wutch nóeu asinnekoússhtu*, from the midst of the bush, Ex. 3, 2; *ut nóeu adtanohke-teamuk*, in the midst of the garden, Gen. 2, 9. See *nashauē*.

[Abn. *nañšiši*, le milieu, au milieu. Del. *lelawi*, half way (?), Zeishb. Gr. 176; the middle, half, Zeishb. Voc. 20. Chip. *návagam*, 'in the middle of a lake, bay, of a river, etc.'; *nawaii*, center, in the center, middle, in the middle; *nawaiivan*, it is the middle, the center; *nawakwa*, 'in the midst of a forest'; *nawakwe* (from *naokwe*), 'it is mid-day or noon'; *nawabik*, 'in the midst of an object of metal'; *naw*, *náwa*, *náwi*, "in composition, signifies in the middle, in the midst of", Bar.]

nogkishkauónat. See *nogkushkauónat*.

[**nogkohkáihihuunát**, v. t. to lend:] *namohkaeihhuunat pish kenogkoh kouweh*, thou shalt lend to, Deut. 15, 6 (-*ogguhkoue*, Deut. 28, 12); *noh nogoh-kouheoncheh*, that which is lent to, 1 Sam. 2, 20. Vbl. n. *nogohkoónit*, -*kouhuadt* (after *noh*), he who lends, a lender, Is. 24, 2; Prov. 22, 7. See *namohkaeihheáü*.

[**nogkohkouunát**, v. t. to borrow:] *nogohkou*, he borroweth, Ps. 37, 21; *matta pish kenogkohkóah*, thou shalt not borrow, Deut. 15, 6; *nogkohkauunah*, it was borrowed, 2 K. 6, 5; *nogkohkouaen-in*, a borrower, Is. 24, 2, = *nogkuhkauaen-in*, Prov. 22, 7. See *namohkaü*.

nogkus. See *menógkus*, the belly.

nogkushkauónat, **nogkusk-**, **nogkishk-**, v. t. an. to meet (anyone), Jer. 51, 31; Matt. 25, 1; *kenogskunkgunat*, to meet thee, 2 K. 5, 26; *wunnogskauónat*, to meet him, 2 K. 5, 21; 2 Sam. 19, 24; *wunnogskauoh*, he met him, 1 K. 18, 7 (*wunne nogkishkóadtruonk*, 'well met' (as a salutation), C. 225).

[Narr. *nokuskáuatees*, meet (thou) him; *nockuskauatítea*, let us meet; *neenmeshnóckuskaw*, I did meet. "They are joyful in meeting of any in travel,

nogkushkauónat, etc.—continued.

and will strike fire either with stones or sticks, to take tobacco, and discourse a little together."—R. W. 75. Cree *núgge-skouáyoó*, he meets him. Chip. *náhgeshkoodáhdeuvug*, they meet one another, Howse 85.]

nogque, (prep.) toward, Cant. 7, 4; *yeu nogque*, hither, 2 K. 2, 8 (see *yóái*); *en nogque*, toward (the east, Zech. 14, 4). From *nauonát*, to see (?): *nók*, behold ye; *muskesuk nogqueon*, 'when the eye saw me', Job 29, 11; — *neh noggut*, the eye which saw him, 20, 9; *noh nóg-queh*, who seeth me [whom I am in the presence of], Gen. 16, 13; — *nóg-quean*, when he seeth thee, Ex. 4, 14; — *nogqueon*, when it sees me, Job 29, 11; *howan kenogkumun*, who seeth us, Is. 29, 15; *matta kenógkoun*, he sees us not, Ezek. 8, 12 (— *wunnaumoun*, 9, 9); *matta nogkō*, it does not behold him, Job 20, 9. Hence, "to the sight of." It can hardly be the contracted form of *ne ogquē*. See *ne nogque*; *nuh-quatinat*.

[Del. *loquel*, see thou; pl. *loqueek*, see ye, Zeisb. Gr. 174.]

nogquenumunat, v. t. to yield or deliver up (inan. obj.): *ahque nogquenu-mōk*, do not ye yield up (inan. obj.), Rom. 6, 13.

nogqueon, v. t. an.: *nogquegk*, yield yourselves up (to him); Rom. 6, 13.

***nogquissinneat**, v. i. to appear, C. 180: *nunnogquis*, I appear; + *sūmun*, we appear, *ibid.*; *ne ogguhse nogquok*, which appeareth for a little time, James 4, 14. See *anogkenat*; *anóhque*; *ánuk-quok*.

nogqússuonk, n. appearance or looks, C. 180; *woskeche nogqússuonk*, a pretence, *ibid.*

[Cree *nók-ooou*, he is visible; *nók-wun*, it is visible, Howse 114.]

noh, nagum, pers. pron. 3d sing. he, she, him, her (El. Gr. 7); *noh* is also, and perhaps in strictness always, a demonstrative pronoun: this (man), he who (El. Gr. 7). See **nahog*. In Luke 3, 23–38, it is used for the Greek *ροῦ* (with *vioῦ* understood), 'the son of'; *nen nnoh* (*nen ne-noh* or *nan-noh*), I am he (that or the same he), Is. 41, 4; *ut noh*, in him,

noh, nagum—continued.

C. 178; *nashpe nágum*, with him; *ut nágum*, to him, *ibid.* 178, 231.

***nohhamúmunát**, v. t. to sail to (to go by water?) = *nohhamunát*: *en nohhamun*, to sail to, Acts 20, 16; *nuttinhamumun*, -*homumun*, we sailed to, Acts 27, 4, 7; *nahhamvog*, they sailed to, Acts 13, 4; *kod nuhhug*, he was about to sail to, Acts 20, 3; *mánunnohhomog*, when we sailed slowly.

[Del. *nahimen*, to go down the water (river, creek); *nahihilleen*, to sail down the water; *nallahhemen*, to sail up (the water, river), Zeisb. Gr. 242.]

nohkog [= *nukonáe*], by night, in the night, Job 5, 14: *ne nohkog*, in that night, Dan. 5, 30. See *nóetipukok*; *nuk-konáeu*; *nukon*.

nohkonónat. See *nōkonónat*.

nohkóu, n. the right hand (the *kóunuk*, that which carries (?); from *kenumununát*). See *wuttinnohkóu*; allied to *menuh-keu*, strong.

nohnogkiáe meenan, a stammering tongue, Is. 32, 4; *nahnagkiáe*, stammering(ly), Is. 33, 19. See *mēnan*.

nohnompit, adv. oftentimes, Job. 33, 29. From *nompe*.

nohnushagk, farewell.

[NOTE.—Definition not completed.]

nohshamwehteunk (suppos.), when it is 'compacted' (united firmly?), Eph. 4, 16.

***nohtimwinneat**, to sob or sigh: *nunnoh-tumup*, I sob or sigh, C. 209. See *neú-antam*.

nohtinatú. See *nahtinai*.

nóhtoē, skilful, skilled, 2 Chr. 2, 7; *neh-tóē*, v. 8; *nóhtoē*, *núhtoē*, v. 7; *nehtuhto* (?) v. 14; *nunn-*, skilfully, 1 K. 5, 6.

nohtomp, in comp. words, one who leads or directs: *nohtompeantog* (q. v.), one who leads in prayer, a minister; *nohtompuhpequodt* (q. v.), one who leads in music, a chief musician.

***nohtompeantog**, n. ministers, C. 213; but sing. a minister, Rawson, Nash. Men., title-page; 'a bishop', 1 Tim. 3, 2.

nohtompuhpequodt, n. a chief musician, a player on instruments of music (title to Ps. 75 and 77); pl. *nohtompuhpequodcheg*, Ps. 87, 7, = *nohtóepequasheg*, Gen. 4, 21.

nohtónukqus, n. a brother (?): *nunnohtonugqus*, my brother, Gen. 20, 13; *wunnohtónugqusoh*, her brother, Gen. 24, 53, 55; *noh wunnohtónukqusoh* (constr.), whose brother, Acts 11, 2; *nohtónukqus*, my brother, v. 21; *kenohtónukqus*, thy brother, v. 23. [Employed only by females or to express the relation of a brother to a sister. See *weetuksquoh*. In the translation of John's gospel printed with the Massachusetts Psalter (1709), *wetaktu* is substituted for *wunnohtónukqusoh* of Eliot.] Cf. *weemat*; *wecetomp*.

nohtonumunát, v. t. to handle(?), to carry in the hand(?), to use habitually, to be skilled in the use of: *nehtónumwog togkodlegash*, they handle swords, Ezek. 38, 4; *noh nohtonuk*, sickle, he who handleth the sickle, Jer. 50, 16; *neg nohtonukeg*, they who handle (shield, spear, etc.), 1 Chr. 12, 8; 2 Chr. 25, 5. See *nóhtoe*.

nompaas, adj. male, Num. 3, 15; 5, 3; 31, 17; Matt. 19, 4; pl. *nompaésog*, Ex. 13, 15; *nomposhim*, a male animal, Deut. 7, 14; pl. *-wussog*, Ex. 13, 12.

[Narr. *enewáshim*, R. W. 96.]

nompakou, **nump-**, n. a jewel, a precious thing, Prov. 11, 22; Ezek. 16, 12; a 'treasure', Matt. 13, 44; pl. + *unash*, Prov. 10, 2; Gen. 24, 53.

nompataunat, v. t. to put in the place of, to substitute (one thing for another), 1 Sam. 21, 6.

nompe, adv. again, Gen. 26, 18; instead of, Gen. 4, 25; Judg. 15, 2; Num. 8, 16 (= *wutch nompe*, v. 18); repeatedly, expressing with a numeral the number of repetitions or 'times': *nishwudt nompe*, 'three times' (to the third time), Num. 22, 28, 32; *nesausuk tahshít nompe*, seven times, Lev. 8, 11; 14, 7; *mæchekut nompe*, oftentimes, Luke 8, 29; freq. *nonompu*, *nohnompit* (q. v.); *noh nompeyít ne teag*, 'he who repeateth a matter', Prov. 17, 9; *sun nen nunnompin God*, 'Am I in God's stead?' Gen. 30, 2. See *nampowham*.

[Del. *lappi*, again, Zeisb. Gr. 171; 'once more', *ibid.* 175. Abn. *nañbi*, réciproquement.]

nompennumunát, v. t. to restore, to render back: *nompennush*, restore thou (it), Judg. 11, 13.

nompoſeu, **nompoſe**, adv. early in the morning, Neh. 4, 21; Hos. 13, 3; Prov. 27, 14; Ps. 127, 2; early on the morrow, Ex. 32, 6.

nomposhim, adj. male, Deut. 15, 19; pl. *-wog*, Gen. 32, 14: *pish nompaiyeuow kah squaiyeuow*, 'they shall be male and female', Gen. 6, 19. Cf. **nnin*; *squáshim*.

[Cree *nápáyoo*, man, vir; *nápáywoo*, he is (a) man, Howse 17 (rather, he is male).]

nompuhkeik, adv. on the morrow, 1 K. 3, 21; Esth. 2, 14; = *na nompuk*, Acts 10, 9; = *na nómpunk*, Acts 20, 15.

nomshó +, v. i. to drift, or be driven before the wind(?): *nomshóg*, they 'were driven', Acts 27, 17; *nunnomshómun*, 'we let her drive', v. 15. [From *nohham*, he sails, with *sh'* of violent motion.]

nomunkquág, **nomungquag**, n. a heap, Gen. 31, 46, 51, 52; Ruth. 3, 7; *nunwonkquáú*, Deut. 13, 16; Josh. 7, 26; *nunmunkquáe*, heaped, Cant. 7, 2; *nanomwonkquaeu nano nunkquash*, 'heaps upon heaps', Judg. 15, 16. From *numwáe*, full of. See *numwonkquataunát*.

nomwauſseonk: *usseup onomwauſseonk Jehovah*, 'he executed the justice of the Lord', Deut. 33, 22.

nonche: *noh nonche pabuhtanumadt*, 'thou art come to trust' (condit.), Ruth 2, 12; *nonche wunassomeég*, 'if ye be come to betray me', 1 Chr. 12, 17. See **nont*.

nonkane. See *nunkane*.

nonompu, adj. instead of, Is. 55, 13.

***nonsiyeu**, all alone, C. 232. See *nussu*.

***nont**, used by Cotton sometimes for the verb to be, often, apparently, as an expletive (see *nont* below): *nen nont*, I be; *ken nont*, thou art; *nohne*, he is; *nenih*, that is, C. 181; *kenauun yeu*, we are; *kenauna*, ye are; *ndg na*, they are, *ibid.*; *nagum nont*, he was; *nenauun nee*, we were; *kenau ne*, ye were; *ndg ne*, they were, *ibid.*; *napeh nont ne ünnoog*, O that we were (such), *ibid.*; *nont kuppeyómp*, thou didst come, p. 185; *nont wame nunnuppámun*, we must all die, p. 188; *nont noowontep*, I did dig, *ibid.*; *mukkitchogquáissog nont puhpiog*, boys will play, p. 204; *nont paswee nuppoan*, thou must shortly die, p. 237; *nont woh sampowau*, he must confess (his

***nont**—continued.

sins), p. 252; *newag kimont kussampoo-antamunonate*, 'we must therefore acknowledge', C. Math. Notit. Ind. 55; so, in title to Ind. Laws, *nish nashpe nananuacheeg kusnunt sasamatahamwog*, 'by which the magistrates are to [i. e. must] punish', etc.; *nont woh sampawau*, he must confess, C. 252.

nont, only: *webe nont God*, (who can . . .) but God only? Mark 2, 7; *pasuk nont God*, 'there is but one God', Ind. Primer, 19, 31; *pish nagum nont kawansum*, him only shalt thou serve, Matt. 4, 10.

[Narr. *paúsuck naúnt manit*, there is only one God, R. W. 114.]

nontaus-hettit. See **atáuntowash; wut-tóntaunmat*, to climb.

nontsipamóhettit [= *nonche-sippam* +]. See *missippano*.

***nontweantamúnat**, to wish: *nunnont-vedántam*, I wish, C. 216. See *kodtantam*, he desires.

***noóhkeyeúe**, adv. softly, C. 230.

***noohkie**. See *nahki*.

nóóhteauunát, v. i. to be far off; inan. subj. *nóóhteau*, it is far from us, Is. 59, 11.

nóóhtuk. See *nóahtuk*.

***noonapúock** [= *nəonappuog*] (Narr.), 'they have not room one by another', R. W. 65.

***noónatch** (Narr.), a deer: "*noónatch*, or *attuck nlyu*, I hunt venison", R. W. 143; *noughitch*, *nōgh-ich*, deer, Stiles (Peq.); [a doe with a fawn(?), "when it gives suck."] See *ahtuk*.

***nóosuppaúog** (Narr.), beavers, R. W. See *tummítuk*. Cf. **áúsup*, raccoon.

nóosukomunneat, *nāw-*, *naus-*, v. i. to be at a distance, to be far from, Lam. 3, 17: *kenawukom*, thou art far from (it), Is. 54, 14; *matta kenóosukamaw*, thou art not far from (it), Mark 12, 34; *naosukongueog*, (it) is far from us, Is. 59, 9; *nóosukonggush*, be it far from thee, Matt. 16, 2; *nóosukók*, 'get ye far from (him)', Ezek. 11, 15; *ayeu-onk wussaume naosukoman* (and *naosukonguean*), 'if the place be too far from thee', Deut. 12, 21; 14, 24. See *nahqueu* (*anúckquaque*, R. W.).

nóosukomunneat, etc.—continued.

[Del. *na schachki*, adv. (?) so far, Zeisb. Gr. 174.]

nópadtinayeu(?), adv. southwestward, Acts 27, 12 [*tannushin en nópadtinayeu* and *wutcheksuan*, "it lieth to the southwest and northwest", A. V.; "looking northeast and southwest", Rev. Ver.; ("looking down the southwest and down the northwestward", Greek); "toward the southwest and by west and northwest and by west", L. Tomson, 1596.]; *nopatunniew*, eastward (or northeastward) (?), Mar. Vin. Rec. 1685. [Narr. *nopdtin*, the east wind, R. W. 83.]

nosweetaúnat, *nəswet-*, *nosweht-*, v. adj. an. to serve, Deut. 10, 12; to obey, Prov. 30, 17; 2 Cor. 10, 5; *noswehtamunát*, with inan. obj. to obey the words of, commands of, etc., 1 Sam. 8, 19; *noswetaunabat*, to serve them, Deut. 4, 19; *noswehtash*, obey thou, Gen. 27, 8; *noswētah nen*, yield yourself to me, C. 216; *noswetamak*, obey ye, Deut. 13, 4; *noswehtök*, obey ye (them, an.), Eph. 6, 1; *noswetamúnate*, to obey; *ken noswētah*, obey thou me; *noswehtaw manit*, obey God, C. 202.

noswehtamóonk, *noswetaməonk*, n. obedience, 1 Sam. 15, 22; *mat noswehtamóonk*, disobedience, 2 Cor. 10, 6 (*noswetaməonk*, C. 202).

noswehtauúnat. See *nosweetaúnat*.

***nottomag**, mink. See Judd's Hadley, 355. Cf. Del. *gunnamockk*, Zeisb. (= *quinnámaug*), otter (see his *nkeke*).

nouttipukok. See *nóetipukok*.

***nowwēta** (Narr.), no matter, R. W. 54.

nəadt. See *nóadt*.

nəoche, for *na wəch*, adv. thenceforth, therefrom, from that time. Often used interchangeably with *kəche*, *kutche*; but while both are inceptives, *nəoche* seems to appropriately mark the time and *kutche* the occasion of beginning of action, as *wutche* does the cause of action. [NOTE.—On further examination I do not find this distinction well founded. See *wəch*.] *yeu kesukok nəoche kummishsesh*, 'this day will I begin to magnify thee', Josh. 3, 7; *nəoche wekítteau*, he began to build; *neg nagig nəoche wuttantohkonóuh*, they

nōche—continued.

began to mock him, Luke 14, 30, 29; *yeu nōche ussenabūt*, this they began to do. [*matta nōche peyoh*, 'I am not come', Matt. 9, 13; *nōchi Jehorah*, 'I am the Lord's' (i. e. I proceed from the Lord), Is. 44, 5, in which places *nōche* is perhaps used for *nen wōch*.] See *tahnōche*, causelessly, 'in vain', and *kutche*.

{Del. *nutschi*, at the beginning, Zeisb. Gr. 177.]

***nōchum**, I blame; from *wutchumonate*, to blame, C. 182.

nōchumwesuonk, n. tenderness, weakness, Deut. 28, 56.

nōchumwetancōwaonk, **nōchumwehtahwhuttuonk**, n. a wound; pl. *-ongash*, Prov. 26, 22; 27, 6.

nōchumwi, adj. weak (El. Gr. 13), Num. 13, 19; primarily, weak, because in its beginning (from *nōche*): *nōchumwe wunnepog*, — *moskehtue*, the tender herb, Deut. 32, 2; Job 28, 27; pl. *nōchumwiyeuash*; an. *nōchumvesu*, (he is) weak (El. Gr. 13), tender, Gen. 33, 13; 1 Chr. 22, 5; *nōh nōchumvesit*, he that is tender, Deut. 28, 54, 56; he that is lame, Prov. 26, 7; pl. Matt. 11, 5 (*nōchtmwē*, maimed, C. 172; *nōchūmwi*, tender, *ibid.* 175; *nōchimwē*, weak, *ibid.* 176).

[**nōdsquaónat**, v. act. an. to seduce, to commit fornication with:] *nōdsquaónont*, 'seducing', Ex. 22, 16. See *nannōdsquaū*.

***nōhchumwesūš**, adv. weakly, C. 230.

nōhki, **nōkiyeue**, adj. soft, Prov. 25, 15; Job 41, 3; pl. inan. *nōkkiyeuash*, Ps. 55, 21; an. *nōhkēsu*, tender (soft, as a young animal), Gen. 18, 7 (*nōhkešakānash*, soft wool, C. 175; *nōhkie monag*, limber cloth, *ibid.* 172).

nōhkik [that which is softened or made soft]: "*Nōcake*, as they call it, which is nothing but Indian corn parched in the hot ashes; the ashes being sifted from it, it is afterwards beat to powder."—Wood. It is used by Eliot for 'meal' (1 Chr. 12, 40), 'flour' (Lev. 2, 4, 5, 7; 24, 5), and 'ground corn' (2 Sam. 17, 19). *nōkhikanehteush*,

nōhkik—continued.

'grind thou meal', Is. 47, 2.] See *nanahkineg*; *nunnōhkinuum*.

[MARGINAL NOTE.—"From a word which means 'to sift', sifted. Cf. sieve. From *nōkcu*?"]

[Narr. "*nōkehick*, parched meal, . . . which they eat with a little water, hot or cold", R. W. 33; *pishquēhick*, unparched meal, p. 36. Del. *lo-cat*, flour, meal, Zeisb. Voc. 9 (cf. *lo ka hel la*, to let it drop, p. 44).]

nōhqueu, **nōhque** [*nó uhquēu*. See *nó*; *nōsukomunneat*]: *unnōhqueu*, so far as, at such a distance, Acts, 28, 15; *na nōhque*, so far distant, Ps. 103, 12; *wussaume nōhik*, if it be too far distant, 'if the way be too long for thee', Deut. 14, 24 (*uttōh unnuhkūhquat*, how far? C. 228). Cf. *anōhque*; *nūhquainat*; *wehque*.

[Narr. *tou nūckquaque*, how far? R. W. 72 (how much, 137); *tou anūckquaque*, how big?; *yō anūckquaque*, so far, *ibid.*]

nōkeontamunat, v. t. to descend to or upon: *nōkeontam*, (he) came down (upon the mount), Ex. 19, 20; *wunnōkeontamun*, he descended on (it), Ex. 19, 18; *nōkontauōg*, they descended (upon it, i. e. a ladder), Gen. 28, 12.

nōkinat, v. i. to descend, to go down: *nōkeu*, he descended, Ex. 34, 5; (from heaven) Matt. 28, 2; she went down, Gen. 24, 16; *nōkōp*, he descended (pret.), Eph. 4, 9; *nōnōkeog*, they shall descend, John 1, 51; *nōch nōkem kešuk-quit*, 'I came down from heaven', John 6, 38; *nōh nōkit*, he who descends, or descended, Ps. 133, 3; Eph. 4, 10; *nōkēmo*, *-mō*, (pass.) it was let down, Acts 10, 11; 11, 5; Rev. 21, 10; *nōkūch*, let him descend or come down, Mark 15, 32; *nōkinuk wunnutcheğash*, when he let down his hands, Ex. 17, 11. From *nōkinum*.

[Del. *nahik*, *nahiwi*, down, below; (whence) *nahoochwen*, to go down or below, Zeisb. Gr. 180.]

nōkinumunát, v. t. to pull down, Jer. 18, 7; to lower (inan. obj.) with the hand, to pull down; *nōkinun*, she let it down, Gen. 24, 18; *pish nōkinumwog*, they shall take (it) down, Num. 4, 5; *nōkinnumōk*, 'raze it', Ps. 137, 7.

nokohteauunát, to soften or make soft: *nakohteau*, he softens (it), Job 23, 16. See *nohki*.

nokompanónat, v. t. an. to let or lower (one) down, as by a cord, etc.: *wun-nokompanuh*, she let them down (by a cord), Josh. 2, 15; [*nun*] *nokompanit*, I was let down (from the wall), 2 Cor. 11, 33.

nokonónat, **nohk-**, v. t. an. to cast down, to throw down (an. obj.): *wuttinnohkonuh ohkeit*, he cast him down to the ground, Dan. 8, 7; *wunnokuhkonuh*, he cast them down (from the rock), 2 Chr. 25, 12. Cf. *penohkónau*. See *unnóhteamunát*.

nokshinát, v. i. to cast one's self down: *nokshau*, she fell down, John 11, 32.

nokuhkonauónat, v. t. an. to cast or throw down from a high place: *wun-nokuhkonáuh*, they threw her down, 2 K. 9, 33; *wuttinuhkonáuh*, they cast him (into the sea), Jonah 1, 15; *wun-nokuhkonuh*, he cast them down, 2 Chr. 25, 12. Cf. *penohkónau*.

nōnamontukquohwhónat, v. t. an. to owe to, to be indebted to: *pasuk nō-namontukquohwhau*, one owed (him so much), Luke 7, 41. See *unnontukquohwhónat*.

nōnau, **nōnō**, cheek. See *manānau*, (*m' nōnau*).

nōne: *nōne quthumōnōk*, scant measure, Mic. 6, 10.

nōnónat, v. act. an. to give suck, to suckle, 1 K. 3, 21: *wunōnuh*, she gave him suck, 1 Sam. 1, 23; *nōnōg*, they give suck, Lam. 4, 3.

[Cree *nōnu*, he sucks, Howse 81.]

nōnontamunát, v. t. to suck, to obtain by sucking, to imbibe (*nōninneat*, C. 211): *pish kenōnontan wohpanagunō*, thou shalt suck the breasts, Is. 66, 16 (in this place Eliot has given to this verb the meaning elsewhere appropriated to *nōnunát*, and vice versa; see example under *nōnunát*); *nōnantam*, he shall suck up, Job 20, 16; *nōnontam-woh*, they shall suck up, Job 39, 30 (*mukkoies nōnōntam*, a child sucks, C. 211). Cf. *munnontam*, he smells. See *nōnunát*, and **meninnunk*, milk.

nōnō. See *nōnau*.

nōnōné, **nōnōuné**, adj. flaming, Is. 29, 6; Ezek. 20, 47; Nah. 2, 3: *nō-nōné nōtau*, flaming fire, 'fiery flame', Dan. 7, 9.

nōnōuneau, n. flame, Judg. 13, 20; Job 15, 30; *nōnōndut*, in the flame, Judg. 13, 20.

nōnuk, n. a suckling, one who sucks or is suckled, Deut. 32, 25; Jer. 44, 7; Lam. 4, 4. See *nōnontamunát*; *nōnunát*.

nōnukáe, adj. sucking: *nōnukáe muk-kies*, a sucking child, Num. 11, 12. See *nōnunát*.

[Narr. *nunnese*, a baby, Stiles; *nōnūn nománis*, a sucking child; *munnūnmug*, milk; *wunnūnmōgan-ash*, breasts, R. W. 126. Peq. *nūzau*, 'sucklings of men and beast', Stiles. Del. *no ne tachik* (pl.), suckling babes, Zeisb. Voc. 25.]

nōnumunát, v. i. to be unable: *nōnum*, I can not, Luke 11, 7; 16, 3; *nōnum*, he was not able, he could not, Num. 14, 16, = *nōnunum*, Deut. 9, 28; *nōnanumumun*, we are not able, Ezra 10, 13; *wunnōnuh*, they (inan.) could not, Ezek. 31, 8; *ánheau ámaōhkaubónat*, he could not drive (them) out, Judg. 1, 19 (*nōnat*, 'to be wanting, or defective', C. 214).

[Narr. *nōndnum*, *nōnshem*, I can not, R. W. 30. Del. *nol hand*, lazy, Zeisb.]

nōnunát, v. t. to suck: (*nunnōnunát*, I to suck, Job 3, 12, with prefix of 1st pers.); *nunnōn*, I suck, C. 211; *pish kenōn*, thou shalt suck (the milk), Is. 60, 16; *pish nōnwog*, they shall suck, Deut. 33, 19; *neg nōnontogig*, they who suck (the breasts), Joel 2, 16 (*nōnunutche*, a sucking child, Is. 49, 15, = *nōndnese*, R. W. 45). See *nōnontamunát*.

nōónat, **nōwonat**, v. i. to say (with reference to the thing said), Luke 14, 7. It is used by Eliot as synonymous with the irregular verb *ussinát*, to say, but the latter appears to have been used when attention was to be called to the speaker or the person spoken to. Cf. *annō*, he says to; *kenōnāū*, he speaks with authority; *kuttō*, he speaks, utters speech; *ketōkau*, he goes on speaking; *kehketōkau*, he goes on talking; *uttinónat*, to say to; *nōwau* . . . *Jehovah toh*

nōónat, nōwonat—continued.

ánukue, ne nussin, he said . . . 'What the Lord saith [may say] to me, that will I speak', 1 K. 22, 14 (cf. Num. 24, 13); *nōwau*, he said, Gen. 27, 35; 1 K. 8, 15; *nōwop*, he said, 1 K. 8, 12; 2 Sam. 13, 28 (*anōwop*, he said to, 2 Sam. 13, 35; *unnau*, he said to, or saith to, *ibid.*); *nōwaog*, they say or said, Is. 41, 7; *nōwash*, say thou, Prov. 20, 22; Luke 7, 7; *nōwagk*, say ye, Lev. 11, 2 (*unnók*, speak ye to, *ibid.*); *ahque kutche nōwagk*, do not begin to say, Luke 3, 8; *nōadt*, if he say, Gen. 24, 14; *nōwaan*, if thou sayest, Prov. 24, 12 (*unnawónat*, to say, C. 207).

[Quir. *ruuxm*, to speak, Pier. 52. Del. *lu-e-u*, he says, Zeisb. Voc. 9, 20; *lu-eep*, he said (pret.); *lu-e*, say on, tell.]

nōsh, my father. See *ashe*.

nōsquodtamunát, nōsquát, v. t. to lick: *pish nōsquottamvog*, they shall lick (thy blood), 1 K. 21, 19; *nōsquodtog*, when he licks (grass), Num. 22, 4; *nōdsquamóg wame*, they lick up all, Num. 22, 4; freq. *nōnōsquodtamunát, -quatamunát*, to lick often or habitually; *pish nōnōsquadtamvog (-squadtamvog) puppissai*, they shall lick the dust, Mic. 7, 17; Ps. 72, 9; Is. 49, 23; (*nōtau*) *nōnōsquodtam nippe*, the fire licked up the water, 1 K. 18, 38. See *mosq*.

nōsukauónat [= *asukauónat* (?); cf. *asuhkaüü*], v. t. an. to follow, to pursue: *wunnōsukaoh*, he followed them, Luke 22, 54; *nōsukaont*, pursuing, Judg. 4, 22; *sun woh nunnōsukáu*, shall I pursue (them)? 1 Sam. 30, 8; *nōsukau*, pursue thou (them), *ibid.*

nōsuttahhōwaónat. See *nōswuttahwhauónat*.

nōsuttahwhauónat. See *nōswuttahwhauónat*.

***nōswēnat**, v. i. to yield; *nunnōsweem*, I yield, C. 216.

nōsweonk, n. yielding, submission, Eccl. 10, 4.

***nōswetamoonk**. See *nōswehtamónk*, obedience.

nōswetauónat, v. t. an. to yield to, to serve. See *nōsweetauónat*.

nōswuttahhouwaen-in, n. a pursuer, Lam. 1, 6.

nōswuttahwhauónat, nōsuttah-, nōsuttahhōwaónat, etc., v. t. an. to follow after, to pursue: *nōsuttahwhau*, he pursued after (him), 2 Sam. 2, 19; *nōsuttahhōwaog*, they pursued, Judg. 8, 4; *nunnōsuttahwhóg*, I will pursue them, Ex. 15, 9; *neg nōswuttahukqueógig*, they which pursue (are pursuing) you, Is. 30, 16; *kenōswuttahikgunat*, (he) to pursue thee, 1 Sam. 25, 29. Cf. *omskauónat*.

nōt. See *manat*, a basket.

nōtamogquaen, nōtamogquomaen, n. a fisher, one who fishes, pl. + *uog*, Is. 19, 8; Ezek. 47, 10; Luke 5, 2; *nōtamágwaenúog*, Jer. 16, 16 (cf. *omae-uog*, Ezek. 47, 10); *ponashabpaenuog*, fishers (with nets), Matt. 4, 18; *nattoh-quinnaenín*, pl. + *nuog*, C. 159. See **aumaüi*.

nōtamógquáeu, adj. of or belonging to a fisherman: — *hogkaonk*, 'fisher's coat', John 21, 7.

nōtamógquam, 'I go a fishing', John 21, 3: *nag pish wunnōtamágquonóuh*, they shall fish them [take them by fishing], Jer. 16, 16.

nōtamógquáonk, n. a draught of fish, Luke 5, 9.

nōtamogquomaen. See *nōtamogquaen*.

nōtamoonk, n. hearing, 2 K. 4, 31; *tiátche nōtamúonk*, a quick hearing, C. 163.

nōtamunát, v. t. to hear, Ezek. 12, 2: *mehtauogwash nōtamamouú*, ears to hear with, Deut. 29, 4; *nunnōtam*, I hear, 1 Sam. 2, 23 (C. 194); *nōtam*, he hears or heard, v. 22; *nōtamunap*, he heard, Ps. 78, 21; *nōtamvog*, they hear or heard, Matt. 11, 5; imperat. *nōtash*, hear thou, Deut. 33, 7 (*nōtah*, hear thou me, 1 K. 18, 37; *ken nōtah*, C. 194); *nōtamók*, hear ye, Is. 42, 18; Deut. 6, 4; *nōtiegk*, hear ye me, 2 Chr. 29, 5; hearken ye, 2 Chr. 18, 27 (*kenōtamümwa*, ye hear, C. 194; *nōtoadtinneat*, to be heard, *ibid.*); with an. obj. *nōtónat*, to hear a person (see examples in imperative above); *kenōtah*, thou hearest me, Ps. 17, 6; *mehtauog nōtiüt* (subj.), when the ear heard or hears me, Job 29, 11.

notau, noteau, n. fire, Ps. 105, 39; Prov. 30, 16; Gen. 22, 6. See *chikkinásuog*.

[Quir. *ront'* and *yout*, Pier. 22. Narr. *máttapsh yóteg*, sit by the fire, R. W. 30; *nóte*, *yóte*, *chickot*, *sqúttá*, fire; *notáwese* and *chickautáwese*, a little fire, *ibid.* 47, 48. Peq. *yewt*, Stiles. Abn. *skéúú*, *skéstar*, feu, Rasles. Del. *luteü*, it burns; an. *n'lussi*, I burn, Zeisb. Gr. 162, Voc. 20.]

notimis, n. an oak tree, 2 Sam. 18, 9; Is. 44, 14.

[Narr. *paugáutemisk*, R. W. 89.]

notinat, v. i. to lift or take up a burden.

notinónat, v. t. an. to lift as a burden; an. obj. *nótinóp nippekontu*, I drew him out of the water, Ex. 2, 10.

[Narr. *nídutásh*, 'take it on your back', R. W. 51. [Cree *ne náúw*, I fetch him, Howse 52.]

nowantamóe. See *neúantam*, he grieves.

nowaonk, n. a saying (that which is said, Deut. 1, 23; 1 Sam. 18, 8): *nuttinnowaonk*, my saying, Gen. 4, 23; *nuttinnowaonganash*, 'my commandments', Ex. 16, 28.

nowesuonk, my name, Is. 42, 8. See *wésuonk*.

nowonat. See *nóónat*.

***nquittaquínnegat** (Narr.), one day. See *nequt*; *-quinne*.

nuhhog, nuhog, my body, Matt. 26, 36; myself. See *muhhog* (*m'hog*).

nuhhogkat, unto me, Is. 6, 6; Cant. 7, 10.

nuhkuháúónat, v. t. an. obj. to come upon, to overwhelm, Ex. 14, 26; *pish nuhkuháúau sóntimoh*, 'he shall come upon princes', Is. 41, 25.

nuhkuhkomunát, v. t. to cover over, to envelop, to overwhelm: *nuhkuhkom*, it covered, Ex. 14, 28; 40, 34; *wunnúh-kukkomun*, it covered it, Ex. 24, 15, 16. From *nókinat*.

nuhog. See *nuhhog*.

nuhquainat, unuhquainat, v. i. to look, to direct the eye, without reference to an object (cf. *nádtawómpu*, he looks for a purpose, he looks in order to see something which is or is not within sight): *nuttinuhquain nogque*, I look toward (it), Jonah 2, 4 (cf. *nogque*); *nuhquá'og*, they

nuhquainat, etc.—continued.

looked or faced (to the north, etc.), 1 K. 7, 25; *toh wutch nuhquá'óg kesukquieu*, why do you look toward heaven? Acts 1, 11. V. t. *nóh nógqueh*, he who sees me, Gen. 16, 13; *unuhquá'eu, ahaókukquieu*, 'he looked this way and that way', Ex. 2, 12. The compounds are numerous, as *ompamuhquacnát*, to look back or behind; *sóhhóquainat* (*sóhkwóh-q-*), to look out from, to look forth; *ushpuhquá'inat* (*asp-*, *ishp-*, *sp-*), to look upward, etc. From (*naumunat*) *naum*, to see; *-uhquá'e*, to that side, in that direction (?). See *nó*, *nóádt*; **pánikquá'd*; *wómpu*. (Cf. *kuhkinassimeat*, to take a view, C. 214.)

nukkeemco, it was shaken, Ps. 18, 7; pl. *inan*. + *ash*, they were shaken, *ibid.* See *nunnukkunumunát*.

nukkies, yes. See *nux*.

nukkodtumunát, v. t. to leave behind, to abandon, to forsake (*inan* obj.), Prov. 13, 14; 16, 17; Dan. 9, 5; *ne teag nogkodtímuk*, a thing left, C. 172. With an. obj. *nukkonónat* (q. v.); *nukodtumünat*, to leave, C. 199; *nunnukodtum*, I leave, *ibid.*

[Narr. *níckáttash*, leave or depart; pl. *níckáttammoke*, *níckáttamútta*, let us depart, R. W. 55. Cree *núgga-tum*, he fetcheth him, Howse 42.]

nukkomaunónat [*negonne-aubónat*], to be first, in advance: *níckkomau*, he came first to . . . , John 20, 4.

nukkoná'eu, adv. by night, in the night, Ex. 13, 21; Ps. 32, 4; 42, 8; 105, 39. See *nóhkog*.

[Narr. *náukocks nokan-náwi*, by night, R. W. 70.]

nukkóne [= *negonne*, first], adj. old, ancient, of old, Eccl. 1, 10 ('original', 'old', C. 173): — *seip*, ancient river, Judg. 5, 21; — *qunnonou*, old lion, Is. 30, 6; — *mayash*, the old ways, Job 22, 15; *nukkonadchu*, the ancient mountain, Deut. 33, 15; *yeush nukkon-eycuukish*, 'these are ancient things', 1 Chr. 4, 22; *ayimup negonne nukkonéye-uw*, 'he hath made the first old'; *ne negonneayeuwah*, 'that which waxeth old', Heb. 8, 13.

[Abn. *negáñnié*, c'est une vieille coutume; *negáñni arenañbak*, les anciens;

nukkōne—continued.

nikkañniḡi, devant, par avance; *nenik-kañniḡasé*, je marche devant, Rasles, 558, 559. Del. *n'chowiyeyu*, it is old, Zeisb. Gr. 165.]

nukkonónat, v. t. an. to leave, to go away from, to abandon, to forsake, Deut. 12, 19; pass. *noh nussu nukkonau*, he alone is left, Gen. 44, 20; *pish nukkonau*, he shall leave (them), Mark 10, 7; Eph. 5, 31; *nukkonóg*, if ye turn away, Num. 32, 15; *toh wutch nukkonóg*, why have ye left (him), Ex. 2, 20; *ahque nukkossh* (an. suffix), do not thou leave me, Ps. 27, 9; *nukkonant* (part.), leaving, Gen. 2, 24; 'departing from', abandoning, Jer. 3, 20 (see *nukkodtumunát*); *nukkonittuog*, they departed from each other, Acts 15, 39 (*nukkonittinneat*, to be left, C. 199).

[The Narragansett form appears to have been (*nukkodtshónat*) *nickatshónat* for the v. an., though the first of the following examples may be traced to *nukkonónat*: *mat kunnickansh*, I will not leave you; *ahquie kunnickatshash*, do not leave me; *tawhitch nickatshéan*, why do you forsake me? R. W. 75. (This form has the characteristic *sh* of disastrous or undesirable action.)]

nukkukquinneat, v. i. to be old, with reference to a measure of duration or existence: *kōnenukkukquinneat*, to be in a full (good old) age, Job 5, 26 (see *-guinne* and *kodtumwohkom*); *toh unnuk-kooqhuiyeu noh nonksq*, how old is that girl? C. 240.

nukkukquiyeuonk, age: *wuttin* —, 1 K. 14, 4.

nukkummat: *uttoh ne nukkummat*, 'whether it is easier' (to say, etc.), Mark 2, 9.

nukkummatta (?), 'rather than' (it), in preference to (it), 'and not', Prov. 8, 10. Cf. *kuttumma*, unless. See *nikkümme*.

nukkümme. See *nikkümme*.

nukoh. See *ko*.

nukon, n. night, Gen. 1, 5, 16; pl. *nukonash*, *nukkonash*, Job 7, 3; *nukkon + ash*, C. 164. From *nōkinat*, to descend, to go down; or from *nukkonónat*, to leave, to go away from (?) the sun, gone down or having left (?). See *nohkog*.

nukquodtut. See *nummikquodtut*.

nukquttegheun, an only child, son or daughter: *wunnukquttegheonuh okasoh*, the only one of her mother, Cant. 6, 9; *wunnukquttegheun*, my only child, Luke 9, 38.

nummatappinneat, v. i. to seat one's self, to sit down: *nummatappu*, he sat down, Ruth 4, 1; Luke 14, 28; *nummatappuog*, they sat down, Ruth 4, 2; Luke 22, 55; *nummatapsh*, sit down, Is. 52, 2 (*nummattápīnat*, to sit; *wunnummáttap*, I sit; *appu*, he sits, C. 209). See *appin*; cf. Abnaki (Rasles, 'asseoir', p. 388).

num-meech. See *meechu*.

nummekitchónont, (one) having a flat nose, Lev. 21, 18 (*nenēque mutchan*, flat noee, C. 170).

nummishe, I . . . greatly, 1 Thess. 3, 10; Heb. 12, 21; = *mishe*, with prefix of 1st person.

nummissés, -sis, my sister. See *ummissies*.

nummittamwos, -wus, my wife. See *mittamwus*.

***nummontuhquahwhuttuonk**, n. a debt, C. 203.

***nummoohquónat**, 'to sup up pottage', etc., C. 211; *pish nummuhquog*, they shall sup up pottage, Hab. 1, 9.

num-muttummashum may, 'I run in the way' ('of thy commandments'), Ps. 119, 32, = *num-muttummatomashontam may*, Mass. Ps.

numpakou. See *nompakou*, a jewel.

numwábpanumunát (?), v. t. to fill (one thing with another): *numwában kutas-kon pumme*, fill thy horn with oil, 1 Sam. 16, 1; *numwábpanumwak*, fill ye (barrels with water), 1 K. 18, 33; *numwapogkunnumvog wunnonkash*, they filled the troughs (with water), Ex. 2, 16; *numwéguom uppathonchamut*, she filled her pitcher, Gen. 24, 16.

numwáe, adj. full of, filled with, Num. 22, 18; 24, 13; Judg. 6, 28; fully, C. 228.

***numwamechimehkónat**, to fill [to make full with food (?)], C. 191: *nūnumwamechimehteam*, I fill [I am filled, I become full of food (?)], *ibid*.

numwameechum, I am full, he is full (of food), Prov. 30, 9.

- numwápagod**, (a place) full of water, 2 K. 3, 17.
- numwáp[pinneat (?)]**, v. i. to fill up, to make full (of an. obj.): *nag pish numwápuog*, they shall fill (thy houses, i. e. thy houses shall be full of them), Ex. 10, 6.
- numwohtauunat** (*numwohtinát*, 1 Thess. 2, 16), v. t. and i. to fill up, to make full, to be full (inan. subj.): *numwohtean*, it filled (the whole earth), Dan. 2, 35; it is full, Ps. 26, 10; *pish numwohtean*, he shall fill (the world), Is. 27, 6; *wunnumwohtauín nootau*, he filled it with fire, Rev. 8, 5; *numwohtoush*, fill thou (thy hand), Ezek. 10, 2; *asquam numwohtano*, it is not yet full, Gen. 15, 16; *numwohtaj*, let (it) be filled, C. 191.
- numwonkquau**, n. a heap. From *nanomwonkquaeu*. See *nomunkquág*.
- numwonkquattaunát**, v. t. to heap up, Eccl. 2, 26; *numwonkquottou*, he heaps up, Ps. 39, 6; freq. *nanómongquodtauunat*, to heap up abundantly or to make great heaps, Ps. 39, 6; Job 27, 16. See *nomunkquág*.
- nunásé**, adj. dry (?). Found only in Eliot in compound words. See *nunobpe*.
- nunassenát**, v. t. to make dry, to dry (from *nundé-ussendát*): *pish nunnasnum*, I will dry up (the waters), Is. 42, 15; 44, 27; *nunnáhsun sepwash*, he drieth up the rivers, Hag. 1, 4. Cf. *wunninabpehtau-un*, he maketh it (the sea) dry, Hag. 1, 4. See *nunobpe*; *nunnoboh-teateou*.
- nunkane**, **nonkane**, adj. light (not heavy), Num. 21, 5; 2 Cor. 4, 17; (*nunkon*) Matt. 11, 30; *anue nunkinwog onk*, 'they are lighter than', Ps. 62, 9 (*nonkké weánun*, a light burden; *non-ganne*, lightly, C. 172, 228).
[Narr. *náukon*, light; *kunnaúki*, you are light, R. W. 55, = *kunnáukon*, p. 75. Del. *langan*, Zeisb. Gr. 173.]
- nunkomp**, n. a young man, El. Gr. 9; pl. *nunkompaog*, Is. 40, 30; dim. *nunkompaes*, *nunkompaemes* (El. Gr. 12): *ash nunkompéan*, when thou wast young, John 21, 18 (*nónkup* or *nonkumpaes*, a boy, C. 156). Cf. *wusken*.
- nunkquasah** [= *numwonkquash*], heaps; suppos. *nano* (?), q. v. Cf. *mutlánmunk*, etc.
- nunksqua**, **nunksq**, n. a girl (El. Gr. 9), a young woman, Gen. 24, 14, 16; Deut. 22, 15, 28 (*nonkkishq*, *wissakisqua*, a girl, C. 157); *penompæ nunkqs*, a virgin, Deut. 22, 23 (see *penomp*); pl. *nunksquaoq*, Ps. 148, 12; *wunnumunksquomog* (obj. -*moh*), her maids, Ex. 2, 5; *nunksquahettit*, 'in their youth' (subj.), when they were girls, Ezek. 23, 3; dim. *nunksquaes*, *nunksquaes* (El. Gr. 12).
[Del. *long-ochqueü*, a brisk young woman, Zeisb. Voc. 43.]
- *nunnápi**. See *nunobpe*, dry.
- nunnaumon**, my son: *ken nunnaumon*, *yeu kesukok nanaumon kuhhog*, 'Thou art my Son, this day have I begotten thee,' Heb. 1, 5. See *wunnaumonuk*.
- *nunne nogkishkóadtuonk**, 'well met' (as a salutation), C. 225. See *nogkush-kauónat*.
- nunneukontunk**, **nunnúk-**, n. an image or idol, 2 Chr. 34, 4, 7; Mic. 1, 7 (*ninnukóntonk*, C. 155).
- nunneyeu**, n. urine. See *ninyeu*.
- nunnippog**, **-ipog**, 'fresh water', James 3, 12. See *nippe*; *-pog*.
- nunnobohteáou** [= *nanabpi* (?)]: *nunno-bohteábuut*, on dry ground, Ex. 15, 19, i. e. made dry (?), or dry by nature (?); Josh. 3, 17, = *nabohteábuut*, Ex. 14, 16, 22 (*nunnapohteaiyeuut*, 'in dry places', Mass. Ps., Ps. 105, 41); *wutch nunnoboh-teábuut*, 'from the dust of the earth', Gen. 2, 7 (*nunnopoh-teai*, dry ground, Mass. Ps., Ps. 107, 35). See *nunobpe*.
- nunnobohteateou**, **-teaiyeuteop**, he dried up (the waters), made dry land, Josh. 4, 23; 5, 1 (*nunnoppohteaiyeuchteau tohkekamuash*, he dries up the springs, Mass. Ps., Ps. 107, 33). See *nunobpe*; *nunassenát*.
- nunnohkinnum**, **nannah-**, v. t. he sifts (it), Is. 30, 28: *nunnannahkinnum*, I sift (it), Amos 9, 9; *nannóhkinnumuk*, when it is sifted, *ibid.*; *nanahkinge*, a sieve, Is. 30, 28. Cf. *nóhkkik*, from primary *nóhkeü* (?).
- nunnukkunumunát**, v. t. to shake (inan. obj.): *nunnukkunum*, (he or it) shook (it), made it shake, Heb. 12, 26; pass. *nunnukkemaw*, it was shaken, Ex. 19, 18 (*nukkeemaw*, Ps. 18, 7).
- nunnukkushonát**, **nannukshonát**, **nunnukqushonát**, v. i. to tremble, to shake: *nunnumukkushom*, I quake (for

nunnukkushonát, etc.—continued.

fear), Heb. 12, 21; *nunnukkushomp*, I trembled, Hab. 3, 16; *nunnukshau*, it trembled, 2 Sam. 22, 8; *nunnukshaog*, they trembled, Ex. 19, 16; 1 Sam. 14, 15; *nunnukshau mishenukshónok mácheke*, 'he trembled very exceedingly', Gen. 27, 33; *nunnukkushont*, -*qushont* (part.), trembling, Mark 5, 33; Acts 9, 6; *matta woh nanukkushonog* (?), 'which can not be moved' (?), Heb. 12, 28 (*nunnukkishónat*, to tremble or tingle, C. 213; *nunnukkishshom*, I shake, p. 208; -*kishom*, I tremble; *naweyaus nunnukishshau*, my flesh trembleth, p. 213).

[Del. *nun gach tschi*, I shake for cold, Zeisb. Voc. 25.]

nunnúkontunk. See *nunneukotunk*.

nunnukquappineat, v. t. to be in danger: *nunnukquoppu en*, he is in danger of, Matt. 5, 21, 22, = *nukquoppu*, Mark 3, 29.

nunnukque, adj. and adv. dangerous, perilous, 2 Tim. 3, 1.

nunnúquodtút, adv. in peril, in danger (= *nukquodtut*), Lam. 5, 9; Rom. 8, 35; 2 Cor. 11, 26: *ndnukquok*, when it is dangerous, Acts 27, 9 [both suppos. forms, but used as nouns, as in Rom. 8, 35]. Cf. *nana[h]konchiyeu-ut*.

nunnukquashonát. See *nunnukkushonát*.

nunnukquassenát, v. i. to take heed, to act cautiously (*nunnukquassinéat*, to beware, C. 182): *matta nunnukquassu*, he took no heed, 2 K. 10, 31; *nunnukquassish* (*kuhhog*), take heed to thyself, Ex. 34, 12; Deut. 4, 9; 12, 30; (*nuksush*), Ex. 10, 28; *nunnukquassek*, take ye heed (to yourselves), Deut. 11, 16; 27, 9; Jer. 9, 4; Matt. 16, 6; *nunnukquassitch*, let him take heed, 1 Cor. 10, 12; *nashpe nunnukquassit*, 'by (his) taking heed', Ps. 119, 9 (*nen nunnúkquas*, I beware, C. 182; *nunnukquassuontash kehtah*, beware of the sea, p. 232).

nunnukquassuónok (from v. t. an.), beware ye of (an. obj.), = *wabesuónok*, Phil. 3, 2.

***nunnukquassuontamunat**, v. t. to beware of (inan. obj.): *nunnukquassuontash kehtah*, beware of the sea, C. 182, 232.

nunnuksháe, adj. trembling, which trembles, Deut. 28, 65; 2 Cor. 7, 15 (*ninukshae*, C. 176); *mat nunnukquashé kuttoun*, boldness of speech, 2 Cor. 7, 4.

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nunnukshónok, n. trembling (through fear), 1 Sam. 14, 15; Job 4, 14.

nunnutcheq, my hand. See *menutcheq* (*m'nutcheq*).

nunobpe, adj. dry, Num. 6, 3 (*nunndpi*, C. 169): *nanabpi*, *nanabpeu*, dry land (as distinguished from water or land covered by water), Gen. 1, 9, 10 (= *naboh-teai*, Hag. 2, 6); *nunnobohke*, 'the earth', dry land, Prov. 30, 16; *ayim ketoh nunnobiyeúut*, 'he made the sea dry land', Ex. 14, 21; *nunnappesish*, be (thou) dry, Is. 44, 27.

[Narr. *unáppi*, dry; *nnáppaqual*, dry weather, R. W. 82.]

núnohkomuk, n. a landing place (a 'shore'), Acts 27, 39; John 21, 8, 9; Jonah 1, 13: *ketahhanne unnunohkomuk*, the seashore, Jer. 47, 7.

nunohtáe, adj. dry (that which has become dry or is made dry): — *mehitug*, dry tree, 'dry stubble', Is. 56, 3; Job 13, 25; pl. -*áash*, Josh. 9, 5; Ezek. 37, 2; *nunohtáut*, in that which is dry (i. e. in a dry tree, Luke 23, 31); *nunohtáeu*, Ezek. 37, 4; Hos. 9, 14.

nunohtesaunát, v. i. to become dry, to dry up: *nunohtéau*, it is (become) dry, Josh. 9, 12; *nippeash* . . . *nunohtaash*, the waters dry up, Job 12, 15; *nunah-top*, it was dry, Judg. 6, 40; *nunohtaj*, let it become dry, Judg. 6, 39; *nunohsit* (?), if it be dry, Judg. 6, 37. Cf. *núnnowwa* (Narr.), harvest time, R. W. 92.

nuppe, diminutive *nuppisse*. See *nippe*, water; *nippisse*, a pool or pond.

nuppissepog. See *nippissepog*.

nuppoh, **nuppohwhun**, n. a wing (not found except in the constructive or objective *nuppoh*, *nuppohwhunoh*, with prefix of 3d person): *nuppohwunau*, winged, having wings, Is. 6, 2; *yauin-nepúhwhunau*, having four wings, Ezek. 1, 6. See *wunnuppoh*, *wunnuppohwhun*. [Allied to *nuppunat* and *nepaus* (?).]

nuppø, **nuppøe**, adj. (he is) dead, Judg. 4, 22; 1 Sam. 24, 14; pl. an. *nuppøog*, Ps. 88, 5, 10.

nuppøe, **nuppøngane**, adj. deadly, producing death, Mark 16, 18; James 3, 8; Rev. 13, 3.

nuppøonk, n. death, Gen. 21, 16; Ex. 10, 17; Job 5, 21; 2 K. 4, 40.

***nuppoppassinneat**, 'to wither or pine away (as a tree)', C. 216; *mehtuk nuppāta*, a tree withers, *ibid.*

nuppunát, v. i. to die, Eccl. 3, 2; 1 Cor. 9, 15 (*nuppīnat*, C. 237). The literal or primitive meaning of this verb is perhaps to go away, or, rather, to sleep. It is probably allied to *nuppoh*, a wing or wings. The Indian languages abound in euphemisms for expressing death, "so terrible is the King of Terrors to all natural men." "They abhor to mention the dead by name, . . . and amongst States, the naming of their dead Sachims" is one ground of war, R. W. 161. *nuppaw*, *nup*, he dieth or died, Job 14, 10; 21, 23; Is. 59, 5; Gen. 23, 2; Ezek. 24, 18; *nen nupup*, I died . . . Gen. 30, 1; 48, 21; Rom. 7, 9; *pish nup*, he shall die, Ezek. 18, 4, 20; — *kenup*, thou shalt die, Gen. 2, 17; *nuppun*, he dieth, Eccl. 3, 19; *nuppuk*, *nupuk*, when he dies or is dead, he may die, Eccl. 3, 19; Rom. 7, 2; 2 Sam. 3, 33; *noh neit nupuk*, who died there, 2 Sam. 10, 18; *napukeg*, *nupukeg*, pl. the dead, Eccl. 4, 2, = *napunutchig*, Num. 16, 48 (*pish nunnūp*, I shall die; *nont wame nenup-pūmun*, we must all die, C. 188).

[Alg. *nipai*. Chip. *niba*, he sleeps (Bar.); *nibó*, he dies. (The Chip. prefix *ni* (Bar.) denotes a 'going away', change (?) of place or posture; cf. *nepau*, to rise up.) Narr.: Roger Williams usually employs the verb *kitonck-quéi[nat]* (q. v.), to die, and has *nipwí*, *māw* [*nuppaw*, *amdeü* (?)], 'he is gone'; *nippitch ewó*, let him die [a sentence: let him be put to death]; *niphéttitch*, let them die, R. W. 122; *michemeshávi*, he is gone forever, p. 160; *yo ápapan*, he that was here; *mauchaúhom*, the dead man; pl. *mauchaúhomwock*, = *chêpeck*; *chepasótam*, the dead sachem; *chepasquáw*, a dead woman; *sachímatápan*, 'he that was prince [sachem] here', p. 161. Cree *nippu*, he is dead; *nippóv*, he sleeps, Howse 31. Del. *mboiwi*, mortal; *mboagan* death, Zeisb. Gr. 104.]

nupweshanónat, v. t. an. to persuade: *wunnepweshanuh*, he persuaded him, 2 Chr. 18, 2; *sunnummatta* . . . *kenupweshanukwaw*, doth not (he) persuade

nupweshanónat—continued.

you, 2 Chr. 32, 11; *nupweshanómun*, we persuade, 2 Cor. 5, 11 (*nupweshashónat*, to persuade, C. 204; *nunnupweshan*, I persuade, p. 203).

nupweshassowaonk, n. persuasion, Gal. 5, 8 (*nupweshassowaonk*, C. 204).

nupwoáonk (?), n. a riddle, Judg. 14, 12-15; a proverb, Prov. 25, 1 (*nupwówaonk*, C. 163); 'a mystery', 1 Cor. 13, 2. See *napwóacheg*; *siogkówaonk*.

[**nupwoshwónat** (?),] to choke: *nupwoshwóog*, they are choked (with cares), Luke 8, 14; *nish uhpósumóowásh*, these (inan.) choke (it), Mark 4, 19 (*nupwoshoon wutche weyau*, I am choked [with flesh], C. 185; *passhoónninneat*, to be choked, *ibid.*; *nukkehechtquabes peminneat*, I am choked with a halter, *ibid.*). See *kechequabinau*.

nusháe, adj. slain, killed (dead by violence), Is. 22, 2.

nusháonk, n. slaughter, Is. 27, 7; Jer. 12, 3; a killing, Heb. 7, 1; Is. 22, 13.

nushéhteasen, n. a murderer, Deut. 35, 28; 1 John 3, 15; *shehteden*, 'bloody man', Ps. 5, 6.

[Narr. *kemineiachick*, pl. murderers, R. W. 117.]

nushéhteasonk, n. murder (abstract), Luke 23, 19; killing, Hos. 4, 2; pl. *-ongash*, Matt. 15, 19; Mark 7, 21; *shehtéonk*, Rom. 1, 29.

nushéhteauunat, v. i. to commit murder, to be a murderer: *noh nashwóhp*, 'who had committed murder', Mark 15, 7; *nushéhteag ut mayut*, they commit murder in the way, Hos. 6, 9; *kenushteomwaw*, you commit murder, Jer. 7, 9; *nushéteuhkon*, *-teahkon*, thou shalt not kill, Deut. 5, 17; Matt. 5, 21; 'thou shalt do no murder', Matt. 19, 18 (*nunnishteam*, I kill; *nunnishteap*, I did kill, C. 196).

[Narr. *kemineantúock*, they murder each other. R. W. 76.]

nushónat, v. act. an. to kill, Deut. 9, 28; Esth. 3, 13; Acts 9, 24 (*nunishon*, C. 196); pass. *nushittinneat*, to be killed, Esth. 7, 4; but *nushau*, *nushaog* (3d pers. sing. and pl.), are used indifferently for the active or passive voice, he or they slew or were slain (see *nushúhkónat*): *nunnush*, I slew him, 1 Sam.

nushónat—continued.

17, 35; 2 Sam. 1, 16; *nush*, kill thou, Judg. 8, 20; Acts 10, 13; *nushon* (?), he murders (them), Ps. 10, 8; he slew, Judg. 15, 15; *nushok*, kill ye, Luke 15, 23; *nushehtehkon*, -*ahkon*, thou shalt not kill, Deut. 5, 17; Matt. 5, 21; *pish nunnush*, I shall slay, Gen. 27, 41; *nushont*, *nashont* (part.), slaying, Gen. 4, 15; Ex. 21, 14; *nushau*, *nusheau*, he slew, 1 Sam. 17, 36; Ex. 2, 12; 2 Chr. 25, 3; he was slain, Dan. 5, 30; *wunshóuh*, (it) slew them, Dan. 3, 22, = *nah nunnushoh*, Luke 13, 4; *pish nushau*, he shall be put to death, Ex. 21, 12, 15, 16, etc.; *mos nusheau*, he must be killed, Rev. 13, 10; *nushaog*, they slew, Gen. 49, 6; Judg. 3, 29; *pish nushoog*, they shall be slain, Ezek. 26, 6; *nushóog* (as part. pl.), slain, they who are slain, Ezek. 26, 6; 32, 21, 23-25; Is. 22, 2; *noh nashomuk*, who was slain, Judg. 20, 4; pass. *pish nunnushit*, I shall be slain, Prov. 22, 13; *osqheomk nashit*, the blood of the slain, Num. 23, 24; *neg nushitcheq*, the slain, Ezek. 32, 20.

[Narr. *niss*, kill him; pl. *nissoke*, R. W. 122.]

nushúhkónat, v. act. i. to kill, to make slaughter (*nishéhkónat*, to kill, C. 196): *togkodteg kodtinnumauun nushúhkónat*, 'the sword is drawn . . . for the slaughter', Ezek. 21, 28 (to go on killing, to kill as a business, *k'* progressive).

nussegunneat [*nussu-segunneat*], v. i. to remain alone: *nen webe nussegunit*, 'I only remain', 1 K. 18, 22; *nen webe nussegunneanit*, I only am left, 1 K. 19, 14. See *segunau*.

nussin, **nuttin**, I say. See *uessinát*.

nussu, **nusseu**, adj. an. alone (solus), Ex. 18, 18; 24, 2; Deut. 33, 28; Matt. 18, 15; *nase*, Job 9, 8: *nunnusse*, I alone, Is. 63, 3; *nahse* . . . *nusseu*, alone . . . by myself, Is. 44, 24; *nohsiü*, if she be 'desolate' (as, a widow), 1 Tim. 5, 5 (*nunnánsiup*, I was alone; *nonsiyeü* (and 'wukse'), all alone, C. 167; *nonsiyeü*, *ibid.* 232).

[Narr. *kúnnishishem*, are you alone? *núshishem*, I am alone; *paúsuck naúnt manü*, 'there is only one God'; *naúgom naúnt*, He alone (made all things, etc.),

nussu, **nusseu**—continued.

R. W., 31, 114, 115. Del. *nechoha*, adv. alone, Zeisb.]

[**un**]nussu, (he is) shaped, etc. See under *U*.

nutcheg, hand. See *menutcheq* (*m'nutcheg*).

nuttaihe, pl. an. *nuttaiheog*; inan. *nuttaiheash*, mine, (is) mine, Gen. 26, 20; Mal. 3, 17; Ezek. 35, 10. See *wuttaihe*.

nuttaihésin, ours, (is) ours. See *wuttaihe*.

nuttin, **nussin**, I say. See *utinónat*.

nuttiniin: *nen nuttiniin nen nuttiniin*, for 'I am that I am', Ex. 3, 14; *ne-wutche ne nuttiniin* ('*ne nuttinnúin*', Mass. Ps.), 'for so I am', John 13, 13; *qut matta ne nuttinniein*, 'but it is not so with me', Job 9, 35; *yeu mo nuttinaiin*, thus I was, Gen. 31, 40; *yeu nuttinaiin*, thus I have been (and am), v. 41; *woh nuttinni onatuh ne matta ániyeü*, 'I should have been as though I had not been', Job 10, 19 (*nen nuttinne-aiin nen nuttinne-aiin*, 'I am such as such as I am', or 'I myself remain or continue to be such as I myself remain' [*nuttinne-aiin* = I am such as (I)]; *nuttinni*, I am become; [*nuttinni*] *gumun*, we are become; *unniinat*, to become, C. 181). See *unnaünneat*. Cf. *wuttiniin*.

[Del. *n'telli*, I (do, say, etc.) thus or so; *k'telli*, thou (dost, sayest, etc.) thus or so; *w'telli*, he, etc., Zeisb. (Gr. 177.)

nuttinne, even I, Neh. 4, 13; ego ipse, Ezek. 38, 23.

nux, adv. yea, yes, verily (El. (Gr. 21); verb subst. *nuryeucutch*, let it be yea, James 5, 12; *nuk*, yes, Stiles (Narr.). "*nux*, as it is commonly written, but should rather be *nukkies*, in two syllables", Exp. Mayhew. See *ó.

[Micm. 2, 'oui'; *lok* (= *nok*), 'bien', Maill. 29. Abn. '*ga* signif. affirmativem: *niga*, oui, c'est cela', Rasles 553; *nikki*, c'est cela même, p. 555. Chip. *e nange ka*, yes, certainly; *e nange*, O yes, Bar. 476. Del. *ekée*, ay! Zeisb. Illin. "Rad. *naga*, *nagata*, vox feminis propria, assurément, vraiment; *nissi naga*, oui vraiment, je le dis."—Grav. MS.]

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***ô, ôô** (o nasal), yea, yes; "but there being another Indian word of the same signification, viz., *nur*, . . . the former is scarce ever used in writing."—Exp. Mayhew. (*ôu*, well, it is well, C. 227.)

ôâas, ôaus, howaas, n. an animal, a living creature, Gen. 2, 19; 7, 4; Lev. 11, 47 (*ôâas* [*ôâas*], C. 171); pl. *owâasinég*, Is. 13, 21; *ôâsinég*, Ezek. 1, 14; *-ôââsinég*, v. 19 (*ôâsinég*, creatures, C. 171; *owâasinég*, p. 56): *nishnoh ôaus wunnahnahshant*, 'every thing that hath breath', Ps. 150, 6; *nishnoh oâas pâmontog*, every thing that liveth, Ezek. 47, 9; *nishnoh oâas pish pomantam*, every thing shall live, *ibid.*; *oâas momonchin*, creeping thing, Lev. 11, 20, 21; *wuske ôâas*, a new creature, Gal. 6, 15. Cf. *wôôu, wôu* (an egg); *wôch* (forth, out of); *wôshe*, father; *weyaus*, flesh. Largely used in compound words, especially in the names of animals. The termination *-éu* of the animate form of adjectives (El. Gr. 13) is derived from *ôâas*; so *nom-pâas*, male (= *ne-omp-oâas*, man-animal); *mukquosh* (*mogkêôâas*), great animal, wolf; *musquassus*, *musquash*, red animal, muskrat.

[Abn. *aâasak*, les animaux, Rasles. Del. *au we sis*, a beast, pl. + *sac*, beasts; *au we yey is*, wild beast, wild creature, Zeisb.]

***oadtchteauonk**, n. payment, C. 203.

ôadtchteauunát, v. t. to pay, as a debt, a vow, etc.; to make payment of: *ôadtchteau*, he pays (tribute), Matt. 17, 24; *oadtchteau*, Jonah 1, 3; *pish kutôadtchteam*, thou shalt pay (money), 1 K. 20, 39; *ôadtchteash*, pay thou (thy vow), Eccl. 5, 4.

ôadtuhkónat, v. t. an. to pay to, Deut. 23, 21; Esth. 4, 7: *kutoadtuh koush*, I will pay thee, Num. 20, 19; *ôadtuhkou, -kau*, pay thou to (him or them), 2 K. 4, 7; Ps. 50, 14; *nen nulôadtuhkauôog*, (in that case) I will pay you, i. e. if you agree (subj.), Esth. 3, 9; *ôadtuhkah*, pay thou me, Matt. 18, 28 (*oadtuhkah eyeu*, pay me now, C. 203). See *adtôâi*.

***oadtuhkossuwahuónat**, v. t. an. to cause to be paid [to], C. 203.

ôaus. See *ôâas*.

obbohquos, n. See *uppôhquôâs*.

ôbohquáonk, n. a covering, Ex. 26, 7. See *appuhquôsu*.

***ockqutchaun** (Narr.), "a wild beast of a reddish hair about the bigness of a pig, and rooting like a pig; from whence they give this name to all our swine"; pl. + *nug*; R. W. 95; the woodchuck (*Arctomys monax*) (?). Cf. *ogkoshquog* ('conies' ?), El. From *âgushau, agqshau (agreshau)*, he goes under, roots or burrows. See *ogkôchin (agwe-wutchau)*, he comes from under. Cf. *ogkôchin*.

[Mod. Abn. *ag-asku*, K. A. Del. *gosh go schak* (pl.), hogs, Zeisb. Voc. 17.]

ogguhse, adj. little [small in quantity or amount], Prov. 24, 33: *anue ogguhse*, much less, Prov. 17, 7. Dim. *ogguhsemese nippe*, a (very) little water, Gen. 24, 17; *iogguhsemese*, 'by little and little', Deut. 7, 22, = *ôogguhseéu*, Ex. 23, 30 (*ogkossé*, adv. little, C. 233).

ogguhsoadtu, of little worth, Prov. 10, 20.

ogguhsuog, an. pl. few, Deut. 26, 5; Matt. 7, 14; inan. pl. *ogguhsinash*, a few things, Matt. 25, 21, 23; *ogguhsesinash* (dimin.), Gen. 47, 9: *ogguhséquinogok*, in a few days [at the end of a few days], Dan. 11, 20 (*ogkossôog*, few, C. 169). [For *ogkesu* (?) and *ogkeséu* (?).]

ogkemónat, agkemónat, v. t. an. to number or count (an. obj.): *ogkem*, number ye (the people), Num. 26, 2; 'take the sum of', Num. 4, 22; *ogkemôk*, Num. 1, 2; *agkemehetteupoh*, they numbered (them), Num. 26, 65; *nag ogkemutcheq, agkemutcheq*, they who were numbered, Num. 26, 51, 57.

[Cree *u'cke-mayoo*, he counts him, Howse 43.]

ogkesu.

[NOTE.—Definition not given. See *ogguhse; ogkemónat; ogketamünát*.]

ogketamünát, v. t. (1) to number, to count, to take the sum of: *nashpe ogketamünát*, by count, 'according to a certain number', Deut. 25, 2 (inan. obj.); *ogketam*, he counts, Job 31, 4; *ogketaj*

ogketamúnát—continued.

ne adtáhsik, let him count the number of, Rev. 13, 18; *ogketam*, he has numbered, Dan. 5, 26. (2) to read (C. 206); *ogketam*, he read, Josh. 8, 34; *ogketamup matta*, he read not, v. 35; *ogketash*, read thou, Jer. 36, 6; *noh ogketog*, he who reads, Matt. 24, 15.

[Narr. *akétash*, pl. *akettamòke*, count or reckon (it), 'tell my money'; *akésuog*, 'they are telling of rushes'; *natkèsimin*, I am telling or counting; "for their play [gaming with rushes] is a kind of arithmetic"; *ntaquie akésamen*, I will leave play [I cease counting], R. W. 136, 145, 146. Del. *achkindamen*, to count, to read, Zeisb.]

-**ogkod**, pl. + *tash*; an. -*ogkussu*, pl. + *og*.

***ógkodchinat**, to be ashamed, C. 180, = *akodchinát*. See *akodchu*.

***okodchüe**, adv. with shame, 'modestly', C. 229; *mat okodchüe*, shamelessly, *ibid.* 230. See *akodchu*.

***ogkodchuonk**, n. shame, C. 159. See *akodchu-onk*.

ogkome, -*mai*, prep. beyond. See *ongkome*.

-**ogkon**. See *dhkon*.

ogkoshuog, n. pl. 'conies', Prov. 30, 26. Cf. *móhtukquás-og*. In Lev. 11, 5, 6, "cony" and "hare" are transferred from the English. See *águshau*; **ockgutchaun*.

ogkochin, **hogkochin**, v. i. it depends or is suspended from, he is suspended from, 2 Sam. 18, 9, 10. Cf. *águshau*, he goes under; *agve-woushau*, he hangs under. See *waashau*.

[Narr. *teág yo augwháttick*, what hangs there?; *yo augwhátous*, hang it there, R. W. 56. Chip. *agóájin*, he hangs or is on high, Bar. 180. Cree *u'ckooche-mayoo*, he suspends him in water [?], Howse 43; cf. *u'ckoolow*, he hangs it up, p. 47.]

ogkówau, he seemed to (them), Gen. 19, 14 [visus est?].

ogquamush: *puppissi* . . . *ne ogquamushonk*, the dust which cleaveth to you, Luke 10, 11. Cf. *onkhumúnát*, to cover.

ogquanumúnát, v. t. to liken or compare one thing with another; an. *ogquanumónat*, to liken one person to

ogquanumúnát—continued.

another: *ahque ogquánunum*, 'count me not', do not liken me to, 1 Sam. 1, 16; *howan ogquanumúnóg*, to whom will ye liken (him), Is. 40, 18; inan. *ogque-neunkquodt*, -*quot*, it is like (it may be likened to), Matt. 13, 31; 20, 1; 22, 2. The verb substantives from *ogque* and *ogquenneunk* and their derivatives are variously formed and with no uniformity of application: *pish nutoggunneunk-queh*, I will liken him to, Matt. 7, 24; *ultooh woh nutogguontamun*, to what shall I liken (it), Matt. 11, 16; *kuttoggunneauau*, do ye make it like (him), 'compare it unto' (him), Is. 40, 18.

[Del. *k'delgiqui*, so as thou, thou art like; *w'delgiqui*, so as he, he is like, Zeisb. Gr. 172, 173.]

ogquè, **agque**, **wuttogque**, like to, in the same manner as, Is. 40, 22, 24, 31; *ne ogquè*, like it, Deut. 4, 32. See *agque-neunkquok*; *nogque*; *ogkówau*.

[Del. *linaquot*, *elinaquot*, 'so, so as', Zeisb. Gr. 172.]

ogqueneunk, **agqueneunk**, n. likeness, similitude, Deut. 4, 16, 17, 18; *agque-neunkquok*, that which is like to, = *ogqueneunkquodt*, Matt. 13, 31; 22, 2. The 2d pers. subj. pres. of the verb used for the concrete noun.

ogqueneunkquessu, adj. an. (he) is likened or made like to, Matt. 7, 26; 13, 24.

ogqueneunkquessuonk, n. the making like in appearance, a similitude, Is. 40, 18; parable, Matt. 15, 15; 22, 1.

ogquidnash, pl. n. islands, Is. 40, 15. See *ahquedne*; *munnóh*.

ogquenneát, v. i. to wear clothes, to be clothed, Jer. 4, 30; 1 Pet. 3, 3; see *hogkó*. *ogqunumónat*, v. t. to put on, to ornament the person with, 1 Pet. 3, 3, = *ne áput*, 'which was on him', which he wore, Gen. 37, 23, = *ne agquít*, 1 K. 11, 30; *agut silver*, (when he is) clothed with silver, Ps. 68, 13; *has-habpónak agquít*, clothed in linen, Dan. 12, 7 (see *agquít*; *hogkó*); *nag ágquitcheg*, they that wear, 1 Sam. 22, 18 (*ogquinneut*, to put on, C. 204; *nulógquannehuam* (causat.), I clothe; *wuttogquannehuónat*, to clothe; *wuttogquannehittinneat*, to be clothed, *ibid.* 185).

oggunneát—continued.

[Narr. *ocquash*, put on (clothes), R. W. 107.]

oggunneg, n. a shield, Deut. 33, 29; Is. 22, 6; pl. + *ash*, 1 Chr. 13, 34. From *oggunneát*.

oggunneunkquassinneat, v. t. to make in the likeness of, to make like to, Gen. 5, 1 (*nuttogqueneunks sawwunumuk*, I seem to be weary, C. 208).

ogquodchua en wadchuut, he went up into the mountain, Matt. 5, 1; 14, 23; Mark 6, 46; *ogquodchua wadchuut*, 'he went up into a mountain', Matt. 5, 1.

ogquodtum, v. t. 'he garnished', 'overlaid' (*wetu*, the house) with (it), 2 Chr. 3, 6, 7; *wut-ogquodtum-un*, he overlaid it with, v. 4, 5.

ogquonkquag, n. 'rust', Matt. 6, 19.

ogquonksháe, adj. moldy; pl. *-shaash*, Josh. 9, 5; verb subst. *ogquonksheau*, it was moldy, v. 12.

ogquonkshunk, n. 'mildew', 1 K. 8, 37; lit. mold. (Elsewhere than here 'mildew' is transferred.)

***ogquos, togquos**, a twin; pl. + *suog*, C. 176.

[Narr. *tackqiuwook*, twins, R. W. 45.]

ogquashki, adj. wet, moist (by dew or rain, *og*), Dan. 4, 33; *venomineash* . . . *en ogquashke*, grapes . . . moist, Num. 6, 3. Verb subst. *ogquashkaj*, let it be wet, Dan. 4, 15; *ioqkóishómaw*, it 'distills' (like dew), Deut. 32, 2 (cf. *ogquehchippanukquog*, they are wet (with showers), Job 24, 8); *kutogqutchippanukquog*, they wet thee (with dew), Dan. 4, 25. Cf. *nuchippog*. See *wultogki*; **ockqutchaun*.

[Peq. *wuttúggio*, wet (i. e. it is wet); *wauhtúggachy*, 'deer, i. e. wet-nose', Stiles.]

***ogwantamūnat** (?), to perceive: *ogquontamooadinnēat*, to be perceived, C. 203; *ogquantamūnat*, to suppose or imagine, ibid. 211.

***ogwhan** (Narr.), a boat adrift, R. W. 99. **ogwu**. See *agwu*.

ohguhahðōg, he minisheth them, makes them few, Ps. 107, 39.

***ohhomaquesuuk**, a needle or pin, C. 161 [for *ohkom-* (?)].

ohhontseonat. See *ontseu*.

ohkas, = *ókas*, mother.

ohke, n. the earth, land, Gen. 1, 10; Ps. 78, 69: *ut ohkeit*, on the earth, Lev. 11, 2 (*ohké*, ground, C. 160); a country, region, 2 K. 3, 20; *ut ohkeit*, in the land, 1 K. 8, 37; *nutohket*, to my country, Gen. 24, 4; *kutók*, thy land, Ex. 34, 24; pl. *ohkeash*, countries, Gen. 26, 3, 4; *weenohke*, the grave, Prov. 30, 16. From the same radical as *ókas* (mother), *oshe* (father), *wóbu* (an egg), etc.; 'that which produces' or 'brings forth'. Like *ókas* (q. v.), the form is passive. Cf. Greek, *γέα, γή*; Egyp. *kau* (fem.); *ka*, a bull; *kua*, the phallus (?).

[Narr. *átuke* and *sanaukamuck*, earth or land; *níttauke*, *nissawndukamuck*, my land; *wuskdukamuck*, new ground, R. W. 89. Del. *hacki*, Zeisb. Voc. 8.]

ohkehteasen-in, n. a sower, one who sows, Matt. 13, 3, 18.

ohkehteasunát, ahkehteasunát, v. t. to plant, Eccl. 3, 2: *ohkehteau tanohketeaonk*, he planted a garden, Gen. 2, 8; *ohketeaog ohteuhkónash*, they sow the fields, Ps. 107, 37; *pish weenominneohketeauauog*, they shall plant vineyards, Is. 65, 21 (= *pish ohkehteag weenominneohketeaonk*, Zeph. 1, 13); *pish kutohketeam*, thou shalt sow, Mic. 6, 15; *ne ahketeaop*, that which thou sowest, 1 Cor. 15, 36, 37; pass. *ne ahketeamuk up*, that which was planted, Eccl. 3, 2; *ahketead(t)*, subj. when he sowed, Matt. 13, 4; *noh ahketeadt*, he that sows, v. 37 (*ohkeehkónat*, to sow or plant; *nutohkeeteam*, I sow or plant; *ahquompi kutohketeam kuttanni*, when do you sow your rye? C. 209). See *ohteuhkonat*.

[Narr. *aukeeteatūmen* (and *quttāunemun*), to plant corn; *aukeeteatūmitch*, 'plantingtime' (let him plant); *aukeeteahettit*, 'when they set corn'; *nummantaukeeteatūmen*, 'I have done planting', R. W. 91-92.]

***ohkeieiu**, adj. below, C. 168.

ohkeiyeu, adv. toward the earth (El. Gr. 21); *ohkekontu*, out of the ground, Gen. 2, 9. See *agwu*.

[Narr. *aukeeseiu*, 'downward', R. W. 52.]

***ohkeommōsog**, bees, C. 156. See *aóhkēmā*; *massonog*.

- ohkeonogk** [*ohke-wonog*, earth hole], n. a cave: *ohkeonogkqut*, in caves of the earth, Heb. 11, 38, = *ohkeonogquehtu*, Job 30, 6.
- ohkōn**, n. a skin (dressed or prepared for use; cf. *askōn*, *oskōn*, *wuskōn*), Lev. 13, 46, 48, 56; 15, 17. From *oggunneát*, to cover, to clothe; cf. *hogkō*, he clothes himself; *wuskon*, i. e. *wuskeohkōn*, a new or undressed skin.) Cf. *mōnak*.
- ohkōnie**, adj. made of skins: *badgerde ohkōnie*, made of badgerskins, Num. 4, 10, 12, 14; *ne teague mattagunne wiskq*, 'anything (vessel or bottle) of skin', Lev. 13, 59, = *teague hohkōnie wiskq*, v. 58, = *ohkōnie wiskq*, v. 57, = *teagquodtag*, v. 48, = *mattagunne wishq*, v. 49, = *wame ne ohkōnayeuwok*, v. 51; *hohkōnie auwohteonk*, all that is made of skins, Num. 31, 20. See *oggunneát*.
- ohkōnūnk**, n. collect. skins; skins of badgers, Ex. 35, 23; cf. *sheepsokunk*, *goatsokunk*, sheepskins, goatskins, Heb. 11, 37.
- ōhkq**, n. a worm. See *ōhk*.
- ohkuk**, **ohkuhk**, **ahkuhq**, n. an (earthen) pot or vessel, Job 41, 20, 31; 2 K. 4, 39, 40, 41; pl. + *quog*, Mark 7, 4: *nippee hassune ahkuhqog*, water-pots of stone, John 2, 6 (*ohkuke*, a kettle, C. 161).
[Narr. *āucuck*, a kettle; *mishquockuk*, a red (copper) kettle, R. W. 36.]
- ohkukquteaen-in**, n. a potter, a maker of pots, Jer. 18, 6.
- ohpantu**, 'he treadeth on' (walks upon), inan. obj., Job 9, 8.
- ohpequan**, shoulder. See *mohpeqk*.
- ohppeh**, 'I may cast a snare'; (or suppos.?) *matta wōh ohppeh*, 'not that I may cast a snare', 1 Cor. 7, 35. Cf. *appēh*.
[MARGINAL NOTE.—"Wrong."]
- *ohquāe**, C. 235, = *uhquāe* (on the other end), q. v.
- ohquanumōnat**, v. i. an. to forsake. See *ahquanumau*.
- ōhquānumunát**, v. i. to be loathsome. See *ūhquanumōnat*.
- ohquanupam**, on the shore or margin of the sea, Ex. 14, 30, = *ohquanu kehtahannit*, Mark 2, 13; *ohke . . . ohquan-shin may ketahhannit*, 'land by the way of the sea', Matt. 4, 15.
- ōhquāssōaen**, **-ōnin**, 'an austere man', Luke 19, 21, 22.
- ohqueneunkqus**, adj. terrible. See *unkqueneunkqussue*.
- ōhquontamoonk**, indignation, 2 Cor. 7, 11.
- ohtāe**, **-ohtag**, **-ohteau**, in compound words, that which is of (or which has) the quality or nature of, or belonging to.
- ohtāeu**, 'he croucheth', Ps. 10, 10.
- ohtauunát**, **ahtauunát**, v. t. to possess, to have (in possession), Gen. 23, 9; Judg. 18, 9; Neh. 9, 15; Amos 2, 10 (*ohtōūnat*, to have, C. 194; *ohtauūnat*, to spare or preserve, *ibid.* 210; *ohto*, he hath (it), Mass. Ps.): *noh wadchanont wunnaumoniineuh*, *ohtau pomantamōnk*, 'he that hath the Son hath life', 1 John 5, 12; *noh . . . matta ohtoou pomantamōnk*, 'he hath not life', *ibid.*; *neg ohtunkeg ohke*, 'who were possessors of lands', Acts 4, 34; *nutahtomun . . . wetu*, we have . . . a house, 2 Cor. 5, 1; *ohtauunát ohke*, to inherit the land, Ex. 23, 30; *noh ohtunk*, the owner (suppos.), Prov. 1, 19; *howan ohtunk*, who hath? Prov. 23, 29; Ex. 24, 14; *ne teaguas ohtunk ketatteamung*, 'anything which is (belongs to) thy neighbor', Ex. 20, 17. It is this verb in the intransitive form (*ohteau*) which Eliot has most frequently employed to supply the want of the verb of existence (see Du Ponceau's notes to Eliot's Grammar, xxi-xxix, and Pickering's Supplem. Observ., xxx-xliv). Thus, *ayeuonk . . . ohteau wuttat Kirjath-jea-rim*, 'the place is behind Kirjath-jea-rim', Judg. 18, 12; *ohteau*, it is, it was, Ex. 40, 38; Matt. 6, 30; *pish ohteau*, it shall be, Gen. 17, 13; Matt. 6, 21; *ohtag*, (that) which is, Matt. 5, 14; *pish ohtaash* (inan. pl.), they shall be, Deut. 6, 6; *ohtop*, it was, John 1, 1; *kutah-taun*, thine is, Matt. 6, 13; *ahtoou ahtoonk*, he 'hath any inheritance', Eph. 5, 5; *ahtooq*, they had (brick, etc.), Gen. 11, 3; *nuppawonk ohteau ohkuhqut*, there is death in the pot, 2 K. 4, 40; *na ohtu*, *nah ohta*, there are (there is?), C. Math. Not. Ind. 52 (*nutahtou*, *nutohtō*, *nutohtō*, I have, I possess (it); *kutahtoup*, thou hadst; *noh ahtou*, he has; *nutahto-*

ohtauunát, ahtauunát—continued.

mun, we have; *kuttahtomwaw*, ye have; *wig ahtooq*, they had, C. 194, 226).

[Del. *olhatton* or *wulatton*, he has or possesses, Zeisb. Gr. 158; *hattaii*, 'he has, it has, it is there', *ibid.* 162; *hatteu*, Zeisb. Voc. 18.]

***ohteak**. See ***ohteuk**.**-ohteau**. See **-ohtáe**.

ohtéonk, ahtéonk, n. a possession: *wutohtuonk*, their possession, Gen. 47, 11; *wutch ahtéonk*, 'for a possession', Lev. 14, 34; *machemohtag ohtéonk*, an everlasting possession, Gen. 17, 8.

ohteuhtonat, v. i. to sow or plant a field, Matt. 13, 3; Lev. 26, 5; Is. 28, 24; *ohtéuhkausu*, is sown, 1 Cor. 15, 43, 44. See *ohkehteunát*.

ohteuk, ohteak, n. a field, Matt. 13, 38, 44; land which is cultivated or inclosed, or to which the idea of ownership or individual possession attaches (from *ohtauunát* or *ohtáe*, and *ohke*); pl. *ohtéuhkónash*, Ps. 107, 37; John 4, 35 (*ahteuk-kónash*, C. 160); *wut ohteakonit*, in his field, Matt. 13, 31; *ut ohteakonit*, in the field, Ex. 23, 29; *ut woskeche ohteakonit*, in the open field, Num. 19, 16; Lev. 14, 53 (*ahéuk*, soil, a field, C. 160). See *ohke*.

ohtóhtosu, (is) removed, Job 14, 18. See *ontahtauunát*.

ohtomp, ahtomp, n. a bow, 2 K. 13, 16; Ps. 78, 57; *wonkinnau wutohtompe*, he bends his bow (hath bent, Lam. 2, 4); *kuttahtomp*, thy bow, Gen. 27, 3; *ohtomp kah kóuhquodtash*, bow and arrows, 2 K. 13, 15; pl. *wutohtompeh, wutahtompéoh*, their bows; Jer. 51, 56; 1 Sam. 2, 4; *ohtompéitcheq*, those who carry bows, bowmen, Jer. 4, 29; *noh kónunnont ahtompéh*, he that handleth the bow, Amos. 2, 15; *noh nohtuhtunkeq kah pátunkanoncheq ohtompéh*, who handle and bend the bow, Jer. 45, 9. [*ohtáe-omp*, that which belongs to a man (?)]. See *ompategash; wonkinonat*.

[Abn. *tañbi*. Peq. *n'teump, nutteumpsh*, (my) bow: *Towauwnaudno waudgunum n'teump neegau nuckheguni; mōh-che mussjums mochin teatum eyew teatum gynchums*, 'I wish I had my bow and arrows: I think I would [now] shoot you' ('*eyew*, now; *teatum*, I think; *mōh-che*, I will; *moche sauguumbe*, I'll

ohtomp, ahtomp—continued.

certainly; *gyncheus*, I kill'), Stiles. Del. *hat ta pe*, Zeisb. Voc. 18. Micm. *ahpee*. Montagn. *achaape*. Skoffie *mishtasap-pee*. Chip. *mitigwab*. Powh. *attawp*, a bow; *attonce*, arrows, J. Smith.]

oiohquashadt (?), when he was walking along by (or near), Matt. 4, 18, = *poum-wushadt*, Mark 1, 16.

ókas, ohkas, okas, n. mother; construct. *ókasoh*, Gen. 21, 21; Matt. 10, 35, 37; *ohkasoh Jesus*, the mother of Jesus, John 2, 1; *nókas, nokas*, my mother, Matt. 12, 48; Luke 8, 21; *kókas, kōkas*, thy mother; Mark 3, 32; Luke 8, 20; Eph. 6, 2; pl. *nokasunóq*, our mothers, Lam. 5, 3; *okasinneunk*, mothers, (collect.) all motherhood, Mark 10, 30 (*wuttookāsin*, a mother; *wutchéhwau*, her mother, C. 162). From the radical *óu, kó*, with a termination marking the nomen patientis, as *awhe, woch* does the nomen agentis. Perhaps the same word (with animate termination), as *ohke*, earth.

[Narr. *okásu*, a mother; *nókace, nich-whau*, my mother, R. W. 44.]

okauau, he; *negut okauau*, he has one wife, 1 Tim. 3, 2.

okummes (?) [= *ókas-ummisés*?], aunt, father's brother's wife: *kokummes*, 'thy aunt', Lev. 18, 14; *kokummus*, thy grandmother, 2 Tim. 1, 5 (*wuttokummiswin*, a grandmother, C. 162).

[Del. *mu cho mes*, grandfather (ait femina?), Zeisb. Voc. 23.]

óm, n. a hook (and line), Matt. 17, 27. See ***aumatí**.

[Del. *aman*, fish-hook, Zeisb.]

omácheq, n. pl. fishers: *neg omácheq*, they who (fish with a hook) 'cast angle', Is. 19, 8.

omáen, n. a fisherman; pl. *omaenuog*, Ezek. 47, 10. Cf. *noatamogquaen*.

omasenat (?), to fish. See ***aumatí**.

***ómms**, pl. + *suog*, herring, C. 159. See *aumst-og*, 'a fish somewhat like a herring', R. W. 102. See **munnarhatteauq*.

[PENCIL NOTE.—'Dim. of *aumauog* ?; for *aummsu*, depreciative *aumish*. See note in R. W. 114."]

***omógpeh**, adv. almost, C. 233; *ut omóg wame*, generally, *ibid.* 225, 228. Cf. *momanch*, at times, now and then.

omohk[inat?], v. i. to rise up, to rise from sleep (*omuhkenate*, to arise, C. 180): *omohkeu nompoéu*, he rose early in the morning, Ex. 24, 4; *omohku*, 1 K. 3, 20; *omohkeog nompode*, they rose early, Ex. 32, 6; 1 Sam. 29, 11; *omohkeon* (subj.), when I arose, 1 K. 3, 21; *noh omohkit nompóae*, he who rises early, etc., Prov. 27, 14; *omkish*, arise thou, Gen. 19, 15; *omokemaw kah nepomaw*, it arose and stood upright (pass. form, 'was arisen' and 'was stood'), Gen. 37, 7 (*nuttomuhkem*, I arise; *nuttomuk-kémun*, we arise, C. 180).

[Abn. *añmikk8*, je me lève, a somno.]

omohkinónat, v. t. an. to raise up, an. obj.; *omohkineh*, raise thou me up, Ps. 41, 10.

[Abn. *Sdañmikenañ*, je le fais lever, je le lève de terre.]

omp, n. man. This word is nowhere found by itself, and perhaps was already obsolete when Eliot's acquaintance with the language was commenced; but its recurrence in compound words suffices to fix it as the dialectic name appropriated, in accordance with Indian usage, to the favored race, whose men were all viri, while those of other tribes or nations were contemptuously regarded as even less than homines—*missinnuog*, or captives. (See *missin*; *missinnin*.) From this root come, apparently, *nompaus* (*ne-omp-ódas*, the man animal), a male; *wosketomp* (*wos-kehuae-omp*, hurtful or bloody man), a warrior, or 'brave', one who bears arms (see note below); *mugquomp* (*mogke-omp*, great man), a captain; *nunkomp* (*nunkon-omp*, light man?), a young man, not grown up; *penomp* (*penoue-omp*?, a stranger to man, *nescia viri*?), a virgin; *omskauónat* (for *omp*), to conquer, to put to flight; and, perhaps, *ompehteónk* (*omp-ohhtë*, that which belongs to man or to the conqueror), tribute.

[NOTE.—Regarding *wosketomp* the compiler notes: "This is wrong, but I can not fix the true meaning of *wosket*." This is followed by a note in pencil: "Perhaps not wrong. 1883."]

ompachissin, 'the top of it [a ladder] reached' (to heaven), Gen. 28, 12.

ompamuhquaenát, v. i. to turn one's self around, to turn back, to look behind one: *ompamuhquaeu*, 'he turned back', 2 K. 2, 24; *ahque ompamuhquaish*, do not thou look behind thee, Gen. 19, 17; *ompámuhquaéoh*, she looked back, v. 26; *matta ompamuhquaeog*, they look not back, Jer. 46, 5; *ompamuhquaétauau*, v. t. he looked back at, Jer. 13, 16. See *nuhquainat*.

***ompána[enat?]**, v. i. to lift one's self up, to rise up (as opposed to *nauwaenat*, to bow down): *ompánaéu*, he lifted himself up; *ompánaowp* (pret.), Mass. Ps., John 8, 7; *ompanáit*, when he lifted himself up, v. 10.

***ompateg**, pl. + *ash*, weapons, Mass. Ps., John 18, 3, = *auwohteaogash* (?), El. See *auwohteau*.

***ompattamünat**, 'to wear clothes out'; *mahtompattamünat*, to wear out; *nummahche ompattam*, I did wear; *nag woh ompattamwog*, they would wear, C. 215. See *auwohkon*.

ompatussinat, to lean upon (*ompatisinninat*, C. 199): *noh ompatussin wek*, he leans on his house, Job 8, 15; *ompatussinwog*, they lean on (him), Mic. 3, 11; *ompatusuk*, if he lean (or leaning) on it, 2 K. 5, 18; 18, 21; John 13, 23; *ompatisunaw kah auwohhou*, 'the stay and the staff', Is. 3, 1; *ompatisunnawonk*, the stay, *ibid*.

ompehteéé, ompeteéé, adj. of tribute; *-teaguash*, tribute money, Matt. 17, 24.

ompehteónk, ompwet- (*ompeteaonk*, C. 203), n. tribute, Gen. 49, 15; Num. 31, 28; Matt. 17, 24, 25; 'toll', Ezra 4, 20: *omp-ohhtë*, *omp-ohhtëonk*, that which belongs to men, i. e. masters (?). See *omp*. ["*ompeht* . . . *ónk*, an old Indian word that signifies obedience by giving any . . .", C. 155 (partly illegible in his manuscript).] See *omwunnáonk*.

ompénat, v. i. to be loose, unbound, free, 1 Cor. 7, 27: *ompéan*, if thou be loosed (or free) from, *ibid*.; *noh ompeneau wutch*, she is loosed from (the law), Rom. 7, 2.

ompeneáúsu, adj. (was) loosed, Mark 7, 35; pl. an. + *og*, Dan. 3, 25.

-ompeneónat, v. t. an. to loose or unbind an. obj. (*ompinneónat*, to release, Luke 23, 20); = *ponanaúónat* (see *ponanau*): *wutómpinneuh*, he loosed him (from bonds), Ps. 105, 20 [-*neuh* for -*neuh*(?)]; Acts 22, 30; *ompinneau*, he looseth (the prisoners), Ps. 146, 7; *ompinneuk*, loose ye him, Matt. 21, 2; *kutompenimánu-naout*, 'I (to) release unto you', i. e. I to cause to be unbound to you, Matt. 27, 21; *ompin* (?), loose thyself, Is. 52, 2.

-ompenumunát, v. t. to loose, to unbind, Rev. 5, 2: *ompeneum*, he looseth (the bonds), Job 12, 18; *ompenim nuppe-munneat*, he has loosed my cord, Job 30, 11; *ompinimunash*, they are untied, loosed, Is. 33, 24.

[Narr. *aúmpanish*, untie this; *aumpanimmin*, to undo a knot, R. W. 54.]

-ompetag, -ak, adv. afterward, after that, Josh. 24, 5; Ps. 73, 24; Neh. 6, 10; Mark 4, 28: *wutch ompetak*, for the time to come, the future, Is. 42, 23 ('shortly', C. 230).

-ompeteáe. See *ompehteáe*.

-ompeteáonk. See *ompehteáonk*.

-ompontinnumunát magwoonk, to send an offering (or tribute, homage), 1 Sam. 6, 3: *nish ompontinnumauogish wutch magwoonk*, which things ye return him for an offering, 1 Sam. 6, 8.

-ompochanumunát (*ompochēnat*, v. i. ? to roll, C. 206): *wutompochanumaónt qussuk*, to roll away the stone, Gen. 29, 8 [i. e. to remove the obstruction(?), *ompenumunát* and *wutche* (?)].

***ompochēnat**, v. to roll, C. 206.

***omppuwussūeonknunkquat**, n. vice, C. 165.

-ompsk, **-ompsq**, in compound words, a stone or rock; equivalent in some cases to *qussuk*, in others to *hassun*. See *kenompsq* (a sharp stone, under *kēnai*), *wanashquompskqut* (the top of a rock), *togwonkanompsk* (a millstone, under *togguhwonk*), *kussohko-i-ompsk* (a high pointed rock), etc. Not used in Eliot's Bible except in compound words; but *missitche ompsqut* (obj.), 'a great stone', is in Samp. Quinnup., p. 156. The primary meaning seems to be an upright (*ompaé*) rock or stone (*p'sk*). Eliot has:

ompsk, **ompsq**—continued.

pasipskkodt-ut [*pahsu-p'sk*], 'in a cleft of the rock', Ex. 33, 22; *agwepassompskodéhtu*, 'under the [cleft upright] rocks', Is. 57, 5; *woskeche piskultu*, (from) 'the top of the rocks', Num. 23, 9; *ut attōche pishkodtut*, 'on a crag of the rock', Job 39, 21; *kenugke pumipskquehtu*, (of river courses) 'among the rocks', Job 28, 10; *kussampskóiyeeut*, 'on (high) rocks' (or on a high rocky place), Jer. 4, 29; *chippipskut*, 'upon a rock' under water, Acts 27, 29; *mamossompsquehtu*, in 'gravel' (?), Is. 48, 19; *wutch woskechepiskquttu*, 'from the top of the rocks', Num. 23, 9 (sing. *woskechepiskq*, on the top of a rock, Ezek. 24, 7).

ompskot, n.: *nequt-ompskot*, 'a penny', Matt. 22, 19; Mark 12, 15; Rev. 6, 6 (*ompskod*, a penny, C. 203; *ompskotash*, pence, Ind. Laws, II, p. 3). Cf. *nequt-ompskinaushettit*, 'of a span long' (pl.); *nequt omskinausu ne sahteag*, 'a span shall be the length of it', Ex. 28, 16.

[Narr. *nequiltómpscat*, 1 penny (that is, a penny's worth of *wámpan*; probably a measure of length); *neesaúmscat*, 2 pence; *yowómscat*, 4 pence; *quttatashaúmscat*, 6 pence (= *quttawatu*, *quát-tuatu*; *neen* = 2 *quát-tuatus*, = 12 pence, or a shilling); *piúckquat* (10 *quát-tuatus*), 60 pence, = *quttatashincheck aumscat*, = *nequiltómppeg*, or *nequínishcaúsu*, 1 fathom of their stringed money; *neesaumpaúgatuck*, 2 fathoms = 10 shillings, etc.; *neesaumsqussayi*, 2 spans of *wámpan*; *yowompscussayi*, 4 spans, etc., R. W. 128, 135.]

ompsq. See *ompsk*.

[-**ompu**: *en wompu*, he looks. Cf. Chip. *ont waub*, to see.]

***ompuwussūonk**, n.: *aiontogkoie ompuwussūonk*, craft or guile, C. 165.

ompweteánu-in, n. a tributary, Lam. 1, 1; pl. *ompeteánuog*, Judg. 1, 30.

ompweteáonk. See *ompehteáonk*.

ompwunnáonk. See *omwunnáonk*.

ompwunnit: *noh ompwunnit*, 'a raiser of taxes', an imposer of tribute (?), Dan. 11, 20.

ompwunnónat, v. t. to pay tribute to, Mark 12, 14; Luke 23, 2: *pish kutómpwunnukquog*, they shall be tributaries [pay tribute] to you, Deut. 20, 11;

ompwunnónat—continued.

wutompunukowh, they were tributaries to them, Judg. 1, 33; *wutompwunuh*, (he) gave him presents, paid tribute, 2 K. 17, 3.

omskauónat, v. t. an. to prevail over, to put to flight: *pish omskauwóg*, they shall chase, put to flight, Lev. 26, 8; *omskow*, he prevailed in battle, was the conqueror, Ex. 17, 11; *wutomskauoh*, he chased him, Judg. 9, 40.

omwunnónok, **ompw-**, n. tribute (paid or referred to the payer), Num. 31, 37, 38, 39. See *ompehteónok*.

ónag. See *áunag*.

ónát, **auónát**, v. t. to go to a place or object, Eccl. 7, 2; Jer. 37, 12. See examples under *áü*, to which add *ontuh*, let us go to, 1 Sam. 11, 14; Luke 2, 15; *ongg*, go ye, Matt. 21, 2; Josh. 2, 16. Cf. *ámundt*.

ónatuh, adv. as, like, Ps. 78, 15, 27, 65; *ónatuh . . . netatuppe*, as . . . so, Prov. 26, 9 (construed with the suppos. mood for *unne toh*, as though, as when). Caus. verb subst. *ónatuheyewá* ('he took on him'), he made himself like, Heb. 2, 16.

ónch, conj. yet, notwithstanding that, Ex. 9, 17; Eccl. 1, 7; Hos. 9, 16; *ónchikoh*, but yet, Rom. 5, 7; *ónch*, Is. 14, 1 (= *ónk*, with form of imperat. 3d pers. singular or absolute participle). See *qut*.

óncheteau. See *ónchteau*.

óncheteauun, 'revised' or 'corrected' (as used in title-page of Rawson's revision of Eliot's translation of Samp. Quinnup., 1689): *ónchheag wuthashab-powh*, they mended their nets, Mark 1, 19; *ónchteauunat wek*, to repair his house, 2 Chr. 24, 12; 34, 10; *óncheteauunat*, 2 Chr. 24, 5. See *ónchteau*.

ónchittamauonát (?), v. i. to chew the cud (?); cf. *kohkodhumáü*. *ónchittamau*, it chews the cud, Lev. 11, 4, 5, 6; *ónchittamont*, part., cheweth the cud, Lev. 11, 3, = *kohkodhumont*, Deut. 14, 6; *ónchittamoncheg*, pl. they which chew, etc., Lev. 11, 4, = *kohkodhumoncheg*, Deut. 14, 7; *matta ónchittamauwá*, he does not chew, Lev. 11, 7, = *matta kohkodhumóu*, Deut. 14, 8.

ónchteau, **óncheteau**, he amends (it); suppos. 2d pl. *óncheteabg*, if ye amend (your ways), Jer. 7, 5; *ónchteawók*, amend ye (your ways), v. 3; *ónchetóe*, amended, title-page of second ed. of Indian Bible. See *óncheteauun*.

ónchteónok, n. a repairing, repair: *ónchteónok wek*, the repairing of the house, 2 Chr. 24, 27.

ónchteunk, part.: *ónchteunk pokgshunk*, the repairer of (he who repairs) the breach, Is. 58, 12.

óngkome, **óngkomai**, prep. on the other side of, Josh. 24, 2, 3 (its adversative is sometime *yóái*, 2 Sam. 2, 13): *óngkomáe*, on the other side (of the way), Luke 10, 31, 32; *óngkomáe pummeneutunkanít*, on the other side of the wall, Neh. 4, 13 ('behind the wall'); *nag óngkomut sepuut*, (to) those beyond the river, Neh. 2, 7. See *acaumen* (*bakít*). *óngkomuk* [= *Accomac*] *Jordan*, (that which is) beyond Jordan, Matt. 4, 15.

[Abn. *añgšanmek*, en delà. Quir. *akómuk kathans*, over the seas, Pier. 10. Cree *akámik*, across, on the other side. Del. *gamunk*, over there, the other side of the water; *achgameu*, over against, Zeisb.]

óngkoue, prep. beyond (El. Gr. 21), 1 Sam. 20, 37: *wutuhshame . . . óngkoue*, on this side . . . on that side or beyond (the river), Josh. 8, 33; *aongkóúe*, utmost, farthest off, Deut. 30, 4; Jer. 9, 26; 25, 23; *ámup aongkouoh komut*, 'come from the uttermost parts of the earth', Matt. 12, 42; *en aongkoue*, to the furthest ('utmost'), Deut. 34, 2 (*ónkkóue*, C. 168); *óngkoue*, behind, 1 Sam. 21, 9. See *wutuhshame*.

óngquomónat. See *ónkquommommónok*.

ónk, conj., a particle which nearly answers to the Greek $\delta\eta$, and is commonly used in the continuation of a recital or for connecting parts of a proposition or members of a sentence less closely and directly than by *kah*. It is sometimes put for 'and', Gen. 20, 12, 13; Matt. 18, 5; elsewhere for 'so', 'so that', Ps. 78, 20, 29. *ánue ónk wame*, more than all, 1 Chr. 18, 20; *ánue misuken ónk neen*, he is more great than I,

onk—continued.

Mark 1, 7; *missi onk*, greater than, Mark 4, 32 (*onkne*, besides, C. 234).

[Was it originally the same as *wonk* ?]

onkaeese, adv. (dimin. of *ongkoue*), a little farther, Acts 27, 28.

[Narr. *awwassése*, R. W. 55.]

onkapunanittuonk, n. torment (endured; referred to the subject), Rev. 9, 5; Ex. 1, 13, 14 ('rigor'). See *awwakompandonk*.

onkapunanonat, **onkapunnónat**, v. t. an. to torment, to torture: *wutonkapunnónatou*, to torment them, Rev. 9, 5; *ahque onkapunaneh*, torment me not, Luke 8, 28. Pass. *onkapunnanóg*, they were tortured, Heb. 11, 35. Cf. *awwakompunnassu*.

onkapunnánittue, adj. and adv. cruel, severe, Heb. 11, 36 (with reference to the subject or victim).

onkapunnónk, n. torment, torture, cruelty [inflicted; referred to the agent], Rev. 9, 5 (3d pers. pl.).

onkatog, adj. another, Deut. 28, 30: *pasuk . . . onkatog*, one . . . the other, Deut. 21, 15; *ketassot ayeuhkonont wonkatogeh ketassotoh*, a king going to war against another king, Luke 14, 31 (here *-onkatog* has the prefix of 3d pers., 'his other' (?), and objective affix); pl. *onkatogig* (*únkatak*, Pier. 14). From *onk* or *wonk*.

***onkatogánit**, conj. otherwise, C. 234.

***onkatuk**, **onkne**, conj. besides, C. 234.

onkauoht, **onkauohteau**, **onkauwoht**, n. a shadow, Gen. 19, 8; 2 K. 20, 9; Is. 32, 2.

onkauwonkqut, 'behind a tree', Is. 66, 17.

onkhumnát (*onkwhónat*, an.), v. t. (1) to put one thing above another, to cover. (2) to hide. See *puttoham. onkwhau*, he hideth (it), Prov. 27, 16; *nutonkhum nuskesuk*, I hide my face, Deut. 31, 18; *onkwhont*, part. hiding, Prov. 27, 16; *onkwhosik*, *unwhosik*, (it) is covered by, Prov. 26, 23, 26 (*nuttonkhūmun nuhhog*, I cover (myself), C. 187).

[Cree *uckwinnahum*, he covers it, Howse 45; *uckwinnawayoo*, he covers him, *ibid.* 45, 83.]

onkne. See **onkatuk*.

onkouhtáe, adj. shady: — *mehtug-quash*, Job. 40, 22.

onkquanumwōonk, n. sorrow, physical pain, Nah. 2, 10. See *onkquommomwōonk*; *unqquanumwōonk*.

onkquatunk, n. a recompense, Is. 35, 4; *wut* —, his recompense, Job 15, 31 (*onkquatonk*, wages or reward, C. 203).

***onkqueekhō**, n. a hat, C. 160; *ohk-quontapape*, cap, C. 239.

[Narr. *saunketippo* or *ashónaquo*, a hat or cap, R. W. 107.]

***onkqueneunkque**, adj. cruel, C. 168; severe, p. 175.

onkquequohhou, **-hō**, n. a veil, Ex. 34, 33; 2 Cor. 3, 14. See *puttoquequohhou*.

onkquequohhou, 'he covered his face' (with it), Is. 6, 2.

onkqunésog, n. pl. claws: *wonkquné-sog*, their claws, Zech. 11, 16. Dimin. from *uhquon*, a hook. See *múhkos*.

onkquohquodt, (it is) 'lowering', Matt. 16, 3. See *kuppohquodt*, (when it is) cloudy weather; **onnōhquat*, raining, C.

[Del. *achgumhocquat*, it is cloudy weather, Zeisb. Gr. 162; *ach gum hok*, cloudy, Zeisb. Voc. 13.]

onkquommomwōonk, n. sorrow, Gen. 3, 16; pain, 'torment', Matt. 4, 24. See *onkquanumwōonk*; *unqquanumwōonk*.

onkquommomwe, adj. sorrowful, in sorrow, Gen. 3, 16, 17. See *unkque*.

onkquosketúeonk, n. poisoning, Ps. 58, 4. See *úhquosket*.

onkquotteónat, v. t. an. (1) to recompense (a person): *onkquotteau*, he recompensed (them), Prov. 26, 10; *neh pish wutonkquatauoh*, he will recompense her, Jer. 51, 6; *kuppapasku onkquatonsh* [-*oush* ?], I will render to you double, Zech. 9, 12; *unonquatók*, recompense ye (her), Rev. 18, 6; *neyan onkquatunk-queóg*, as she has recompensed you, *ibid.* (2) to hire, to pay wages: *kutonkquato-oush*, I will give thee hire, 1 K. 5, 6; *yeu kah yeu onkquatoe nuttinhikun*, 'thus and thus he dealeth with me' (pays me such wages), Judg. 18, 4. See *annanai* (2).

[Narr. *kuttaiúnckquittaunch*, I will pay you; *kummuchickónckquatus*, I will pay you well; *tocketaonckquittinnea*, what will you give me? R. W. 72; *kutteatō*

onkquotteónat—continued.

commesh, 'I will give you your money?', p. 135.]

onkqusohhou, n. the cover or 'lid' (of a chest, 2 K. 12, 9).

onkup[pe], n. strong drink, Is. 5, 11, 22; Prov. 20, 1, = *manuhkag wuttattamóonk*, Lev. 10, 9, = *menuhke wuttattamóonk*, Num. 6, 3; *onkuppe*, Prov. 31, 4, 6.

[Abn. *a'k&bi*, boisson forte, Rasles. Del. *achewon*, strong, spirituous, Zeisb. Gr. 167.]

onkwheg, n. = *onkwhonk*; pl. + *ash*, covers to dishes, etc., Num. 4, 7.

onkwhongane, adj. covering, Num. 4, 5.

onkwhonk, n. a covering, Num. 4, 6, 10, 14; a screen or curtain, v. 25, 26: *wutch mishehtash*, a covert from the tempest, Is. 32, 2; pl. *onkwhongash*, coverings, Prov. 31, 22. See *puttoham*.

onkwhosuonk, n. that which makes a cover or covers; pl. -*ongash*, Ex. 25, 29.

***onnôhquat** (?), 'raining', C. 222. Cf. *wunnohquodt*, fair weather.

[Narr. *ánaquat*, rain, R. W. 83. Del. *alhadquot*, 'it rains a general rain (over a large surface of country)', Zeisb. Gr. 161; 'stormy, rainy weather', Zeisb. Voc. 14.]

ónquesuonk, *ana-*, n. a joint; pl. -*ongash*, Cant. 7, 1; Eph. 4, 16.

ónnouwussu, adj. lean, Ezek. 34, 20 [from *onou-weyau*, low [hollow] flesh (?): *aweyauseé wees pish ónauwusseumá*, 'the fatness of his flesh shall wax lean', Is. 17, 4; *ianáuwussuog*, *ianauwussitoheg* (an. pl.), Gen. 41, 3, 4; *ónauwussúe*, C. 172.

[Narr. *nanóuwussu*, it is lean, R. W. 143.]

onquontawonát, v. i. to roar, as a wild beast: *pish onquontawau*, he shall roar, Is. 42, 13; *nutogquontawomun*, we roar, Is. 59, 11; *pish ogquontawog wuske qunnonouut*, they shall roar like a young lion, Is. 5, 29 (= *nehnehteau(og)*, Hos. 11, 10).

onquottantamunát, v. t. to recompense or reward; (inan. obj.) to repay: *noh woh onkquottantam*, he will recompense (it), Job. 34, 33; *nutonkquadtantam*, I will recompense (it), Jer. 16, 18; *ahque onkquótók*, do not recompense (evil for

onquottantamunát—continued.

evil), Rom. 12, 17; *onkquatontaj*, let him recompense (thy work), Ruth 2, 12.

onsapinneát. See *ontapinneát*.

ontahtauunát, v. i. to be moved, Jer.

24, 9; to be in a state of motion or to be made to move from one place to another, passively [sometimes transitive, to move or impart motion to: *wutontataúunat*, with prefix of 3d pers., to remove it, Gen. 48, 17]: **matta ontah-táunout* (pass. neg.), not to be moved, 1 Chr. 16, 30; *pish ontohteau*, it shall be removed, Ezek. 7, 19; *sun woh quseuk ontahtauun*, shall the rock be removed? Job 18, 4; *pish ontahtauun*, it shall be removed from its place, Is. 22, 25; *quenoh-tag ontohteau*, the foundation moved [was moved], 2 Sam. 22, 8; *agwu ohtagish wadchuash ohtahtash*, the foundations of the mountains were moved, Ps. 18, 7; *mat pish ohtohtano*, it shall not be moved, Ps. 96, 10.

[*NOTE.—'Wrong. This is a different verb. See *ontataúunat*.']

[Cree (1) *a't-astáyoo* (inan.), he is, or is lying, in another place; (2) *a't-atháyoo* (an.), 'he ali-ates, puts, him in another place, removes him'; (3) *a't-ootáyoo*, he goes elsewhere, 'removes', Howse 157. Chip. (1) *aund'-ahtá*, (2) *ood' aund'-assáun*, (3) *aund'-oota*, *ibid.*]

***ontaneehkinneat**, to step; *nuttontdnéhtip*, I step, C. 210. Cf. *ontamu*.

ontapinneát, **onsap-**, **ontsap-**, v. i. to be removed to another place (with reference to change of place without the action, volition, or power of independent motion of the object moved); with prefix of 3d pers. *wutontapéinat*, (he) to be moved, 1 Thess. 3, 3: *God nóeu appu*, *matta pish ontappu*, God is in the midst of her, she shall not be moved, Ps. 46, 5; *nag pish ontappuog*, they shall move, Mic. 7, 17; *matta ontappéog*, they may not be moved, 2 Sam. 7, 10; *ontapush*, *ontsapish*, 'be thou removed', Matt. 21, 21; Mark 11, 23; *onsappineau*, *onsappuog*, Num. 33, 5, 6, 7, 8, etc. (*antsapinneat*, *ontsah-táunat*, to move, to move one's house, C. 202; *nutantsáp*, I move; *nutantsepímum*, we move, *ibid.*; *tohwaj ontootáan*, why do you remove? *ibid.* 239).

ontapinneát, etc.—continued.

[Cree *a'l-áp-u* (an.), 'he other-sits, changes his seat', Howse 156. Chip. *aund'-áhbeh*, *ibid.*]

ontashónat, v. t. an. to remove or move from place to place (to be removed(?), Ezek. 23, 46): *ontashau*, he removeth (them), Dan. 2, 21; *wutontahshuh*, he removed them, Gen. 47, 21; he removed him, Acts 7, 4. Cf. **óteshem*; *otshoh*.

ontataúunat, v. t. to move (an inan. obj.), Gen. 48, 17 (with prefix of 3d pers.): *ontatoush kusseet*, remove thy foot, Prov. 4, 27 (*ontattavush*, Luke 22, 42); *ontah* (?) *dhkon*, remove (it) not, Prov. 23, 10; *noh ontattunk*, he who removeth, Deut. 27, 17; *matta pish kutontattóoh*, thou shalt not remove (it), Deut. 19, 14; *nóotahlah*, remove (it) far from me, Prov. 30, 8 (*antsapinneat*, *ontsahtáunat*, to move, to move one's house, C. 202). Cf. *ontahtauundát*.

[Cree *a'l-aslów* (inan.), he removes it, Howse 156. Chip. *ood' aund'-ahtóon*, *ibid.*]

ontchetóe, amended. Title-page of second ed. of Indian Bible. See *onchteau*.

onthamunát, v. i. to put out, to quench, to extinguish, as a fire, lamp, or candle (cf. *nótau úhtea*, the fire goes out, Prov. 26, 20; *wequananteg matta ohtao*, the candle does not go out, Prov. 31, 18; *waban otshoh*, the wind bloweth): *nag ontówhóog*, they are quenched, Is. 43, 17 (*ontah*-, Ps. 118, 12); *matta pish ohtano*, it (anger) shall not be quenched, 2 Chr. 34, 25 (— *ontáno*, 2 K. 22, 17); *matta pish onthamoun*, it shall not be quenched, Is. 34, 10; 66, 24; *matta áutanook*, not to be quenched, Luke 3, 17; *nag onthamvog*, they quench (coals), 2 Sam. 14, 7; *uhnthamvog nótau*, they quenched the fire, Heb. 11, 34; pass. *pish onthamun*, it shall be put out, Prov. 13, 9; *nótau . . . matta pish onthamoun*, the fire shall not be put out, Is. 34, 10; 66, 24; Lev. 6, 12. See *uhtappattavunat*.

ontónu, adv.: *ontónu penushau*, he fell backward, 1 Sam. 4, 18, = *antashau* (*antashaug*, they fell backward, Is. 28, 13). Cf. **ontaneehkinneat*.

***ontowaonk**: *tanne ontowdonk*, a hoarse voice, C. 171. See *ayeuteawontawaonk*.

ontsapinneát. See *ontapinneát*.

ontseonk, n. offspring: *wutontseonk*, my offspring, Job 31, 8; *wut* —, his or their offspring, Job 21, 8.

ontseu, he descends, proceeds from, he is the offspring of: *wanne ontseu*, 'without descent', Heb. 7, 3 (see *wutontseonk*); *neg ontséheg wutch Jacob*, 'they that come of Jacob', Is. 27, 6; *ontsetheg*, they which issue from (them), 2 K. 20, 18; *wutonseu*, I proceed from, John 8, 42; *ohhontseóg wutch máchuk en machukul*, 'they proceed from evil to evil,' Jer. 9, 3. Cf. *amunát* (indic. 1st sing. *nom*).

-óntup, in compound words, head. See *chepiontup*; *kodántupont*; **uppaquóntup*; *wompóntupont*; *wuskonóntup*. Cf. Abn. *Step*.

***onuhqushakomuk**, 'a house of merchandise' (?), Mass. Ps., John 2, 16.

óntóhkonauonát, **eiantuhk-**, **eiantogk-**, etc., v. t. an. to mock at, to deride; *eiontogkonoag*, they scoff at (him), Hab. 1, 10; *kuttóntóhkonéh*, thou mockest me, Num. 22, 29; *nag nóche wutóntóhkonóuh*, they began to mock him, Luke 14, 29 (see *momonéhtaúú*); an. act. i. *óntogkkossu*, he mocks, is mocking, Judg. 16, 9, 13. Vbl. n. *óntohkussowaen*, a mocker, Job 17, 2.

óntómuk, **tóuntomuk**, n. the womb, matrix, Ex. 13, 2; 12, 15; 34, 19; Num. 8, 16; *wutch óntomukqut*, from the womb, Jer. 1, 5 (*ótmuk*, Exp. Mayhew; *wutontómükqut*, C. 158).

***opponenaúhock** (Narr.), n. pl. oysters, R. W. 103; *uponuhpug* (Narr.), Stiles; *a'púnnnyhaug* (Peq.), *ibid.*; *chúntkw*, *apwomah*, an oyster, C. 159. From *apwónat* (to roast) and *hog*, *wuhhog* (shell-fish).

opwósu. See *appósu*.

***osacóntuck** (Narr.), 'a fat sweet fish, something like a haddock', R. W. 103. Perhaps the pollack (*Merlangus purpureus*, Mitch.) or hake (*Merluccius vulgaris*, Cuv.), more often called 'whiting'. Possibly the same as '*aguaundunut*, blue fish' (Peq.), Stiles.

oshkoshqui, adj. green: *oshkoshqut*, as the green herb, Ps. 37, 2. See *ashkoshqui*.

***oskón**, n. a hide, C. 156; a skin. See *askón*; *wuskón*.

***oskosk**, grass, C. 160. See *moskeht*.

ôscowunnunúnát, v. t. to change, Dan. 7, 25; Jer. 2, 36: *ôscowunum wuthogkôun-ash*, he changed his clothes, Gen. 41, 14; *matta wulôscowunoh*, he does not change it, Lev. 27, 10 (*ôscowunont*, if he change, an. obj., Lev. 27, 10); *matta nutôhôsue ussu*, 'I change not', Mal. 3, 6; *ôscowemô*, it changes, it is changed, Lam. 4, 1.

ôssôepôsu, he slideth back, Hos. 4, 16; *assôepôsue*, adj. backsliding, Hos. 4, 16. Cf. *assôishaiü*, he goes backward.

otan, n. a town, a 'city', Gen. 4, 17; Josh. 8, 19, 21; pl. + *ash*, Gen. 19, 29; 2 Pet. 2, 6. See *kehlotan*, a great town.

[Narr. *otân*, the town, pl. *otânash*; *otanick*, to the town, R. W. 120. Del. *u te ney* (*u te nûnk*, in town), Zeisb. Voc. 31.]

otanemes, n. dim. for *otan*, a village, Matt. 21, 2; pl. + *ash*, Is. 42, 11; Luke 13, 22.

***ôteshem** (Narr.): *wetuômuck nôteshem*, I came from the house; *acâwmuck nôteshem*, I came over the water; *nâwvatuôknôteshem*, I came from far; *tuckôteshana*, whence came you? R. W. 28; *tunna wutshadock*, whence come they? *ibid.* 29. See *ôtshoh*; *wadchinat*.

***ôu**, well (it is well), C. 227. See *6.

ouwân, n. mist, vapor, Gen. 2, 6; Job 36, 27.

[Abn. *ašanis*, il fait brouillard; *ašanebégat*, — sur la rivière. Chip. *awâni-bissa*, it drizzles, Bar. 533; *awân*, it is foggy, *ibid.* 532. Del. *awonn*, fog, Zeisb. Voc. 7.]

ouwassu, he warms or warmed himself, Is. 44, 16. See *awwassu*.

owanux. See *howan*.

owohkôntôâu. See *âiwohkôntôadu*.

owôhshaog, n. the hawk, Deut. 14, 15. See *mashquanon*; *quanunon*.

ôwonogkuog, v. i. 3d pers. pl. they 'have holes', they burrow, Matt. 8, 20, = *awwonogkwog*, Luke 9, 58. See *wónogq*.

***ôwwepinnûe**, adv. calmly, C. 227. See *auwépin*.

-ô-, an inseparable negative particle, interposed between the radical and the last syllable, or the suffix, of affirmative verbs, to constitute the negative form: *awadchanumun*, he keeps it; *awadchanumôun*, he does not keep it, or, as more commonly found, *matta awad-*

-ô-—continued.

chanumôun (with a double negative). The negative *ô* enters into the composition of several words other than verbs of negation, as *wanne* (q. v.), *ô-anne*, none. Cf. *howan*, *someone*; *unneu*, etc.

ôch, ôtch, adv. out of, forth from, thence: *na ôtch sohhamun*, there went forth from, Num. 11, 31; *na ôtch sohhamun*, 'he went out from thence', 1 K. 12, 25; *na ôtch qushken*, thence he returned, 2 K. 2, 25; *ôtcheun*, he made from (it), Gen. 2, 22. This is one of the most important radicals of the language, denoting origin, source, causation: cf. *na ôtch* (*nôche*), therefrom; * *kôch*, *kôche*, *kutche*, which denote origin and progress, though often used by Eliot for *nôche*; whence *kutche* or *kêche*, chief; *kehchis*, old; *kutchissik*, the beginning (of action, etc.), and the perhaps identical *wutche* as a preposition (from, out of, for). *ôsh*, a father, and *ôkas*, *ôkas*, a mother, and perhaps *ôhke*, the earth, have apparently the same origin; hence, too, *ôchetuonganog*, parents, etc.; also *wutch*, *wutche*: *mo teag wutch*, without cause, 1 Sam. 19, 5, = *mat teag wutch*, Lam. 3, 52, = *wanne monteag wutch*, Ps. 35, 7, = *wutch monteag*, *ibid.*; *nenan wutche*, for the same cause, Phil. 2, 18. See *wutche*.

[*NOTE.—After "na ôtch (*nôche*), therefrom", in the manuscript, occurs the following: "mô ôtche (*môche* and, with a slightly altered form and meaning, *mâche*), thence-after (the sign of the pluperfect tense)." In the margin this is marked "omit", and a footnote explains that "*môche*, for *môis ôtche*, with reference to a future, implies obligation or necessity. See *môche*."]]

[Cree and Chip. See Howse, Cree Gr., pp. 166, 289, 291.]

ôchâus, ôchaas, n. a fly, Eccl. 10, 1; Is. 7, 18. Cf. *môsiûhy*.

[Del. *u tsche*, Zeisb. Voc. 12; pl. *ûschêwak*, *ibid.* 31.]

ôcheinnat, v. i. to be weaned, Gen. 21, 8; *ôcheninop*, he was weaned, Gen. 21, 8.

ôchetuonganog, pl. parents: *ôchetuonguh* (constr.) his parents, Luke 2, 27, = *wutchetuonguh* (obj.), Luke 18, 29; *kôchetuonganôbog*, your parents, Luke 21, 16; Eph. 6, 1.

cochiinneat, v. p. to be advantaged or profited (*wutchiinneat*, Is. 47, 12): *teag nœchiin*, what advantage will it be to me? what am I profited? Job 35, 3; *matta nœchiin*, it profited me not, Job 33, 27; *teaguas kœchiyimwœ*, what are you profited? Hab. 2, 18; *œchiin*, (it) is profitable, Eccl. 10, 10; *woh œchiin*, it may profit, Job 35, 8; *nish matta pish kœchiinash*, these things shall not profit thee, Is. 57, 12; *nish matta wœchiyemukish*, things which can not profit (be profitable), 1 Sam. 12, 21; *wanne teag wutchieu*, it profiteth nothing, Job 34, 9. Cf. *œtcheun*, he made from (it).

œhk, **œhkq**, **œhkq**, n. a worm, Job 17, 14; 24, 20; 25, 6 (= *askœk*, Ps. 22, 6); pl. *œhquaog*, Is. 14, 11; *œhqou*, it bred worms, Ex. 16, 20; *askœkinassog*, worms, Deut. 28, 39 (*askœkse*, dimin. *askœk*, Is. 41, 14); *œohke*, C. 156. See *askœk*.

[Del. *mooch-œe*, Zeisb. Voc.]

œhœmous, n. a little owl, Lev. 11, 17, = *kœkœkhœmœm*, Deut. 14, 16. See *kœhkœkœhaus*.

[Narr. *œhœmœus*, an owl, R. W. 85.]

œhquaœu. See *uhquœe*.

œkas. See *œkas*.

œmsinneat, **œmussinneat**, v. i. to go or come down, to move downward. See *wœmsinnedt*.

œmunât, **wâmunat**, v. i. to go or come from (cf. *œu*, v. i. he goes thither; *pœyau*, he comes hither): *œmun*, *œm*, *wœm*, he goes or comes, went or came, 2 Chr. 1, 13; Job 37, 9; Prov. 14, 16; Dan. 8, 5; *na œmun*, he went thence, 2 K. 2, 25; Gen. 20, 1; 35, 21; *œmwog*, they journeyed (went), Gen. 35, 16 (went from, Num. 33, 5, 13, 17, etc.); *tœnoh kœm*, *toh kœmun*, whence comest thou? Gen. 16, 8; Job 1, 7; *tohnœh kœmwœ*, whence come ye? Gen. 42, 7 (*tohhunnœ kœm kekœt*, when did you come from home? C. 185); *œngk*, go ye to, from *œnat*, *œuœnat*, Matt. 21, 2; Josh. 2, 16 (more commonly *monœhek*); (*nœtœm nummissinnœnumœt*, I go to my people, Num. 24, 14; *pish nutœm wœhhœgkœt*, I shall go to him, 2 Sam. 12, 23; *kœtœmun*, we are going, Num. 10, 29;) with inan. nom., *œmwœ nœnummiyœu*, it cometh (is come) out of the north, Jer. 46, 20; *pish œmwog wutch wœhhœgkœt*, 'they shall be of her', i. e. proceed from

œmunât, **wâmunat**—continued.

her, Gen. 17, 16; *œmwœ* (there) proceeds out of (inan.), Mark 7, 21; *œmwœ*, there came out of (the cloud a voice), Luke 9, 35 [*kœhtœnog œnœ*, a ship was going to (from *œuœnat*, *œnat*), Jonah 1, 3]; *œmup œngkœuœhkœmœk*, (she) came from the uttermost parts, etc., Matt. 12, 42; *œhqœ œmwœgk*, depart not from, Acts 1, 4; *nœtonœm kœh nœm Godœt*, 'I proceeded forth and came from God', John 8, 42; *nœh nœmun*, I am from him, John 7, 29. The Mass. Ps. substitutes *œmau* (*œumœmau*) for Eliot's *œu*, he went to, where obj. is inan. Derivatives: *pœmœhhœmunœt* (*pœmmœh*, the sea), to go by water; *œhœhamœnat*, to go forth; *wâmunœt*, *wœmœmunœt* (*wœmœœnœt*?): *œnœmayœt nœwœdœmœn*, 'in the way by which thou camest' (mayest come, i. e. mayest come from), Is. 37, 29; *nœ wœmœwœk wutch*, 'that proceedeth out of' (that may come from), Deut. 8, 3; *wœwœwœk* (for *wœmœwœk*?) *kœœukœgœt*, (it) may come from heaven, 2 Pet. 1, 18; *hœwœn yœuœh wœg Edœm*, (suppos.) 'who is this that cometh from Edom? Is. 63, 1 (*nœh wœg Godœt*, (who art) come from God, Mass. Ps., John 3, 2); *œtœtœh wœmœmp*, whence I came, John 8, 14 (*œtœtœh wœmœwœk*, 'whence it cometh', Mass. Ps., John 3, 8); *œsq yœu wœmœwœmp*, before I go (hence), Job 10, 21; *wœik Jœdœa*, when he came out of Judea, John 4, 54. See *wœchœinœt*.

[NOTE.—The terms and their definitions in heavy parentheses above are marked with the marginal note, "from *œuœnat*, *œnat*."]]

[Narr. *mœshœon hœmœwœck*, they go by water (by boat), R. W. 74; *tœnœna cœwœtœm*, whence came you?; *yœ nœwœtœm*, I came that way, *ibid.* 28. Del. *nœom*, *kœom*, *wœm*, I, thou, he comes from thence, Zeisb. Abn. *nœœmœn*, je viens de là; subj. *œma*; *œœghœ*, venant, etc.]

œnœnumœu. See *wœmœuœnumœu*.

œnœ, **œnœ**, = *wœmœ*, q. v.

œnœtœœnk. See *wœmœtœœnk*.

œnœdi, **œnœœ**, adj. blue, Esth. 1, 6: *œnœœngk*, *œnœœg*, blue (cloth), Ex. 38, 18, 23; 2 Chr. 2, 7; = *œnœœnœg*; pl. *œnœdiyœuœsh*, Esth. 1, 6.

[Roger Williams gives Narr. *pœshœuœi*, blue (p. 154), but that is apparently identical with *œppœshœu*, a flower. Pos-

onóí, onóe—continued.

sibly the Indian who taught him the word, having misunderstood his question, gave him the name of the object to which his attention was called instead of its color. Cotton gives *peshai*, blue (168); *uppeshou*, a flower (160); *peshánnōquat*, blue color (168). Cf. Arab. *zahr*, a flower; *az'rek*, blue.]

onou, onóí, adj. deep. Except in compound words, it has always the definitive prefix, *m'onóí*, probably to distinguish it from *onóí*, blue (the color of deep water); and for the same reason the *m'* is retained in such compounds as *mannōpag*, deep waters. See *mānóí*.

onóuhkóí, n. a valley, Josh. 11, 16, 17; 2 K. 3, 17; Is. 40, 4 (*oonouwohkōai*, + *yeuash*, C. 158): *ut onóóhkourut*, in a valley, Gen. 14, 17; *en onóuhkóiyeuut*, to the valley, Num. 32, 9; *en onouhkóiyeu*, into the valley, Josh. 7, 24; *onouhkoiyeu*, adj. 'of the low country', 2 Chr. 26, 10 [*onóí-ohke*, hollow land]; pl. *onóuhtuash*, *onóuhkoiyeuash*, Ezek. 36, 4, 6.

onouwusse, lean. See *ónouwusse*.

ononát, v. i. 'to yell' as a wild animal, 'to howl': *onwog*, 'they yell' (as lions' whelps), Jer. 51, 38 [from *anum*, a dog (?)]; *nishno pasuk pish onaw*, every one shall howl, Is. 15, 3; *maush kah onsh*, 'cry and howl', Ezek. 21, 12; *onak*, howl ye, Zech. 11, 2.

[Chip. *wah-o-no*, he howls, Spelling Book.]

onconk, n. howling, Is. 15, 8; Zeph. 1, 10.

onowakonk. See *wunnawáonk*, a covenant, an agreement.

oshe, osh, (constr.) oshoh, n. father, Gen. 17, 5; Prov. 17, 21; Matt. 10, 37; *nash*, my father, Gen. 22, 7; Luke 15, 21; *nashun*, our father, Luke 3, 8; 11, 2; *kash*, thy father, Gen. 12, 1; *wutch negoune nashik*, from my forefathers, 2 Tim. 1, 3 (suppos. form); *kashou (kashaw)*, your father, Gen. 31, 6, 7; 43, 7; *oshoh* (constr.), the father of, his father, Prov. 17, 21; (obj.) Gen. 19, 33; 28, 7; *ken pish wutashin*, thou shalt be a father (of many nations), Gen. 17, 4; *wutashimau*, [he who is (?)] a father, Ps. 103, 13; Prov. 4, 1; Is. 9, 6; Mark 13,

oshe, osh, oshoh—continued.

12; 1 Thess. 2, 11; *God wutashé'ig*, 'if God were your father', John 8, 42. See **óteshem*; *otshoh*; *wachinat*.

[Narr. *osh*, a father; *nash*, my father, *cosh*, your father; *cuttóso*, have you a father? R. W. 44. Del. *nooch*, my father; *gooch (kooch)*, thy father; *och-wall*, his father, Zeisb. Voc.]

***oshesin**, an uncle, C. 162 (dimin. of *oshe*). See *wussisses*.

oshkappeum, -oppeum, n. a concubine: *nashkappeum*, my concubine, Judg. 20, 4, 6; (obj. pl.) + *oh*, 2 Sam. 16, 21, 22; 21, 11. See *wishquin*; *wuskappeum*.

oshoh. See *oshe*.

oske, for *wuske* (especially in compound words), new, young, first in time, etc.; before.

[**oscowéneat**, v. i. to swim:] *neg woh osawecheg*, they who can swim, Acts 27, 43. Cf. *pamawaw*, he swims; *ossóepósu*, he slideth back.

[Del. *a scho will*, to swim, Zeisb. Voc. 14.]

osqheonk, n. blood. See *wusqheonk*.

osukongqunoeau(?), it (the brazen sea) 'was set above upon them', 1 K. 7, 25.

otattamónk. See *wuttattamónk*.

otch. See *och*; *wutche*.

otchoun, he made from (it), Gen. 2, 22. See *ochiinneat*.

otchteau, he produces (it) from (it), he forms it: *otchtau-un*, Ex. 38, 8; *otch-un*, he produces from it (an. obj.), Gen. 2, 22.

otshoh: *waban otshoh*, the wind bloweth, John 3, 8 (*wuttishau*, Mass. Ps.). Cf. **óteshem*.

[Del. *ta úndchen*, whence blows the wind?; *lowannéunk úndchen*, the wind comes from the north, Hkw. 456 (see 'wundschun', Zeisb. Gr. 161). Chip. *nódin*, it blows, is windy, Bar. 532. Old Alg. *loutin*, wind, Lah.]

owee, interj. of sorrow (El. Gr. 22); *owee*, ah! C. 234.

oweesquabinneat, v. i. to wrap up. See *wesquapinneat*.

owesuonk, n. his name, Ex. 20, 7; Gen. 29, 16. See *wesuonk*.

owohsumunát. See *wohsumunát*.

owonogkwoog. See *ówonogkuog*.

P

p'. See *pá-*.

pá, a particle which, prefixed to a verb in the indicative, gives it the sense of the 1st pers. imperative: *nawuantam*, I am wise; *pá-nawuantam*, let me be wise, El. Gr. 25.

[Cree *pá*, indecl. particle, prefixed to the root of the verb, has the force of 'should' or 'would' conditional: *ne pá nipan*, I should or would sleep.]

pá, applied to extension in time, an indefinite going-on. It has the force of 'yet' in such phrases as 'while he was yet speaking'. Indic. *ash pámekekukok*, while it was yet day, 2 Sam. 3, 35; *paamu*, 'upward' in age or time: 'from twenty years old [*kah paamu*] and upward', i. e. passing, Num. 26, 2, 4, = *paáme*, 2 Chr. 31, 16, 17. Suppos. *ash pamoadt*, while he yet spoke, Job 1, 16, 17; Matt. 14, 43. Pass. (inan. subject) *panémaw*, it is passed, Ps. 18, 12. Imperat. 3d pers. would be, regularly formed, *paj* or *pajeh* (q. v.) [or *pamejeh* (?)], let it go on or continue (until). Cf. *pónantum* (suppos. *pámóntog*), he lives; *pomushau*, he walks; *pámsheau*, it is past, etc. (Cf. also Sansk. *pamb*, ire, see *movere*.)

[Abn. *pemi* (= *amptsi* and *niptsi*), in compos. 'pendant, vel encore'; 'il est à' (with verb in infinitive), Rasles. Del. *pem mi*, yet, to this time, Zeisb.]

pá-, **pé-**, **pū-** [**p'**], prefixed to words which signify motion, denotes indirection in the act or agent. In verbs of motion it signifies 'all about', 'in one direction or another', or without direction. Cf. *pa-nne*, 'out of the way', 'astray', and *pu-mmoh*, the sea; *pa-mosaw*, he swims; *pa-mompagin*, it creeps; *pamitchuan*, (water) runs, etc.

[For the Cree, Howse (84) has *pim-mitáchemoo*, 'he moves himself horizontally, crawls', and perhaps this may be the primary signification.]

paamu, adv. past, upward (in age or time), Num. 26, 2, 4. See *píme*.

paanonteg, as n. a (winnowing) fan, Is. 30, 24, i. e. that which blows away. See *paanuhtunk*.

pabahtanum [*pa-bát-an-um*], v. t. he trusts: *pabahtanumau*, he trusts in (him), has confidence in; inan. *pabah-tantam*, he trusts (it), depends on (it). Adj. and adv. *pabahtanumwe*, -*uwé*, faithfully (*pápahtantámwe*, C.).

padahquohhan. See *padtohquohhan*.

padteateamin-ash, n. pl. nuts, Gen. 43, 11.

padtippáshin, **padtapáshin**, v. i. it drops, there is dropping; freq. *papad-tippáshin*, there is a shower; verbal *pá-pádtinunk*, 'showers', Deut. 32, 2.

[Del. *pankpechen*, a drop; *popankpechen*, it drops (cf. *popetelan*, it is showery, 'rains by showers'), Zeisb. Abn. *añpeterañ*, il est encore à pleuvoir, il pleut encore.]

padtohquohhan, **padahquohhan**, v. i. it thunders (*padtohquohhan* and *padtoh-quohhânni*, it thunders, C.); as a n. thunder. [From a verb which signifies 'to hear', 'to be heard' (?). Pierson's Catechism (Quiripi) has *padak*, he heareth. Cf. Cree *péytow-ayoo*, he hears him; *péytum*, he hears it. But see the next following verb.]

[NOTE.—The bracketed part of this definition is marked "omit" in the manuscript.]

[Abn. *pédañghiags*, le foudre, tonnerre. Quir. *páddahquáhhan*, Pier. Del. *peelhaquon*, it thunders, Ilkw., which Cass corrects to *paathoc'quon*, 'it begins to thunder' (from *paö*, 'to come', and *hoc'quon*, 'thunder'). [Is either correct?] Zeisb. has *ped hac quon*, it thunders; *pen da quot*, it is heard, Voc. 26.]

padtuhkuhnteau, v. t. he smites (it) into (it), 1 Sam. 19, 10, of a dart or spear thrown from the hand.

pagkodontám. See *pákontám*.

pagúanau, v. t. an. he destroys (him); inan. *paguatau*, *pagwodtau*, he destroys (it); v. i. *paguateau*, *pagwohteau*, he is destroying, or is a destroyer; pl. *paguutoog*, they destroy, are destroyers. (This was the name given to the Muhhekans of eastern Connecticut by neighboring tribes: *Pequattogog*, Pequots, 'destroyers'.) Verbal *paguanuonk*, destroying, destruction, Prov. 15, 11; 18,

pagúanau—continued.

7; Is. 59, 7; 'pestilence', Ps. 91, 6. From *pohq-* (*pogk-*), to break, to divide. See *pohqui*.

[Narr. *paúquana*, 'there is a slaughterer'; *pequútoog paúquanan*, 'the Pequots are slain', R. W. 151. Cree *páckwaht-ayoo*, 'he hates (him)'.]

paguodche, pagwodche, adv. 'it may be', perhaps, El. Gr. 22 (*pogquátche*, C.).

[Alg. *pakšash*, probablement.]

pahchanitchau, v. i. he has fingers: *ne-gutta-tahshe* —, he has six fingers, 2 Sam. 21, 20. See *pohchanutch*.

pahchasittau, v. i. he has . . . toes, 2 Sam. 21, 20; lit. he has divided-feet (*pahshe-wusset*). See *pohchanutch*.

pahchau, pauchau, póhchau, v. i. he turns aside, deviates: — *wutch mayut*, he turns aside from the way, Num. 22, 23.

[Del. *pachgechen*, 'where the road strikes off'; *pachgeen*, 'to turn out of the road', Zeisb.]

pahheau, v. t. an. he waits for (him): *nup-paih*, I wait for (him), Ps. 130, 5; suppos. *noh páhhit*, he who waits; v. t. inan. *pahtau, pahto*, he waits for (it); v. i. an. *pahtusau*, he is waiting; suppos. *noh páhtsit*, he who is waiting. Verbal *pahtsónk*, waiting, 'forbearance', Rom. 2, 4 (*puhtsog*, they wait; *nup-pahtis*, I stay, I am ready; *pahtsü*, ready, C.). From *pá*. Cf. *páne*.

[Del. *pee soop*, he waited (pret.), Zeisb.]

pahke, pohki, (1) it is clear, plain, evident; adv. plainly, clearly. (2) it is clean, pure. See *pohki* and cf. *pohquáe*.

pahkheáú, pahkehheáú, v. t. an. (caus.) he cleans (himself or another), makes clean, 'purifies', Lev. 8, 15. V. t. inan. *pahketeáú*, he makes (it) clean, purifies (it). V. i. an. *pahkesu* (= *pahkesusu*), he is clean, pure, Lev. 13, 13; 2 Sam. 11, 4. Adj. an. clean, pure.

pahpahkshas, n. a 'partridge', Jer. 17, 11, = *pohpohkussu*, 1 Sam. 26, 20. Cf. *pohpohquttog* (pl.), 'quails', Ps. 105, 40. See *mameekashques*, the swallow.

[Narr. *páupock-súog*, partridges, R. W. 85. Peq. *popoquateecv*, quail, Stiles (see his *kutquaus*, partridge). Del.

pahpahkshas—continued.

pahacku, pheasant; *popocus*, partridge. Chip. (Gr. Trav.) *puh-push-kuh-se*, 'a snipe' (?), Sch. II, 466.]

pahpasinnum, v. t. he plucks off (as corn, Luke 6, 1). See *pohshinum*.

pahpasschteau, v. i. he is cleaving or splitting (wood). Suppos. *noh pahpasschteog*, he that cleaveth wood, Eccl. 10, 9. Redupl., with caus. inan. form, from *pohshinum*, he divides (it), 'he causes it to divide', 'makes it half' (see *pohshe*).

páhpohkumas, n. a moth, Luke 12, 33. Cf. Matt. 6, 19, *papoquuttamak* (suppos.), 'moth', for 'when it is injured by the moth'. See *papekq*.

páhshe, pahshe, half, a part of. See *pohshe*.

pahsonogk, n. pl. *-ogquash*, a board, Acts 27, 44; Ex. 27, 8. See *pahpasschteau*.

[Abn. *paikaskš*, planche, ais. Del. *passikachk*, Zeisb.]

páhsu. See *páso*.

páhtekómuk. See *pummuwuttawáde komuk*.

pajeh, adv. until: *yeu pajeh*, until now; *nó pajeh*, until (*nápaj*, C.). See *páme*.

[Del. *petschi*, Zeisb.]

pákodche, adv. completely, to the end, to the full, thoroughly. (It is strictly a verb impers., 'there is completion', 'it is through'.) Freq. or intens. *pápogkodche*, 2 Chr. 36, 21. See *pohshane*.

[Narr. *paucóche, paugcótche*, R. W. [Del. *packantschi*, fully, completely, Zeisb.]

***pákodchimau**, v. t. an. he condemns (him), primarily, disposes of, makes an end of: *noh pákodchimit*, he who condemns; *pogkodchummu*, 'to condemn', 'to convince', C.

pákodchteau, v. i. (inan. subj.) it finishes, completes, or comes to an end; intensive *pakojteau*, Dan. 9, 24, John 5, 36; pass. part. *pakojteau-un*, (it is) finished, Ezra 5, 16. The causative form, *pogkodchteau* (he makes complete, finishes), is of more frequent occurrence: *nup-pogkodchteah*, I have finished or completed (it), 2 Tim. 4, 7.

[Del. *pakantschiechton*, he fulfills, completes (it), Zeisb.]

pākodtantám, pogk-, pagk-, v. i. and t. inan. he determines, resolves, purposes, 2 Chr. 32, 2; Lam. 2, 8. Act. vbl. *pākodtantámōnk*, determination, settled purpose. From *pakodche* and *-antam*, completely-minded. Cf. *kodtantam*, he intends or wishes.

***pākonnōtam**, n. a codfish, C.

[Narr. *pauganaút*, R. W. Abn. *nš'-kamekš*, *nškamégs*, pl. *-gšak*, morue, Rasles.]

páme, paáme, may be regarded as a defective verb used separately as an auxiliary or in composition with other verbs to denote progress, continuance, or duration of action. It is related to, if not formed from, the infinitive particle. *páme, paámu*, is the suppos., *pummeü* the indic. form. See under *pómantam*.

[MARGINAL NOTE.—"Rewrite this. Cf. *pómantam*; *pomohom*; *pomushau*. *ash pummeü*, 2 K. 14, 4, see *ash*."]

pamequanum [= *pame-unnequanum*], v. t. inan. he rolls (it) about; suppos. *noh pamequánuk*, he who rolls (when rolling) it, Prov. 26, 27.

pamítchuan, -utchuwan, -owan, v. i. impers. it flows or runs (as water, irrespective of direction or force). As n. 'running water', Prov. 5, 15. Imperat. 3d pers. *pomítchuwadj*, 'let (the waters) be dispersed abroad', Prov. 5, 16 (*onatuš nippeit pamítchuwohk*, 'as waters which run,' Mass. Ps., Ps. 58, 7). From *páme* (q. v.) and *wutche-u*, it proceeds from. More immediately, from *pomushau*, he walks, moves, with the introduction of the hard *ch*, denoting involuntary or inanimate activity.

[Cree *pimmítchewun*, it flows, as water, Howse 49.]

pammoh. See *pummoh*, the sea(?).

pamompagin, v. i. unipers. it creeps or crawls (*nup-pummōtashom*, I creep, C.). As adj. (also *pomompagév*) creeping, crawling. Suppos. *owías noh pámpompagit*, an animal which creeps or crawls; pl. *neg pámpompakecheg*. Freq. *parápompagin*, *polpómōmpagin* (and *pápámatcheg*, Ps. 148, 10). See *popómompakecheg*.

[Cree *pimmitáchemoo*, 'he moves himself horizontally, crawls', Howse 84.

pamompagin—continued.

Abn. *ne-pemígšsi*, je rampe, je marche sur le ventre. Del. *pimochkhasu* (v. adj. an.), stirred, moved, Zeish. Gr. 166; *pommooch.ru*, it creeps, Zeish. Voc. 27.]

pámontog, suppos. of *pómantam* (q. v.), he lives: *noh pámontog*, he who liveth, 1 K. 3, 23, 25; Lam. 3, 39; pl. *pamontogig*, 'the living'.

pámōsco, pamwōsco, pumōsco, v. i. he swims, moves himself by swimming (*nup pumōscoveem*, I swim, C.); suppos. *noh pámōscowit*, he who swims, Is. 25, 11. For *pame-ōsco*. Cf. *ōscovéneut*, he swims.

[Abn. *ne-pemakšitsin*, 'je nage'.]

pámsheau, pamusheau, v. i. inan. it passes, goes on. See *pomushau*.

pamutchuwan. See *pamítchuan*.

pamwōsco. See *pamōsco*.

***pánikquá** [= *pamuhquaeü*], 'squint-eyed', C. From *panne* and *uhquáe*, he looks contrary or perversely.

panne, pannu, out of the way, perversely, contrary: *pannu wuttin*, 'the wind was contrary', Matt. 14, 24; Acts 27, 4; *au panneu*, 'he went another way', 1 K. 13, 10. Cf. the prefix *pá-*; also *penóvre*, strange, foreign; *penáëu*, it is spread about.

[Del. *pallivi*, elsewhere, otherwise; *palliaeu*, he goes away, goes wrong, Zeish.]

panneáü, v. i. he errs, goes out of the way, goes wrong, Prov. 10, 17; suppos. part. *pannéont*, going astray, 'perverse', Prov. 14, 2; verbal *panneyeonk* (*panne-u-onk*), wrong-going, 'perverseness', Prov. 15, 4.

panneüssu, v. i. an. he does wrong, commits a fault; suppos. *noh pánnesit* (*panneüsseit*), he who does wrong, who goes astray, Num. 5, 12, 29; verbal *panneüssconk*, wrong-doing, error, Prov. 17, 9; Jude 11; agent. vb. *panneüsscáen*, a wrong-doer ('the unjust', 1 Pet. 3, 18).

pannowau, v. t. he deceives, speaks falsely to (him). Imperat. 2d + 1st pers. *ahque pannowah*, do not lie to me, 2 K. 4, 16. Adj. and adv. *pannowae*, falsely, deceitfully. N. verbal *pannowaonk* (and *-wayeonk*), wrong saying, a lie, Ps. 7, 14; Rev. 21, 27; agent. vb.

pannowau—continued.

pannowaēn-in, a liar. From *panne*, and *nowau*, he speaks.

pannu. See *panne*.

panuppu, **panuppe**, throughout, thoroughly; as v. i. *panuppu wame*, (he) is through all, Eph. 4, 6; prep., Rom. 1, 8; adv., Gen. 11, 3; Rom. 15, 19; intens. *papannuppe*, throughout, 2 Chr. 34, 7; wholly, Jer. 2, 20.

[Abn. *papaūmiḡi*, 'par tout'.]

panupwushau, v. t. he goes through-out: *panupwushaog otanash*, 'they went through the cities', Luke 9, 6; 2 Chr. 16, 9 (*panupshōnat kehtoh kah ohke*, 'to compass sea and land', C.; but *kup-panupwushoneau*, etc., 'you compass', etc., Matt. 23, 15). From *panuppu*.

pápádtinunk, n. coll. fine rain, 'showers', Deut. 32, 2. See *padtippáshin*.

papahtantam, v. i. and t. inan. he trusts. See *pabahatanum*.

papámompagin, freq. of *pamompagin* (q. v.), it creeps.

pápámotacheg, part. pl. 'creeping things', Ps. 148, 10.

pápanne, adv. 'safely', Prov. 31, 11 (?) (*pápáne*, 'wholesome', C.): *papane kuhkinneasish*, mark thou well, Job 33, 31.

papannowau, v. i. he flatters; suppos. *noh papannawat*, he who flatters, Prov. 28, 23. Adj. and adv. *papanáe*, flatteringly, Prov. 26, 28.

papaquanne, **papuk-**, adv. 'utterly', 'thoroughly', Judg. 15, 2; Is. 40, 30; Nah. 1, 8; Zech. 14, 11.

papashpe, prep. (?) through: *wussittum papashpe mahtokps-ut*, he shines through the cloud, Job 22, 13. By redupl. from *peshau*, it breaks through. Cf. *nepáuz papishau*, the sun rises.

papaskhas, n. the 'swallow', Ps. 84, 3; but cf. *maneesashgues*.

papasku. See *pápiske*, double.

papaume, prep. concerning, with respect to, of.

papeásik, suppos. part. inan. when (it is) very small, a very small thing; pl. *papeásikish*, 'small things', Zech. 4, 10; Acts 26, 22. See *peásin*.

papeíssit, pl. *-ítcheg*; suppos. part. an. very small (persons), very young, Esth. 3, 13. Intens. of *peíssissu* (q. v.). From

papeíssit—continued.

papeíssissu has come the corrupted form 'papoose' (pl. 'papooses'), a young child.

[Narr. *yō cuppáppoos*, is this your child?; *papoos*, a child; *nippápoos*, my child, R. W. Peq. *pouppous*, 'an infant new-born', Stiles.]

papekq, n. a flea, 1 Sam. 24, 14; 26, 20 (*poppek*, C.). Cf. *páhpohkumas*.

[Abn. *babikS*, puce; *babis*, ciron dans les mains, etc.; *ps'kêé*, vers dans la chair, sur viande. Del. *achpiguak* (pl.), fleas, Zeisb.]

papenuppashunk, n. 'a drop' ('in the bucket', Is. 40, 2). [Is it a noun collective from *pa* (*peave*) and *nuppe*, 'very little water'?] Cf. *padtippáshin*.

papésukaeu, v. i. or adv. it is twilight; in the twilight, Ezek. 12, 6.

papisiswaonk (?), vbl. n. 'mirth', fun, Man. Pom. 86.

[Chip. *pau'pe*, he laughs.]

pápiske, **papasku**, **papske**, v. i. it is double; adj. double. By redupl. from *piskeu* (there is) double: *piskinum-ok pápiske neyaunag* . . ., 'double unto her double, according to . . .', Rev. 18, 6; *papske ahtóonk*, a double portion, Deut. 21, 17. Sometimes with *neesit* (twice), as *neesit piskeu* (for *pápisku*) *óadtehtau*, he pays double, Ex. 22, 4, 7.

pápiuhsuke, adv. one against the other, reciprocally opposite, 1 K. 20, 29; Num. 8, 2, 3. By redupl. intens. from *piuhsuke* (q. v.).

papokquog, suppos. as n. a cleft; pl. *-gish*, Amos 6, 11. From *pohpohqui*, augm. of *pohqui*, it breaks, opens. See *passipskodtut*.

papomushau, **papómshau**, v. i. he journeys, continues walking, Acts 10, 38 (*papaumushau*, Matt. 9, 35). Freq. of *pomushau* (q. v.).

***paponaumsú**, pl. *-og* (Narr.), n. "a winter fish which comes up in the brooks and rivulets; some call them frost fish," etc., R. W. 105. The 'tomcod' or 'frost-fish' of the markets (Gadus [Morrhua] tomcodus, Mitch.). Tacaud, the specific name given by Cuvier, may be from *tohkoí* (Narr. *tahki*), 'when it is cold', 'cold-weather fish', or Narr. *taquáttin*, frost, it is frozen, 'frost-fish', but certainly does not signify

***paponaumsû**—continued.

'plenty fish' in any Algonquian dialect. From *popon-âe* and *aumsû*, dimin.

[Abn. *apšnaïmesš-ak*, 'petits [poissons] de la mer'.]

***papóne** (Narr.), winter, R. W. 69. See *popón*.

***papónetin** (Narr.), v. unipers. (it blows from the west, or it blows wintery), the west wind, R. W. 83. From *papóne* (*popón*, El.), winter.

papske. See *pápiske*.

papukuanne. See *papaquanne*.

pápumunont, pl. *-oncheg*, suppos. part. of *pepumwau*, flying: *páhpumunont* *psukses*, flying bird (i. e. bird when flying), Ps. 148, 10.

pasau. See *pasowau*.

***páshanne**, adv. fully, C. See *pohshane*.

pashksheau, v. i. it bursts asunder, bursts with violence, explodes; intens. of *pasishau* (it bursts) by the incorporation with the root of *shk*, marking violence and disaster.

pashkuhkom. See *pashkuhkom*.

pashpehtáhheau (*tahuhau*, El. Gr.), v. t. and i. an. he makes (it) pierce through (him), he 'smiteth through' (him), Job 26, 12.

[Old Alg. *patchipaoua*, I dart, Lah.]

pashpiashonau, v. t. an. it goes through (him), pierces (him) through; pass. he is pierced, 'shot through', Ex. 19, 13.

pasinum, v. t. he plucks (it, as corn, etc., Mark 2, 23). See *pohshinum*.

pasishau, **passishau**, v. i. it bursts or is torn asunder, Mark 15, 38; Luke 23, 45; with an. subj., Acts 1, 18. Intens. of *peshau* (see *péshau*).

paskanontam, v. i. he suffers extreme hunger, he is starving, Jer. 38, 9; *nupp*, I perish with hunger, Luke 15, 17. Vbl. n. *paskanontamwónk*, extreme hunger, Ex. 16, 4. Adv. *paskanontamwe*, in extreme hunger, Lam. 2, 19.

[Abn. *peskarañdamššé*, il a faim marchand (?), Rasles. Cf. Abn. *peskañt*, 'creu'.]

paskogun tahshé, num. nine; pl. an. *paskogun tahsúog*; inan. — *tahshinash* (or *tohsúash*), El. Gr. 14 (*pasukogun*, Luke 17, 17): *nabo paskogun*, nineteen (as an adj. varied by *tahshé* (or *tohsú*) in pl. an. and inan., 2 K. 25, 8); *pasko-*

paskogun tahshé—continued.

gun tahshínchag (pl. an. *-kodlog*, *-kodtash*), nine hundred, El. Gr. 15.

[Narr. *paskúgit* (*páskogit*, C.), as adj. pl. with *tasúog* and *tashinash*, R. W. Del. (Unami) *peschkonk*, Hkw.]

paskuhkom, **pashk-**, v. t. he bursts (it) asunder or in pieces (Nah. 1, 13; Jer. 2, 20; 5, 5; 30, 8: applied to the bursting of bonds or fetters). Cf. *sahqkuhkom*. See **peskhómmin*.

páso, **páhsu**, v. i. (it is) near. Adv. near by, Gen. 19, 20; Matt. 24, 33.

[Chip. *bésho*, near by, Bar. Abn. *péš-šst*, c'est proche. Del. *peschot*, Zeisb.]

pasowau, **pasau**, v. t. an. he brings (him) to: *up-pasowuh*, he brings him, Luke 10, 34; imperat. 2d pl. *pasok*, bring ye hither, Luke 14, 21. This is the primary (and perhaps the only) signification of the verb: 'near them', bring them near. From *páso*, near.

[Abn. *ne-péššaiñ*, je l'apporte.]

pásoche [= *páso-wutche*, near-from], adv. a little way off, not far, 2 K. 5, 19.

[Del. *peschotschi*, near; *pechuwat*, *pechuwiwi*, near, Zeisb.]

pásoasukau, v. i. he goes or comes near, he approaches; suppos. *noh pásoasukog*, he who comes near, Num. 1, 51; Luke 7, 12; imperat. *pásoškiitch*, let him come near to me, Is. 50, 8.

pasotappu, v. i. he is (remains) near, Is. 50, 8 (elsewhere *pasowoppu*); suppos. *noh pasotappit*, *noh pasowopit*, he who is near, Is. 57, 19; Prov. 27, 10. From *pásoche*, or *páso*, and *áppu*, manet.

[Abn. *péššdapš*, il est proche, il demeure proche.]

pasotshau [*pasowche-au*], v. i. he goes or comes near, approaches, 2 Sam. 18, 25; suppos. *noh pasotshadt*, he who comes near, Num. 3, 10, 38. *pasotshau* expresses merely the fact of approach or proximity; *pásoasukau*, the action of going or coming, continuing to approach.

[Abn. *péššdššé*, approche-toi; *ne-péššdššé*, j'approche; *ne-péššššekámen*, j'approche de cela.]

paspishau, v. i. it breaks through, it bursts forth, blossoms, (after *nepauz*, the sun) rises, Eccl. 1, 5; suppos. part.

passishau—continued.

passishont, (when rising,) sunrise, Eccl. 1, 5; Num. 21, 11; Ps. 50, 1; and of the rising of the 'day-star', 2 Pet. 1, 19 (*up-poshpishaonk nepaz*, the sunrising, C.); freq. *papashpishau*, he passes through (a place or country); pl. *-aog*, 2 Sam. 2, 29. Freq. or intens. of *péshau*, it blossoms, bursts forth.

[Narr. *páshisha*, it is sunrise, R. W.]

pasquag, suppos. inan. (when it is) made fine, in powder: *pasquag nawkhik*, fine flour, Lev. 23, 13, 17, etc. Cf. *sohqui*, powder.

[Abn. *pesâi*, poudre. Narr. *pishquè-hick*, unparched meal.]

pasquodtam, v. t. inan. he chews (it)?; suppos. pass. inan. *pasquodtamamuk*, (when it is) chewed, Num. 11, 33.

passipskodtut (for *passompskodtut*), 'in the clefts of the rock', Jer. 49, 16; Obad. 3; *passipskodtut*, Ex. 33, 32: *passompskodehtu*, (among) the clefts, Is. 57, 5. From *pahshe* (*pohshe*), broken or divided, and *-ompsk*, n. gen. for rock. See *papokquog*.

passishau. See *pasishau*.

passôntham, *-ântham*, v. i. he digs a pit or trench, Jer. 18, 20, 22; cf. Ps. 94, 13; *passêntham* (v. t.), he digs or 'cleaves' into (it), Judg. 15, 19. Vbl. n. *passôtheg*, *-ahtheg*, a ditch, a pit, Prov. 22, 14; Is. 22, 11 (*pohsahleg*, Ps. 40, 2); pl. *-gash*, Gen. 14, 10 [*passêntan-ash*, pl. 'the channels' (of the waters), Mass. Ps., Ps. 18, 15]. Cf. *pissagk*; *pissi*.

passúkossau, v. i. he parts the hoof, Lev. 11, 7. From *pohsu*, divided, and *úkôssa*, (its) hoof. See *múhkos*; *uhquáe*.

[Chip. *pezhiki*, a buffalo.]

pasuk, num. one; Ex. 12, 46; Judg. 9, 2; Eccl. 4, 8, 10. (In his Grammar, Eliot gives as the numeral adnoun 'one', *nequt*, only.) *-pasukaw*, it is one; pl. *-kawog*, they are one, 1 John 5, 7. Verbal, *pasukawonk*, being one, unity, oneness. *-pasukawog*, inan. *-kawash*, with *nequt* prefixed, one hundred, El. Gr. 15; *nequt pasukaw*, a hundred times, Eccl. 8, 12. See Pickering's note on *nequt* and *pasuk* in the reprint of Eliot's Grammar (2 Mass. Hist. Coll. ix), p. xlv. Cotton made this distinction: "*nequt*, a thing that is past; *pasuk*, a thing in

pasuk—continued.

being." This Heckewelder considered a mistake, yet it was not without some foundation. *pasuk* denotes unity and completeness, one by itself, and without reference to a series; *nequtta* (its ordinal is *negonne*, first) appears to have the same base as *nukkonne*, old, discarded, left behind [cf. *nukkonau*, he leaves (him) behind], and so first in order of time; but if this distinction was not already obsolete in the time of Eliot and Williams it does not appear to have been observed by either.

[Mah.: "*pâschuk* is the true Mahicanni word for one", Hkw. Narr. *pâwsuck*, R. W. (who gives also *nequt*, one). Abn. *pézek8*, inan. *pézek8n*, one (but *nequt* or its equivalent is found in *nek8dañs* [= *nequtta tahshe*], six; *neg8dañnkáo*, eleven; *neg8da'teg8é*, one hundred, etc.), Rasles. Chip. *ba-shick* and *nin-god-juáh* (or *ning o dwa*), Sch. II, 211, 213, 216. "Before substantives signifying measure of time or other things, . . . instead of *bejig* [*bashick*], we say *ningó*."—Bar. Gr. 433. *pázhig*, one; *pázhegoo*, he is one, Jones. Cree *péyak*, *péyakoo*, he is one or alone; *péyakootow* (inan.), he uniteth, Howse.]

pasukqut, num. once, Gen. 18, 32; Josh. 6, 3.

paswauwátúog, v. i. (pl.) they are near of kin, 'they are her near kinswomen', Lev. 11, 17. From *pásw* and *wétauwoog*, they are related, lit. they live together.

paswohteau, v. i. (inan. subj.) it is near, Ps. 22, 11; Zeph. 1, 7. From *pásw* and *ohteau*, se habet.

paswoppu. See *pasatappu*.

paswu, adv. lately, El. Gr. 21; 'for a season', Acts 13, 11: *onk paswése* (dimin.), 'some days after', Acts 15, 36 (*paswése*, soon, C.). See *pásw*.

***pattohquohanni**, v. i. it thunders, C. See *padtohquohhan*.

pauanontam, v. t. he fans (it); v. i. *pauanontusau*, he fans; cf. Jer. 4, 11; 15, 7; Is. 41, 16.

pauanuhtunk, **paan-**, **pauunón-**, n. a fan (for winnowing), Luke 3, 17; cf. Matt. 3, 12; Jer. 15, 7. See *paanonteg*.

pauchau. See *pahchau*.

- paudtaü**, v. t. he brings (it), 1 K. 8, 32; Esth. 3, 9 (*patou*, he brings, C.); 'he cometh with', 2 Sam. 18, 27; imperat. *pauđtaush*, bring thou, Amos. 4, 1 (*patauish*, C.); suppos. *pauđtunk*, when he brings, Ps. 126, 6 (*pauđtunk*, Mass. Ps.). Vbl. *pauđtóonk*, a bringing in, Heb. 7, 19. Cf. *pasóan*. (Cf. also Sansk. *pat*, ire; *pad*, ire, adire.)
[Narr. *paitous*, bring hither, R. W. Abn. *apétšn*, il apporte; *nepétšn*, j'apporte; with an. obj. *ne-pésšatü*, je l'apporte. Chip. *oo betoon*, he brings it. Cree, inan. *péytow*, an. *péyshoohayoo*(?), Howse 41. Del. *peton*, he brings, Zeisb. Gr. 152.]
- paug**, n. gen. in compound words, signifying water. See *-pog*.
- *pauganaüt** (Narr.), n. codfish, pl. *-tamwock*, R. W. See **páikounótam*.
- *paugáutemisk** (Narr.), n. an oak tree (*pohkuhtimís*, white oak; *versattimís*, red [yellow] oak, C.); *paugautemissáúnd*, an oak canoe, R. W.
- *pauishoons** (Peq.), meadow lark (*Sturnella ludoviciana*, Bonap.), Stiles.
- *paukúnawaw** (Narr.), a bear; also the name of the constellation 'the Great Bear, or Charles Waine', R. W. [For *pohkenauau*, he goes in the dark or at night (?).]
- *Paumpágussit** (Narr.), n. 'the sea god . . . that deity or godhead which they conceive to be in the sea.'—R. W. 98, 110.
- paumushaü**, v. i. he walks. See *pomushau*.
- *pauochaúog** (Narr.), v. i. 'they are playing or dancing', R. W. 145; *pauocháúotowwin* [*pauochóhteanun?*], 'a bangle to play with', *ibid*.
- paúpakinasik**, adv. in the twilight, Prov. 7, 9. Dimin. of *pohpohkeni*, it is dark. Suppos. *pauyohkenik*, when dark (?). See *pohkeni*. Does not often occur in Eliot's translation; perhaps not elsewhere than in the verse cited.
- *paupock** (Narr.), partridge, pl. *-súog*, R. W. See *pahpahshas*. Cf. (Peq.) *popoquatése*, quails, Stiles (= *pahpahquttog*, quails, El.); *pohpohk-ussu*, partridge, El.
[Chip. (Gr. Trav.) *pahpushkuhse*,
- *paupock**—continued.
'snipe'; *pahpahsa*, 'woodpecker', Sch. II, 466. Del. *pab ha cku*, pheasant, Zeisb.]
- pauunóntunk**. See *pauunúhtunk*.
- pauwau**, (1) v. i. he 'uses divination' (infin. *páuwáúnnéat*, Ezek. 21, 21), he practices magic or sorcery. Adv. *pauwáúe*, 1 Sam. 15, 23. Vbl. n. *pauwauonk* (pl. *-ongash*), 'witchcraft', 2 Chr. 33, 6; Gal. 5, 20 (cf. Acts 8, 9). (2) n. a wizard, a diviner, Ex. 22, 18; Deut. 18, 14; Dan. 4, 7.
[Narr. *pauwáúe*, 'a priest', pl. *-wáúog*, R. W. 111. Cf. Quir. *peaió*, 'holy', Pier. 41, etc.]
- payont**, when he comes, when coming; suppos. part. of *péyan*.
- pé**, the root of names of 'water' in nearly all dialects of the Algonquian. It has usually the demonstrative prefix, and is not found without it in the New England dialects. See *nippe* (*n'pe*); *-pog*. [Cf. the Sansk. *pá*, to drink (*pa*, drinking, for drink; *ap*, water), a root which runs through almost all Indo-European languages: Zend. *páo*, water; Afgh. *poi*; Litu. *uppe*, flumen; Irish *abh*, flumen; Greek *Π.Ω.* *πέπωκκα*; Lat. *potum*.]
[Abn. *nebi* (*n'pi*). Narr. *nip*. Muh. *n'bey*. Chip. *né'-bi*, *ne-be*, *ne-bee*, water; *sé bé*, *see ber*, river. Cree *níp pe*.]
- pé-**. See *pá-*.
- peamesan**. See *peásin*.
- peantam**, v. i. he supplicates, (in Eliot's transl.) he prays; lit. he is small-minded (*pe-antam*), he humbles himself. Tr. an. *peantamauau*, he prays to, supplicates (him): *ken kuppeantam-oush*, I pray to thee, Ps. 5, 2. 'Advocate form' (imperat.) *peantamwansh*, pray thou for (them), 1 Sam. 12, 19; *-wan-shiméan*, pray thou for us, Jer. 37, 3. Vbl. n. *peantamóonk*, supplication, prayer.
[Narr. *peyaántam*, 'he is at prayer', R. W. Abn. *paúba'tam*, il prie. Del. *pa ta mau*, to pray, Zeisb. Muh. *peyúhtom-mauwukon* (vbl.), 'religion', Edw. Quir. *peaió*, used by Pierson for 'holy', etc., Catechism 41, 42, 57; inan. pl. *peaióus*, *ibid*. 55. This seems to be the primary or the simple verb from

peantam—continued.

which *peantam* was formed, and is perhaps identical with *pauwau* (q. v.); *peaióungán*, 'holiness', Pier. 51. See *attaboan*.]

peantowau, v. i. he has a small voice, speaks low; pass. with inan. subj. *peantowomō*, it has (or there is) 'a small voice', 1 K. 19, 12. From *pe* and *ontowau*. Cf. *mishantowomō*, 'it roareth' (Job 37, 4), has a great voice. See *mishantowau*.

peásin, v. i. it is (very) small; n. a small thing, Num. 16, 13: *wussauwe peásin*, it is too small, 2 K. 6, 1. Double dimin. *peamēsan*[-in], a very small thing, Ex. 16, 14. Suppos. inan. *peásik*, *peesik*, and *peyásik*, when it is small, a small thing, Josh. 17, 15: *anue peyasik onk ne mo teag*, 'less [more little] than nothing', Is. 40, 17. Intens. *papeásik* (q. v.). See *pēü*.

***peawe, pewe**, adj. little: *pewe mukkoiesog*, little children; *peakomuk*, a little house, C. See *pēü*.

pechəquogkunk, -gwonk, n. the sheath or scabbard of a sword. From *pet-ai*, he puts in, and *chəquog*, a knife; with the terminal of the suppos. inan. concrete, that which a knife is put into.

***peegham**, v. i. he shaves (himself); *nup-peegham*, I shave, C. See *chəquod-wəhham*; *məsum*.

peeskq, peeskq, n. the 'night hawk', Lev. 11, 16; Deut. 14, 15.

[Abn. *pipigša*, 'oiseau de proie' (?). Del. *pischk*, Zeisb. Voc. 6 (cf. *pisgeü*, it is night; *pisgeké*, at night, *ibid.*.)]

pēšu. See *pēü*.

pegskiyəue (?), adj. 'narrow' (of 'windows'), Ezek. 41, 26.

pehcheu, adv. unawares, unintentionally, Num. 35, 11; Gal. 2, 4. Perhaps related to *petshau* (q. v.), he goes into it by mischance, he falls into it.

[Abn. *pisšidi*, vel *patsi* (by mistake, unintentionally). Del. *pitschi*, accidentally, by chance; as v. he blunders accidentally, Zeisb. Gr. 183.]

pēhteau, v. i. it foams; n. foam, Hos. 10, 7; 'the scum' (of a boiling pot), Ezek. 24, 6, 11, 12 (*pehtóm*): *petaiuttā-*

pēhteau—continued.

nau [*pehtau* (an.) -*uuttān-ut*], he foameth (at the mouth), Mark 9, 18. Cf. *pēshani*.

[Abn. *pítte* or *pitté*, foam, froth (*écume*); *pittāšio*, it foams; *pi'ttē'ttē šdšn*, he foams at the mouth.]

pehtehennitchab. See *petehennitchab*.

pehtoxinau, v. i. he puts on his shoes (moccasins); imperat. *pehtoxinash*, put on your shoes, Ezek. 24, 17. From *pētau* and (*m*)*okšissin*. Cf. *amaušh kum-mo.cinash*, take off thy shoes, Ex. 3, 5.

pehtuhennitchab. See *petehennitchab*.

pehtuanum. See *pētuanum*.

peisses, n. an infant, a child, Gen. 37, 30; 44, 22; Luke 1, 59; pl. -*og*. [By contraction from *peississu*, or a diminutive of endearment for *peissese* (?).]

peississu, v. i. an. or adj. an. he is very small (Amos 7, 2, 5), very young. Suppos. *noh peississit*, 'he who is least', Matt. 11, 11; *ash peississit*, while he was yet (very) young or small, 2 Chr. 34, 3; pl. -*ičeg*. Intens. or dimin. of endearment, *papeissit*, pl. -*ičeg*, young children, Esth. 3, 13.

[Abn. *pišsessi*, il est petit; *pišsescn* (inan.), cela est petit. Chip. *pangl*, a little, a few, Bar. 424, = *pungee*, small, 'limited to the expression of quantity'.* Sch. Cree *appesis* (adv.), little; *áppisšesissu*, he is small; (inan.) *áppisšisín*, it is small. Narr. *papošs*, a child.]

[*MARGINAL NOTE.—'It has changed places with *ogquhse*. See Sch.']

pemaogok, peónogok, where the path or way is narrow, Matt. 7, 13, 14: *peónogod* (indic. pres.), Prov. 23, 27 (of 'a narrow pit'); *en peimnaogok mayik*, in the narrow path, Man. Pom. 87. From *pe*, small; -*may*, path; -*óg* (suppos. from *au*), where it goes; -*ohke*, place; and *peónog* (suppos. of *əm*, he goes) *ohke*.

[Narr. *peemáyagát*, 'a little way', R. W.]

***pemisquái** (Narr.), adj. crooked or winding, R. W. 56.

[Cree *piškay*, 'diverging, branching', Howse. Del. *pimochqueü*, twisted, turned, Zeisb.]

[**pemsqunnum**, v. t. he wreaths, twines, twists (it);] adj. -*numwáe*, 'wreathed', Ex. 28, 14, = *pepémsqunnumwu*, v. 22.

[Del. *pimochqueü*, vbl. adj. turned, twisted, Zeisb.]

pemsquoh, n. a whirlwind. Job 37, 9; Is. 40, 24. For *pemsqudü*, it winds about, twines (?). Cf. *pepemsque*.

pemunneaht, -*unneat*, n. a cord, a string, Is. 50, 2; Mark 7, 35; pl. + *ash* and + *onash*, Judg. 15, 13; 16, 11, 12. Suppos. of *pemunoh-teau* (it is twisted or plaited), 'when twisted' (*pemin-neah*t *ome*, a fishing line; *peðmenyaht*, a cable, C.). The primary meaning seems to be plaited or braided; that which is made by putting one (strand or thread) across another. Cf. *pummeeche*. See *tuttuppun*.

[Abn. *penaiši*, il va de travers. Cree *pim-ich*, crosswise. Del. *pimenatan*, thread; *pimeü*, slanty, Zeisb. Cree *pé-eme-num*, 'he awryeth it'; *pimme-num*, 'he twists it', Howse 93. Powh.: "Their women use to spin . . . a kind of grasse they call *peñmenau*; of these they make a thread very even and readily."—J. Smith, Hist. of Va.]

penáekinnu, v. i. it grows and spreads, spreads as it grows (of a vine, Ezek. 17, 6). From *penáëu*, with *k* progressive, and -*innu*, the characteristic of verbs of growth and production: 'it goes on growing and spreading', or 'it continues to spread as it grows.'

penašü, v. i. it is spread about, as a growing plant, tree, or vine. Cf. *panne*, out of the way.

[Narr. *pendyi*, 'crooked', R. W. 56.]

penohkónau, v. t. an. he casts or throws (him) down: *kup-penuhkon-eh*, thou casteth me down, Ps. 102, 10 (*penohkónat*, to throw down, C.). From *nahkonau*, he throws (to the ground); with the prefix *pe-*, he throws from a height, casts down (to the ground). See *nákonónat* and its cognates, and *penuhkau*.

[Abn. *ne-penakañ* or *ne-nesakkañ*, 'je le jette du haut en bas.']

***penoht**, n. soot, C. 161.

[Abn. *piratái*.]

penomp, n. a virgin, Gen. 24, 16; Is. 7, 14; pl. -*paog*, Esth. 2, 19. From *penówe*, strange, in its secondary or privative

penomp—continued.

sense, and -*omp*, n. gen. for 'man', *nesia viri* (?). Cf. **keegsquaw*; **quausses*.

[Du Ponceau (?) says: "A young man of Delaware is called *pilapé*. This word is formed from *pilsit*, chaste, innocent, and *lenapt*, man, viz., man in his purity and innocence."—Tocqueville, Démoc. en Amér. app. c. (*penomp*, *peissit* (?), or *penussu* (?).) Hkw. gives *pilapeu*, a lad; *pilawesis*, a boy; *pilawétit*, a male infant babe. Zeisb. gives *pi la pi u*, a big boy; *pi la we tit*, a little boy; *pi la we techtsch*, a boy, Voc. 52.]

penówe, adj. and adv. (1) strange, differing, or of another kind, uncommon. (2) foreign, of another country or language. From the same base, perhaps, with *panne* (q. v.), out of the way. Vbl. n. *penáweyeuá* [*penówe-uá*], it is different, strange, Prov. 21, 8. Caus. inan. *penáwehteau*, he makes (it) different, distinguishes (it), Lev. 11, 47. Cf. *nanwe*.

[Abn. *piri*, *pirši*, 'indicat novitatem'; *pirié*, nouveau. Del. *pili*, another, Zeisb.]

***penoon**, n. a boat, Mass. Ps., John 6, 22. See **peonog*.

penówanumau, **penuan-**, v. t. an. to have a difference with, to contend with (him). Suppos. part. *penuanumont*, when contending with, Job 9, 3; *up-penuanumo-uh*, they contended with them, Prov. 28, 4. V. mutual an. *penuaníttuog*, they contend with each other, 'are at strife', 2 Sam. 19, 9. Vbl. n. *penuánittuonk*, mutual strife, contention, Gen. 13, 8; 2 K. 5, 7. Adj. -*ítteé*, at strife with, contentiously, Prov. 27, 15. From *penówe* (emotional an. form).

penówohkomuk, **penuwoh-**, n. a strange place, Ex. 2, 22.

penówoht, **penuwot**, (contracted form of the preceding) n. a stranger, one different, a foreigner, Prov. 5, 20; Deut. 27, 19; pl. -*teáog*, strangers (*penáwohtea*, a stranger, C.). Used by Eliot for 'the heathen', Ezek. 36, 3, 4. Adj. -*ohtéé*, foreign, Ezra 10, 11.

[Narr. *nip-penowántawem*, I am of another language, R. W. 31. Abn. *ne-piršandšé*, je parle une langue étrangère.]

penowoh-teau, v. i. he is strange or unlike by nature. From *penówe* and *oh-teau*, he is a stranger or foreigner.

penowomái, n. a difference, Ezek. 22, 26; 44, 23.

penuanumau. See *penowanumau*.

penugquékóntu. See *punukquékóntu*.

penuhkau, v. t. an. and inan. he casts (it) down upon (him); *up-penuhkau-oh*, 'he cast (it) down upon them', Josh. 10, 11. Cf. *penohkónau*.

penuhteau, v. t. inan. it casts (it) down, he casts (himself) down upon the ground, 1 K. 18, 42; Dan. 8, 10. Caus. he makes it fall (?).

penushau, v. i. he falls; inan. subj. *penushau*, it falls (as a flower, 'fadeth', Is. 40, 7, 8; *nup-pinísshom*, I fall, C.). Vbl. n. *penushaonk*, falling, a fall. Cf. *petshau*, he falls into; *pogkishin*, an. *pogkussu*, he drops, falls inanimately; *chauopsheau*, he falls into the water; *kitchisahshau*, he falls into the fire; *kepshau*, he falls by stumbling or by reason of an obstacle, etc.

[Abn. *peníré*, il tombe d'en haut. The corresponding primary verb is not found in Eliot. From it *penushau* is formed by adding *sh* (marking mischance) to the root. Old Alg. *pankisin*, to fall.]

penuwohkomuk. See *penowohkomuk*.

penuwot. See *penowohot*.

peónogok. See *pemaogok*.

***peontāem**, a boat or canoe, C.

***peonog**, n. a little ship, Mass. Ps., John 21, 8. Cf. *kehtanog* (*kehte-ónog*), a ship. So, *peawe-ónog*, the small conveyance. These names were framed for English and foreign boats, as distinguished from the canoe (*míshon*) or Indian boat. They do not appear to have been widely used.

[Abn. *ketbraks*, a ship; *sañrspeðragð*, a barque.]

pepemsque, adj. and adv. (badly) contorted. Intens. or freq. form of *pem-squau* (Narr. *pemisquái*, q. v.), of the serpent, 'crooked', Job 26, 13; Is. 27, 1. From *pēm* (twisted) with *sq* [= *skow*], the mark of badness, violence, or mischance. Cf. *pemsquoh*.

[Narr. *pendyi*, crooked; *pemisquái*, crooked or winding, R. W. 56.]

pépemsqunnumóonk, vbl. n. a wreath, 2 Chr. 4, 12, 13.

pepemsqushau, v. i. 'it whirls about' (of the shifting wind), Eccl. 1, 6.

pepenam, v. t. inan. he selects, chooses (it), Gen. 13, 11; Is. 40, 20; v. an. *pepenau*, he chooses (him). Adj. *pepenau*, chosen, selected, Jer. 49, 19. From *penówe*, 'he differences it'.

[Del. *pipinamen*, to choose, Zeish.]

pepenautchitchuikquonk, -uhquok, n. a mirror, Ex. 38, 8; 2 Cor. 3, 18; James 1, 23; (pl.) Is. 3, 23.

[Narr. *pebenochichauquánick* (?), a looking-glass, R. W. Del. *pepenaus*, Zeish.]

pepummu, v. t. (-*maw*, v. i.), he shoots often, continues shooting. Freq. of *pummu*, q. v.

[Narr. *pepemói*, 'he is gone to hunt or fowl', R. W.]

pépumwaen(u), n. agent. one who shoots often or habitually; pl. -*nuog*, 'archers', Judg. 5, 11; 'shooters', 2 Sam. 11, 24.

***pequawus** (Narr.), n. a gray fox, R. W. 95; *pequas*, a fox, Wood.

péshai, v. i. (1) it blossoms, puts out flowers: *pish peshauau*, it (for an. he) shall blossom. (2) n. a flower, James 1, 10; pl. -*ónash*, 2 Chr. 4, 5. Commonly with prefix of 3d pers. See *up-péshau*. Cf. (freq.) *paspishau*, (intens.) *pasishau*, and *pashksheau*.

[Abn. *abasiar* (pl.), ils bourgeonnent; *pé'tsesð abaññ*, le pain enfle.]

***peshai** (Narr.), blue; *peshaiúash* (pl.), violet-leaves, R. W.; *peshai*, blue, C.

[Abn. *titiens*, blue paint; *petidiens*, violet. Chip. *apissi*, violet; *apissin*, it is of a violet or dark-blue color, livid, black-blue, Bar.]

***peskhómmin** (Narr.) v. i. (1) it thunders ('to thunder', R. W.). (2) it explodes, as a gun; 'to discharge a gun'. Suppos. inan. concrete *péskunck*, that which thunders, a gun. Cf. *paskukkom*, he bursts (it); *pashksheau*, it bursts asunder.

[Abn. *ne-péskam*, I fire a gun; *asenni peskak*, who shoots?; *paskðiasð*, (the gun) bursts. Cree *páskes-wóosoo*, he shoots himself; *póoskoopüthu*, it bursts (from within), like a gun; *páske-püthu*,

***peskhómmín**—continued.

it bursts (from without), as a bladder; *pússúkee-puthu*, it splinters; *púskesiggun*, a gun. Old Alg. *paskisigan*. Del. *poak sa can* and *pai achk hi can*, gun; *pai ach kam men*, to fire a gun, Zeisb.]

***pésuponck** (Narr.), n. 'an hothouse', "a kind of little cell or cave . . . into [which] frequently the men enter after they have exceedingly heated it with store of wood, laid upon an heap of stones in the middle," etc. "Here do they sit round, . . . sweating together."—R. W. 158. Verbal from **pésup-paú*.

***pésuppaú-og** (Narr.), v. i. (pl.) they are sweating, R. W. 158.

[Cree *net'-appóoyin*, I sweat. Chip. *nind-ábures*, Bar.]

***pétacaus** (Narr.), n. 'an English waistcoat'; dimin. *petacausunnése*, 'a little waistcoat', R. W. 107. From *puttog-queu*, he hides himself (?). Cf. *puttog-queuohou*, a veil.

petan, n. a quiver, Job 39, 23; Is. 22, 6. From *pétau*.

[Abn. *pítarañn*.]

petashqushónk, petaoshq-, vbl. n. an outside garment, 'cloak', Is. 59, 17; Luke 6, 29; 'vesture', Ps. 102, 26.

***petasfna** (Narr.), 'give me some tobacco', R. W. 35.

pétau, v. t. he puts (it) into, Ex. 37, 5, 38, 7. Imperat. *petash*, put thou (it) into (it), Gen. 44, 1. Suppos. inan. concrete *petunk* (that which is put into), a bag or pouch; *petogge*, Wood. Intens. (involuntary action) *petshau*, he falls into. From *peyau*, caus. an. (?).

[Abn. *ne-pí'ran*, I put it into; 3d pers. *apí'rañr*; *ne-léptñ*, I put it in (a dish, vessel, or the like). Cree *pétche* (prep.), in, within; *péthis*, until, unto. *pít-*, as an 'instrumentive characteristic' of verbs, implies action performed 'with the arm', 'he pulls' [cf. *m'pít* (*muhpít*)], Howse 87; *pétenum*, he puts it in; *pétahum*, he thrusts it in; *péchenum*, he puts it in the inside, Howse 34. Del. *pin den*, to put in, to fill, Zeisb.]

petaug. See **petogge*.

petehennitchab, peht-, pethen-, peht-tuhh-, n. a finger ring (or bracelet). From *pet-auun*, put into, *nutch*, the hand,

petehennitchab, etc.—continued.

and *appu*, it remains: 'that which the hand remains put into'; pl. *-abpeash*. Cf. *kéhtippittéuadh*, bracelet, Is. 3, 19 (*kéhtéipetenápeash*, pl., Ex. 35, 22).

pethompákeau, v. i. he creeps in; pl. *-eog*, Jude 4. Cf. *pamompagin*.

pethotácheg, part. pl. (suppos.) they who creep into, 2 Tim. 3, 6. Cf. *pamompagin*.

***petogge** [= *petaug?*], a bag, Wood.

***petouwáassinug** (Narr.), n. "their tobacco-bag, which hangs at their neck, or sticks at their girdle, which is to them instead of an English pocket."—R. W. 108.

petshau, v. i. he falls into (a pit or snare), Amos 3, 5; Ps. 7, 15; suppos. *petshónit*, when he falls; part. *petshunt*, when falling. From *pétu*, with *sh* of mischance or involuntary action. Cf. *peicheu*; *penushau*.

pétuánum, peht-, pittu-, v. i. he is proud; suppos. *noh pohuánumwit*, he who is proud, Job 40, 12. Adv. *pétuánumwu*, 'frowardly', Is. 57, 17 (*petuánumóé* and *-móóé*, proudly, haughtily, C.). Vbl. n. *pétuánumwónk*, pride, Job 33, 17; Prov. 14, 3; 16, 18.

pétukau, v. i. he goes (is going) into, Judg. 18, 9; 1 K. 3, 7. From *pétau*, with 'k progressive.

[Cree *péetook-ayoo*, Howse 268.]

pétukodtum, v. t. he brings (it) into: *kup-pétukodtomwao*, ye bring (it) in, Hag. 1, 6; with inan. subj. *petukodtau*, Dan. 9, 24.

pétúkqui, petuhki, puttukqui, v. i. it is round; adj. round: *peamcsan petukhi*, a small round thing, 1 K. 10, 19. From *pétan* and *uhquáé*, it goes in at the ends, the end goes in or returns. Cf. *puttogham*, he covers, incloses (?).

[Narr. *puttúckqui*. Abn. *petegdi*. Cree *píttikwov*, it is spherical. Del. *ptukhican*, a round ball; *ptucquínuschi*, [round-nut tree] a black-walnut tree, Zeisb. Voc. 27, 53.]

petukqunneg, n. a (round) cake, a cake or loaf of bread, Matt. 7, 9 (*petukqúneg*, C.); pl. *ash*, Judg. 6, 19, 20; *-ganash*, Matt. 15, 36; n. coll. *petukqunnunk-*, bread, Mark 8, 4.

[Narr. *puttuckqunnége*, a cake.]

petutteau, v. t. he enters, goes into, Gen. 24, 32; Ex. 24, 18; imperat. 2d pers. sing. *pétutteash*, come thou in, enter in, Gen. 24, 31. From *pétau*.

[Narr. *pétitees*, 'come in', R. W. 30. Abn. *petašighé*, he enters.]

pēū, pēšu, or peweu, v. i. it is little, it is small: *pēū onk*, (it is) less than, Ezra 9, 16. This primary verb (represented by Cotton's *peuwe*) is rarely found in Eliot by itself, but to it must be referred a great number of modal and derivate forms. Caus. *péheau*, he makes (him) small, causes him to be small; pass. he is made small (or 'low', James 1, 10): *kuppeh-esh*, I make thee small, Jer. 49, 15; Obad. 2. Imperat. *pēuh*, 'bring (thou) him low', Job 40, 12. See *pelāsin*.

***pewe**. See **peawe*.

peweu. See *pēū*.

pēyau, v. i. he comes hither; imperat. *peyaush*, come thou; *peyunk* (-*onk*, -*onch*), come ye; suppos. part. *payont*, when coming; v. t. an. *peyauau*, he comes to (him): *kup-peyaunsh*, I come to thee, Ex. 18, 6.

[Narr. *peyáu*, he is come; *peyduog*, they are come, R. W. 48, 49. Abn. *neba*, je viens; *iš abaiin*, il vient ici. Cree *pey-*, *péyche*, hitherward. Del. *peü* or *peyeya*, he comes; part. *payat*; infin. *paan*; imperat. pl. *paak*; *pe ye yu*, it comes, Zeisb.]

piahquttum, v. t. he has authority over, is master of (it); suppos. *noh piahquttuk wetu*, 'the master of the house', Mark 13, 35; infin. *piahquttumunat*, (to have) authority, v. 34. As adj. and adv. *piahquttumwe*, chief, principal, Gen. 40, 2.

[Narr. *nt-acquētunck ewd*, he is my subject; *kut-ácquētous*, I will (be) subject to you. "Beside their general subjection to the highest sachems, . . . they have also particular protectors, under sachems", etc., R. W. 120, 121. Abn. *netebérghé*, je gouverne.]

piogqué, n. adj. ten. See *piuk*.

pish, the auxiliary of the (indicative) future tense, will or shall; 'a word signifying futurity', El. Gr. 20. [Is this *pi-tch*, a participle from *pey-*, the radical of *pay-au*, 'the coming', 'that which is

pish—continued.

to come'? Cf. *paomwon*, the future, the 'to come', C.]

[Narr. *pitch*; *pitch n'kétom*, shall I recover my health?; *pitch nip-páutowin*, I will bring it to you, R. W. Cree *pátoos*, hereafter; (*chéskwa*, presently) *pā-chéskwa*, presently (with emphasis); *pā*, indecl. particle, the sign of the conditional (as is *gā* of the indicative) future, Howse 199. Chip. *tah*: *tah atta*, it shall or will be, Sch. II, 441. Micm. *apch*, 'ensuite', Maill. 28.]

pish ióglkóshóshco, it shall distil (as dew), i. e. moisten, make moist, Deut. 32, 2. See *ogqushki*.

-pisk. See *muppisk* (*m'pisk*), the back.

-pisk, in comp. words. See *ompsk*, rock.

piskeu. See *pápiake*, double.

pissagk, pusseog, -agquan, n. mire, mud, dirt, Is. 57, 20; Job 41, 31; 8, 11. Adj. *pisseagquane*, 'miry', Ps. 40, 2; *-eogquane*, Ezek. 47, 11 (*pissogqua weyau*, 'corrupted flesh or rotten'; *pissogquā-mā*, it sticks to; *pissugk ut tounajog*, 'dirt in the streets', C., = *pisseogq ut mai-kontu*, El. in Zech. 9, 3.) See *pissi*.

[Abn. *pesagšé*, gluant (*aseskš*, boue); *psazeské*, boueux, bourbeux; *pskenúgan*, fosse.]

pissaumatōonk, n. a matter of business, 'suit' or 'cause', Ex. 18, 22; 2 Sam. 15, 4 (pl. *-atuongash*, 'weighty matters', C.).

pissenum, pissogkinnum, v. t. he flays, skins (it); an. *pissenumáuaog wuttuhquabe*, they flay off their skin, Micah 3, 3.

pisseogquayeuonk (*pisseogq-ayeu-onk*), n. pl. *-ongash*, miry places, Ezek. 47, 11.

pissi, pusseu, v. i. it sticks, adheres, is sticky. (This, the primary verb, is not found in Eliot, except in the suppositive concrete, *pissag*.) See *puppissi*. Cf. Greek *πίσσω*.

pissisháonk (?), n. 'matters' of business, employment, Ex. 24, 14 (*pissaiyeonk*, employment, C.). See *pissaumatōonk*.

pissogkinnumwe, adj. peeled, skinned, Is. 18, 2, 7; an. *pissogkinausu*, Ezek. 29, 18. See *pissenum*, he flays, skins (it).

[Abn. *pessihadassš*, il écorche.]

pissogqsheau, v. i. it sticks, cleaves fast, by mischance, Lam. 4, 4; suppos. *pissogqshunk*, when it sticks or cleaves, Job 31, 7; an. subj. *pissogqshau*, he sticks. From *pissagk-ue*, with *sh* of involuntary action.

pissogquodtin, **pisseog-**, **pissug-**, n. the rot or blasting of grain, Deut. 28, 22; 1 K. 8, 37; Amos 4, 9.

***pittakúnnam** (Narr.), v. i. he goes back: *nip-pittakúnnamun*, I must go back; *pittickish*, go thou back; *pittucké-tuck*, let us go back, R. W. 76, 77. Cf. *pétukau*; *pétukodtum*. (Perhaps R. W. mistook the signification of this word, 'I go back', for 'I go into the house'.)

pittu, **-eu** (?), n. pitch, Is. 34, 9.

[Cree *pícku*, gum or pitch, Howse 20.]

pittuanum. See *pétuánnum*, he is proud.

piuhsuke, prep. 'over against', Neh. 3, 23, 25, 26; adv. fittingly, fitting (*piuhsukke*, 'exact, right' (?); *piuhsúk-kéyëue*, 'plainly', C.): *piuhsuke moeh-teómuk*, 'fitly framed together', Eph. 2, 21; *wunne piuhsukehtunk*, fitly joined together, Eph. 4, 16, i. e. made to fit; suppos. of *piuhsukechteau*, v. caus. (inan. subj.). See *pápiuhsuke*.

piuk, num. ten; pl. an. *piukqussuog*; inan. *-qussuash*, El. Gr. 14. Adj. *pioggué*, *pioqué*, Deut. 32, 30; Ezek. 45, 14; *piogkut nompe* (to the tenth time), ten times, Gen. 31, 7 (inan. pl. *piukquttash*, Ex. 3, 28).

[Narr. *piúck*, R. W., = Peq. *piugg*, Stiles. Abn. *mlára*. Cree *métátat*. Chip. *midásswi*, Bar.; *me dás we*, Sch. Micm. *m'teln*, Maill.]

poakussohhug mukqs, 'he bores his ear through' with an awl, Ex. 21, 6. Cf. *sogkussohhou*, an earring.

poanatom, **-antam**, v. i. he 'makes mirth', is mirthful, Ezek. 21, 10. Adj. and adv. *póánúttamwe*, mirthfully, Eccl. 7, 4. Vbl. n. *poanatomwónk*, mirth, Eccl. 2, 1, 2. See *hahánu*, he laughs.

-pog, **-paug**, in comp. words water. It represents the suppos. inan. concrete form of 'pi (*n'pi*, *nippé*), 'where water is'. *nippe* was not used in composition. *-póg*, the noun generic, was not used separately. Cf. *nunni-pog*, 'fresh water', James 3, 12; *sépu*, a river of water,

-pog, **-paug**—continued.

Ps. 107, 35, and *woskeche sépu-pog-wut*, on the surface of (upon) the waters of the river, Dan. 12, 6 (= *sépué nippe-it*, v. 7); *tohkekomm-póg* (under *tohkekomm*), running (or spring) water, Num. 19, 17; Josh. 15, 19; *mishippag* (*mishe-pog*), much water, John 3, 23; *sonki-pog*, cool water, Prov. 25, 25; Matt. 10, 42; *séippog*, 'salt water', James 3, 12; *uppaupog*, 'abundance of waters (cover thee)', Job 22, 11.

poggohham, **pogkoh-**, **pogguh-**, v. t. (1) he threshes or pounds out grain, Judg. 6, 11. (2) he beats or knocks (it), pounds (it), strikes (it) with force; pret. *pogkuhhum-up*, he was threshing (wheat), 1 Chr. 21, 20. Adj. and adv. *-hamáwe*, *-hamuáwe*, of or for threshing, Is. 41, 15. The primary meaning is to beat out, to separate or divide by beating. From *pohqunnum*, or rather *pohqui*, it is broken.

[Narr. *pockhómmin*, to beat or thresh out, R. W. Abn. *ne-bagkhéhiminé*, je bats (le blé); *ne-bańktéhań*, je le bats. Cree *púckamahum*, he knocketh it, strikes it with force, Howse. Chip. *puk-e-tai*, v. t. he strikes, Sch. II, 424; *puk-ud-ai* and *poc-kee-tay*, ibid. 468.]

pogkenau, v. t. an. (1) he casts away, Is. 31, 7 (*pakenau*, C.). (2) he puts (him) away. (3) he divorces (her). Suppos. *noh pagkenont*, he who puts away or divorces, Matt. 19, 9; imperat. *pogkes*, cast (her) out, Gen. 21, 10; Gal. 4, 30; pl. *pogkenawk*, Gen. 35, 2; suppos. pass. *noh pognit*, she (when) divorced, put away, Lev. 22, 13.

[Abn. *ne-baghirañ*, j'abandonne (hominem vel mulierem, etc.).]

pógkenum, v. i. he is blind; pl. + *wog*, + *wog*, Is. 42, 16; 56, 10; suppos. *noh pogkenuk*, he who is blind (= *noh pákunut*, Mass. Ps., John 10, 21); pl. *pogkenukeg*, the blind, Is. 35, 5. Adj. *pogkenumwáwe*, Is. 42, 7 (*paukinnumwáwe*, C.). From *pohkeni*, it is dark.

[Narr. *n'póckunnum*, I am blind; *paukúnnum*, dark, R. W.]

pogkesu, v. i. act. an. he is putting away or casting off. Eliot occasionally uses this form of the verb (which, in the indicat. 3d pers., corresponds with his 'adjec-

pogkesu—continued.

tive-animate'), as in Ps. 43: *tohwutch pogkésean*, why dost thou cast me off?

[Abn. *pakatsiSi*, 'loin de nous; à l'écart'.]

pogketam, v. t. inan. he casts (it) away, puts (it) from him (*paketam*, C.): *nup-pogketam*, I cast off, 2 K. 23, 27; imperat. *pogetash*, cast thou (it) out, Matt. 7, 5; suppos. *pogketog*, when he casts (it) off.

[Narr. *n'pakétam*, I will put her away; *aquei pakétash*, do not put away; *n'pakénaqun*, I am put away, R. W. 126. (In the first two examples he has used the inan. *pogketam* for the an. *pogkenau*.) Old Alg. *packitan*, I abandon or forsake, Lah. Abn. *ne-baghtamen*, j'abandonne cela. Del. *pakiton*, he throws (it) away.]

pogkodantám. See *pákkodamtán*.

pogkohham. See *poggohham*.

pogkomunk, n. a rod, a stick (carried in the hand), Ex. 21, 20; Prov. 29, 15: *pogkomunkquonk*, a stake, Is. 54, 2; *-muhquonk*, a pillar, Gen. 28, 18, 22; 31, 45.

[Cree *púckamoggun*, a club or cudgel, Howse.]

pogkussu, v. i. act. an. he drops, falls (as an inan. body, or without external cause. See *penushau*); suppos. *howan woh pogkussit*, 'whoever shall fall', Matt. 21, 44. With inan. subj. *pogkishin(ni)*, it falls; pl. *-neash*, Nah. 1, 12; suppos. *ne pogshunk*, it (when) falling, Is. 34, 4. See *pwohkehchuaü*.

[Cree *páhkesin*, he falls (as in walking), Howse 80. Alg. *paúgisin*, il tombe (un objet inan.).]

pogchanutch, *-nitch*, n. a finger; 3d pers. *uppho-*, his finger. V. subst. *pahchanúchau*, he has fingers (is fingered), 2 Sam. 21, 20. From *pohshe*, divided, and *-nutch* (*menúcheg*), hand. Cf. *pahchasiit*, toe, from *pohshe* and *-sit*, foot.

***pohchätuk**, pl. + *quínash*, a bough, C. See *pokshau*.

póhchau, v. i. he turns aside, deviates. See *pahchau*.

pohkeni, *-náí*, v. i. it is dark; adj. dark; n. darkness, Gen. 15, 17; Is. 5, 20; 45, 7; Amos 5, 18: *pohken-ahtu*, in darkness, Eccl. 2, 14. Adv. and adj. *pokenáe*, darkly, obscurely, Job 22, 13; 1 Cor.

pohkeni, *-náí*—continued.

13, 12. Intens. *pohpohkeni*, Job 24, 15. Related to *pohki*, clear, open, as lucus to lucendo, etc. See *paúpakinasik*; *pogkenum*; cf. *kuppogki*.

[Narr. *pauktinum*, dark, R. W.. Abn. *pekenem*, *pekeneghe*. Del. *páckenam*, very dark, Hkw.]

pohkenittipukook [*pohkeni-tipukook*], 'in the dark night', Prov. 7, 9. See **túppaco*.

[Narr. *póppakunnetch*, 'dark night' (= *po-pohkenit*, when it is very dark), R. W.]

pohki, **pahke**, v. i. (1) it is clear, transparent, that may be seen through, pervious, Rev. 21, 11, 18. (2) Adj. clean, pure, Lev. 11, 36; Prov. 30, 5; Ps. 51, 10. As adv. *pahke* (and *pohkiyeu*, C.), clearly, plainly. Suppos. inan. *póhkok*, when it is clear; hence, the (clear) sky, Matt. 16, 2, 3; Ps. 77, 17; and *pohkohquodt*, when clear, in clear weather, a clear day. (Cotton has *pahke* and *pohkiyeu*, 'clearly'; *pohkoiyéue*, 'clean'; *pahkeyéué*, 'cleanlily'.) See *pohquáe*, open, manifest.

The three roots, *pohk*, (*pák*), *pohq* (*pógh*), *pohsh* (*pásh* or *páj*), have all the same ultimate base, with the idea of division or separation into parts. *pohq-* and its derivatives denote the act of separating (breaking, opening, beating out, etc.); *pohsh-*, the fact of division or partition (*pohshe*, half, part of, etc.), and *pohk* (*pohki*, *pahke*) the result of separation, openness, perviousness, a going through. [Cf. Tamil *paú-u*, to divide, to share; *pór*, to cleave; *pál*, a part, a portion; *pang-u*, a share, Cald. 446, 475. Sansk. *bhág*, dividere; *bhág*, dividere, distribuere; *bhád'gu*, pars, portio; *bháiúg*, frangere; *pakshá*, latus, dimidia pars mensis. These groups of derivatives from a common root correspond nearly with English (and Anglo-Saxon) words beginning with THR: thorough, through, thrust (= to through, A. S. *thrawan*), thrush, thrash (A. S. *thersc-an*), threshold (A. S. *thersc-el*, *thraes-wald*), thread, throat, throttle, thrill (A.-S. *thirltan*), and drill, etc.]

[Narr. *paúqui*, *paúquaquat*, 'it holds

pohki, pahke—continued.

up' (i. e. the sky clears), R. W. 82. Abn. *pañgšiši*, purement, sans mélange (*pañgšiši šios*, I eat clear meat); *pa'kšé*, an arrow; *pi'kain*, thread.]

pohkohquodtae, adv. when clear, in a clear day, Amos 8, 9. See *pohki*.

pohkshau. See *pokshau*.

***pohkuhtimis**, n. white oak, C. See **paugáutemisk*.

pohpohkussu, n. a partridge, 1 Sam. 26, 20. See *pahpahkshas*; cf. *pohpohquuttog*, quails.

pohpoquesit, suppos. part. (one who is) lame; pl. *-teheg*, Acts 8, 7. See *pohquassittont*.

pohpu. See *poñpu*.

pohquáe, adj. open, manifest, 1 Sam. 3, 1; Prov. 27, 5 (*pohquae*, public, C.). Adv. *-aeu*, openly, Matt. 6, 4, 6. (Another form of *pohki*.)

pohquáshinne (*anoúhkóiyeu*), open (valley), Ezek. 37, 2; *pohquáshinne ohteuk*, open field, Ezek. 16, 5; 33, 27; 39, 5.

pohquetahham, v. t. he continues breaking (it), habitually breaks, Ps. 107, 16. Imperat. *pohquetáhash wépitteash*, break thou their teeth, Ps. 58, 6.

[MARGINAL NOTE.—Or causative?—or by pounding? [Howse.] Cree [Grammar]. 87. Cf. *sohquattahham*.]

pohqui, v. i. it breaks, is broken. As adj. broken, Ps. 51, 17 (and *pohquiyeu*, Is. 36, 6). Suppos. pass. *pohqui*, when broken; hence, n. a brand, a fragment of wood, Judg. 15, 4; Amos. 4, 11. See *papokquog*; *pohsheau*; *pokshau*.

[Cree *páke*, part, some (adv. of quantity). Del. *poo ktees* (dimin.), 'a little junk of fire', Zeisb.]

pohqunnum, v. t. he breaks (it) with his hands, Is. 28, 24; Ezek. 4, 16; *nup-poqun*, I break (it), Jer. 30, 8; 49, 35. With an. obj. *pohquanau*, *-quenau*, he breaks (him), Jer. 31, 28; Ps. 46, 9 (*pohquanum*, he opens; *pohquanish usquont*, open the door; *nup-pohqun*, I break (a law), C. The last example is bad, verbs in *unum* always denoting action of the hand, or physical action).

[Narr. *pauguanamínnea*, open (thou) to me the door, R. W. Cree *péekoo-páthu*, it breaks; *peekóonayoo*, he breaks it (by hand).]

pohquunnutchont (from *pohqui* and *nutch*, with the form of the suppositive active participle), having a broken hand, Lev. 21, 19.

pohquodche, as prep. without, outside of (Lev. 9, 11); primarily, in open air, out of doors. Suppos. *pohquodchit* (when) without, out of doors, in open air, Gen. 24, 31; Ex. 21, 19; Lev. 10, 45.

[Narr. *pucquatchick*, R. W. Abn. *pekšatse-mek*, hors de la maison, dehors.]

pohquohham, v. i. he goes clear, escapes; imperat. *pohquohwah*, escape thou, Gen. 19, 17; caus. *pohquohchunau* (for *-quohchhau*), he makes (him) go clear, delivers (him); imperat. *pohquohwhus kuhog*, save thyself, Luke 23, 37, 39. From *pohki* or *pohqui*, and *am*, he goes. [*Nup-poquohwussu*, etc., our Savior (title-page of N. T.); *nup-pohquohwussuaen*, deliverer, Judg. 3, 9; *nup-pohquohwussu-én*, my Savior, 2 Sam. 22, 2; *kup-pohquohwussu-aeneum*, thy (own) Savior, Is. 43, 3; *noh-pohquoh-whumont*, he who saves (them), who delivers, Judg. 3, 9; 1 Tim. 4, 10; *woi ken pohquohwussuaen*, O thou that savest! Ps. 17, 7; *up-pohquohchun-oh*, he saveth them, Ps. 107, 13, 19, 20; delivered them, v. 6; *nag pohquoh whunnonchek Jehovah*, the redeemer of the Lord, Ps. 107, 2; *pohquetahham*, he cuts (it) asunder, Ps. 107, 16; *tomohinnean*, deliver thou us, Judg. 10, 15; *pohquahwusseh*, deliver thou me (intr.), Ps. 119, 153; *pohquah whunch wutch*, deliver thou me from, Ps. 119, 134; *pohquah wusseh wutch*, — evil men, Ps. 140, 1 (— my persecutors, Ps. 142, 6); *pohquah wussinán wutch*, deliver thou us from, 1 Sam. 12, 10; *pohquah wussinean*, deliver thou us (intr.), Ps. 79, 9; *pohquah whunittuonk*, deliverance, Judg. 15, 18; *pohquoh hamwónk*, escaping, Ezra 9, 14; *wutch num-matcheseonganunónash*, our iniquities, Ezra 9, 6, 7; *nup-pohqúnun nummecsunk*, I plucked off my hair, Ezra 9, 3.]

[NOTE.—The examples inclosed in brackets under this definition appear on a loose slip inserted in the manuscript. They were neither revised nor arranged by the compiler.]

[Del. *pol gun*, 'escaped from me', Zeisb.]

pohquassittont, having a broken foot, Lev. 21, 19. Freq. *pohpaquesit*, one who is lame (pl. *-teheg*, Acts 8, 7). From *pohqui* and *m'seet* (*musseet*).

pohsahteg, a (miry?) pit, Ps. 40, 2. See *passóhtham*; *pissagk*.

pohshane, adv. fully, completely, thoroughly, Col. 1, 25. See *pákdóche*.

pohshe, **páhshe**, it halves, divides in two, is severed; a half, a part of, some of (as opposed to *wame*, the whole of), Ex. 24, 6; 37, 1; Deut. 12, 7; Luke 19, 8; Rev. 8, 1; 11, 9, 11. See *pohqui*. (Cf. Sansk. *paksha*, a side, half (a month). Zend. *pas*, *yek-pásh*, one half (Engl. piece). Tamul *pag-ir*, to divide; *pdl*, a part.)

[Narr. *paúshe*, 'some'; *poquésu*, half (of an. obj.), R. W. Abn. *p'skúies* (inan.), *-ié*, la moitié en large. Del. *pachsiwi* (an.?), half, Zeisb.]

pohsheau, v. i. it divides in two, cleaves asunder, halves itself, Zech. 14, 4. Cf. *pokshau*, he breaks (by violence); *pasishau*, it bursts; *pohqui*, it breaks.

pohshequáe, **puhsh-**, adv. at noonday, Job 5, 4 (*puhshaqua-ut*, Acts 10, 9). From *pohshe*, half the day or sun's course.

[Narr. *paushaqúaw*, *páweshaqúaw*, R. W. 67. Abn. *paskéé*. Del. *pachhacqueke*, Zeisb.]

pohshinau, v. t. an. he divides (him) in two, halves (him): *pish up-póhshin-óüh*, they shall divide it (an animal), Ex. 21, 35.

pohshinum, v. t. inan. he divides (it), halves (it); pl. + *wog*, Ex. 21, 35. Cf. *pasinum*.

[Narr. *paushinùm-min*, to divide (into two). Abn. *ne-psikassi*, 'je fens'. Del. *pachsenum-men* (infin.), Zeisb.]

pohshittahham, v. t. inan. he cuts (it) in two, Is. 45, 2; Zech. 11, 10.

poke. See *pooke*.

pokshau, **pohkshau**, v. t. he breaks (an. obj.) with force or violence; with inan. subj. *poksheau*, it breaks, is broken; with inan. obj. *pokshadtau*, he breaks (it), Ps. 107, 16; Jer. 28, 4. Suppos. an. part. *pokshout*, when breaking, 2 Sam. 22, 35. Adj. and adv. *poksháe*, broken, Jer. 2, 13. Vbl. n. *pokshóntk*, a breaking, a breach, Prov.

pokshau, **pohkshau**—continued.

15, 4; Is. 30, 13. See *pohsheau*, it divides in two; *pohqui*, it breaks.

[Narr. *pókesha*, *-shawwa*, 'it is broke'; *pokesháttowin*, to break, R. W.]

poksunkquonk, n. a saw, Is. 10, 15. See *tussonkquonk*.

[Abn. *psipodašāngan*, *temipodašāgāñ*. Del. *pachkschican*, a knife; *pachschachquoacan*, a board-saw, Zeisb.]

pomahhom. See *pomohhom*.

pómantam, v. i. he lives, Gen. 5, 10, 16, 19, etc.; suppos. *pomantog*, when he lives (or lived), Gen. 5, 12, 13, 15, 18, etc.; part. (indic.) *pamontamunutch*, living, 1 K. 3, 26. Adj. and adv. *-tamwáe*, living. Vbl. n. *pomantamóntk*, living, life. From *páme* (or *pamə*), it continues, with *-antam*, the formative of verbs of mental and emotional activity. See *páme*. An earlier derivative, *pómetu* (*póm-ohteau*), he 'continues to be', is not found in Eliot, but he has its verbal, *pometuonk* (q. v.).

[Narr. *as-n'paumpmaúntam*, I am very well (am yet alive); *taubút paump maúntaman*, I am glad you are well, R. W. Abn. *nšri-pemañšši*, je suis en bonne santé. Cree *pémoot-ayoo*, he walks; *pemát-issu*, he is alive; *pémoot-aymagun*, it goes (as a watch), Howse 36, 80. Del. *pommauchsu*, he lives; part. (suppos.), *pemauchsit*, Zeisb. Gr.]

pometuonk, n. vbl. (from *pometu*; see *pómantam*) a generation, Eccl. 1, 4; Deut. 32, 5.

pomitichuwan (it flows, goes on), 'running water'. See *pamitchuan*.

pomohhom, **pomah-**, v. i. he goes by water, sails, Acts 27, 9. Vbl. n. *-móonk*, going by water, a voyage, Acts 27, 10. Agentive *pumnóhhamwaen(u)*, pl. *-nuog*, 'mariners' (Jonah 1, 5), those going (habitually) on the sea. From *pummoh* or *páme* (q. v.) and *wəm*, he goes.

[Cree *pimásu*, he sails.]

pomompagées, adj. creeping, crawling, Lev. 11, 44, 46. See *pamompagin*.

pompasuhkonk, n. vbl. a ball (to play with), Is. 22, 18.

poŋpu, **pohpu**, v. i. he plays, is playing (*puhpu*, he plays, C.); pl. + *og*, they play, Ex. 32, 6; Zech. 8, 5; t. an. *poŋpau*, he plays with or for (him): *sun*

pompu, pohpu—continued.

voh pompeh, wilt thou play with him? Job 41, 5 (*puhpüog*, they play; *puhpinned*, to play, C.). Vbl. n. *pompounk*, play, sport, Judg. 16, 25 (*puhpüonk*, playing; *pompoonk*, recreation, C.; *pohmpöonk*, Ind. Laws, iv).

[Narr. *pauochaiüog*, they are playing, R. W. Cree *päpu*, he laughs; intens. *päpäpu*; freq. *päpisku*. Chip. (St Marys) *paü-pë*, (Sag.) *pah-pa*, he laughs, Sch. II, 469. Del. *papaby* (for *papahy?*), to play, Zeisb.]

pompuchái, n. a member, organ, limb, or part of the body, 1 Cor. 12, 14, 19, 26; pl. + *yeuash*, 1 Cor. 6, 15; *ukkosue pompuchái*, the virile organ, Deut. 23, 1. N. collect. *pompucháinneunk*, all the members or organs collectively, 1 Cor. 12, 26.

pomushau, v. i. (1) he walks. (2) he journeys, goes a journey, 1 K. 18, 27; 2 K. 10, 31; but in this sense the freq. *popomushau* is more commonly used. (3) he goes or passes by. Suppos. *pomushadt* (and *pamvushadt*), when he walks, if he walk, Ex. 21, 19; Gen. 3, 8; *noh pomushadt*, he who walks, John 12, 35. With inan. subj. *pámsheau*, *pamúshau*, it goes on, passes, is past; pass. inan. (*pámsheomæ*) *paumushómæ*, it is passed by or over, Is. 40, 27; Jer. 6, 4. N. agent. *pomushaen*, one who is walking, a traveler; pl. *-nuog*, Job 31, 32. Vbl. n. *pomusháonk*, a journey (Gen. 24, 21; 1 K. 19, 7), a walk. Freq. *popomushau*, *-wushau*, he walks much, goes about, travels, journeys, Acts 10, 38; Matt. 9, 35 (*papaum-*); imperat. *popómshagk*, walk ye, John 12, 35; with inan. subj. *popomsheau*, it moves about. From *páme* (*pummeü*). The primary form of this verb appears to be *pomussu* (see Muh. and Abn. equivalents below), the act. intrans. form (he continues doing), as *pom-antam* is the simple intrans. or neuter form (he continues feeling or thinking, he lives), and *pomohhom* (or *pám-wóm*), the inact. intrans. (he continues going, passively or without action of his own, he sails or goes by boat). This primary form is energized in *pomushau* by the aspirate, as in the intens. *ussishau* for *us-*

pomushau—continued.

ussu. See *ussénát*; *m'seet* (*musseet*), a foot. Cf. Sansk. *pamb*, ire, se movere.

[Narr. as *pummissin*, 'he is not yet departed' (he lives yet); *nowécontum púmmishem*, I have a mind to travel; *as-pumméwi*, he is not gone by; pl. *as-pumméwock*, R. W. This last is an earlier form, which I do not find used by Eliot* [*pom-áü*, he continues going or travels to a place (see *áü*), goes onward, passes by], corresponding nearly to the v. i. inan. subj. (and impers.) *pummeü*, *paamu*, it goes on, passes. Abn. *nepemššé*, je marche; *pemššé*, il marche. Muh. *n'pumseh*, I walk; *paumseet*, he who walks, he walking. Micm. *pemiëi*, I walk. Cree *pémoot-ayoo*, he walks. Chip. (St Marys) *pim-ö-sai'*, he walks, (Sag.) *pemussay*. Del. *pomsu*; suppos. *pemsit*, Zeisb. Gr.]

[*NOTE.—The compiler afterward wrote the following in pencil on the margin: "Correct this. Eliot has the verb *ash pamoadt*, Luke 22, 47, while he was going on, and *pummeü* is v. i. inan. subj."]

ponam. See *ponum*.

ponanau, v. t. an. he lets loose, sets free (an an. obj.): *pish ponanau psukvesoh*, he shall let loose the bird, Lev. 14, 7; *qunnegk pananau* (pass.), a hind (is) let loose, Gen. 49, 21. From *annónaü*, he sends (him) away, with *pa* indefinite or indirective prefixed.

ponashabpaen, n. agent. one who sets nets, a fisherman; pl. + *uog*, Matt. 4, 18. From *ponam* and *ashab* (*hashábp*), he sets a net.

ponaskétuwosuen, n. agent. one who administers medicine, a physician, Jer. 8, 22; Col. 4, 14. From *pon-am*, (*m*)*askehtu* (*moskehtu*), and *ussénát*, he applies or administers medicine.

[Narr. *maskit ponamiin*, 'give [put on] me a plaister', R. W. 159.]

***pongqui**, shallow, C. See *poñquag*.

ponkque, adj. dry (it dries?): *pongque wuttin*, 'a dry wind', Jer. 4, 11.

ponompau, v. t. an. he makes a gift to, 'gives gifts to' (a woman), Ezek. 16, 34; v. i. act. (an.), *kup-ponompus*, thou givest a reward, Ezek. 16, 34.

[Abn. *ne-pšnatšššé*, 'je fais presens' (in view of marriage).]

poñquag, n. a fording place, Gen. 32, 22; *pongqui*, shallow, C. See *taskeonk*.

[Abn. *pañkakat*, il y a peu d'eau dans la rivière; *pakañdi*, peu; *ne-bi'kagañ-sghé*, je passe la rivière au guet, Rasles. Mod. Abn. *po'gua*, shallow; *po'guas*, very shallow, Osunk. 46, 53. Chip. *dàgwa*, Bar.]

ponteam (?), v. t. with prefix: *poshponteam hassumútonk*, he digs through the wall, Ezek. 12, 7; *nag pannup-ponteag*, they dig (quite) through (the wall), v. 12.

ponum, **ponam** (*pønum*, C.), v. t. he places, puts (it) by hand (Lat. pon-it), Ex. 4, 6; 40, 22, 24: *nup-ponam*, I put (it), 1 Sam. 28, 31. Imperat. *ponsh*, put thou, Gen. 24, 2; 47, 49; *ponitch*, let him put, Rom. 14, 13. Suppos. *ponuk*, he who puts, (and part.) putting. V. t. an. *ponau*, he puts or places (him): *up-pon-uh*, he put him, Gen. 2, 5; Is. 14, 1; *poneh*, put thou me, 1 Sam. 2, 36. V. t. inan. and an. *ponamauau*, he puts (it) on (him): *up-ponamau-un*, he puts it on (him), Gen. 39, 4; *up-ponam-un-eau*, he puts (it) on (it), Gen. 29, 3.

[Narr. *ponamáuta*, (let us) lay it on; *pónechuash*, lay down your burthens; *aukúck pónamun*, to lay in the earth, R. W. Abn. *ne-pñnemen*, je le mets; *né-pñnemañ*, je mets dans lui.]

***pooke**, **poke**, 'a small kind [of tobacco], with short round leaves', used by the Indians in New England, Josselyn, N. E. Rarities, 54. Wood's vocabulary gives 'pooke, coltsfoot.' Prof. Tuckerman, in a note to Josselyn, loc. cit., makes this inferior kind of tobacco, "not colt's foot, but *Nicotiana rustica*, L., the Yellow Henbane of Gerard's Herbal, p. 356." But he is unquestionably right in his inference that "the name *poke* or *pooke* was perhaps always indefinite." It signifies merely 'that which is smoked', or 'which smokes'. See *pokeu*, and cf. *pukit*.

[Corvado (Brazil?) *boké*, tobacco; Puri *póké*; see Martius.]

popómompakecheg, vbl. n. pl. 'creeping things', Acts 10, 12. See *pamompagin*.

popomshaonk, vbl. n. from *popomshau*, freq. of *pomushau*, a going to and fro, Is. 33, 4.

popón, v. i. it is winter; n. winter, Cant. 2, 11; Ps. 74, 17 (pret. *puppøn-up*, it was winter, Mass. Ps.). Adj. and adv. *poponáe*, of winter, in the winter. Cf. *tohkoí*.

[Narr. *popóné*; *papona-kéesuwish*, winter month; *papapócup* (misprint for *papócup*), last winter, R. W. 69, 70. Quir. *pabóuks*, in winter, Pier. 28. Abn. *pebñ*, l'hiver; *pebñé*, le passé; *pebñghé*, le prochain. Cree *pépoon*, it is winter; *pépoon-oop'un*, it was winter; *kúttá pépoon*, it will be winter; suppos. *pepóok*, when it is winter; *pepóok-oopun*, when it was winter; *pépooké*, when it shall be winter, Howse 191, 192. Chip. *peebon*, last winter; *peebonoong*, next winter; *peebong*, Sch. Old Alg. *pí-poun*.]

***poponaumsúog** (Narr.), winter fish. See **paponaumsá*.

***popoquatāse** (Peq.), a quail, Stiles. See *pahpahkshas*; **paupock*; *pøhpøhqutog*.

popotowegash, n. pl. bellows, Jer. 6, 29 (i. e. blow instrument). From *potau*.

[Del. *pu ta woa gan*, Zeisb.]

***popowuttáhig** (Narr.), a drum, R. W.

***poppek**, n. a flea, C. See *papekq*.

póquag, a hole or hollow. See *pukqui*.

***poquaúhock** (Narr.), the round clam (*Venus mercenaria*), the 'quahaug' of the Eastern markets; "a little thick shell fish which the Indians wade deep and dive for. . . . They break out of the shell about half an inch of a black part of it, of which they make their *suckaúhock* or blackmoney."—R. W. 104. From *pohkeni*, in the sense of closed. Cf. *kup-pogki*, thick, and *hogki*, shell, distinguishing it from the *Mya arenaria* (*sickisúog*) or gaping clam.

[Peq. *p'quaughhaug*, *pouh-quauhhaug*, Stiles. Abn. *peksahak*, 'huitres' (cf. *peksahañk*, 'ils sont clouées', i. e. affermis or serrés?). Del. *poc que ü*, clam, mussel, Zeisb.]

posampu. See *posampu*, he looks into (it).

posekinau, -num, v. t. an. and inan. he buries (him), inters (him), Gen. 23, 19; *nup-posekin-non*, I bury, Gen. 23, 13; imperat. *posekin ke-nup-om*, bury thy dead, Gen. 23, 11, 15; suppos. *posekinít*,

posekinau, -num—continued.

when burying, he who buries, and (pass. part.) buried. Vbl. n. act. *posekináonk*, a burying; pass. *-nítteáonk*, a being-buried, burial, Matt. 26, 12. Adj. and adv.: *posekinittúde ohke*, a burying place, Gen. 23, 4 (*nup-pósúkin*, I bury, C.). [From *poskinau*, he strips naked, makes bare (?), or the derivative *m'pusk* (*muppusk*), the back, 'he places or is laid on his back' (?).]

[Narr. *posakúnmamun*, to bury, R. W. Abn. *ne-póskenañ*, je l'interre.]

poske, adj. naked: *nup-poske*, I naked, Job 1, 21; adv. *poskeu*. Adj. an. (v. i. act.), *poskissu*, he is naked, Ex. 32, 35; suppos. part. pl. *poskissi(ni)tcheg*, the naked, 2 Chr. 28, 5; Ezek. 18, 7. Caus. *poskisséheau*, he makes (him) naked, Ex. 32, 25; 2 Chr. 28, 19; and, with *sh* privative, *up-posqusháhéó-uh*, they make (him) go naked, hurtfully, Job 24, 10. V. i. inan. subj. *poskohteau*; with the aspirated sibilant (privative), *poshkoh-teau*, it is naked, Job 26, 6. Cf. *muppusk*.

poskinum, v. t. inan. he bares (it), makes bare or naked: *poskinum wuhpít*, he makes bare his arm, Is. 52, 10. An. *poskinau*, he makes (him) naked, bares (him): *nup-poskin*, I strip (him) naked, Hos. 2, 3. Imperat. *poskinush kehquau*, uncover thy thigh, Is. 47, 2.

poskissu, v. i. he is naked: *nup-poskis* I am naked, i. e. by my own act (this is the intransitive active form, or 'adj. an.' of Eliot; see *poske*). Imperat. *poskis kuhkont*, make bare thy head, Is. 47, 2; pl. *poskissegk*, make yourselves bare, Is. 32, 11. Vbl. n. *poskisseuonk*, nakedness, Rom. 8, 35; Ex. 20, 26.

[Narr. *nip-póskiss*, I am naked; *paús-kesu*, naked. Abn. *ne-paskenañ*, 'je le mets à nud', je le dépouille.]

posksin, v. i. he lies down naked, 1 Sam. 19, 24.

pótab, a whale. See *potáop*.

pótantam. See *potau*.

***powwáw** (Narr.), 'a priest', R. W. See *pauwau*.

powchenau, n. the bosom, the breast: *up-powchenaout*, in his bosom, Lam. 2, 12 (*up-powchénau*, bosom, C.). From *pohshináe*, divided in two (?).

powpowhuttog, n. pl. 'quails', Ps. 105, 40. See *chachawáog*; *pahpahkshas*; **paupock*. (Cf. Cree *pá-pátáyoo*, it is spotted; *chá-cháchagow*, it is striped, Howse 73.)

pokeu, v. i., is used by Eliot to translate 'he is puffed up' (Gr. *φυσιοῖ*); pl. *pokevovog*, they are puffed up, 1 Cor. 4, 18; suppos. *pokit*, when he is puffed up, Col. 2, 18; pl. *neg pokecheg*, they who are, etc., 1 Cor. 4, 19 (*ὁι φυσιοωμένοι*). Caus. an. *powhuwáhuau*, it puffeth (him) up, 1 Cor. 8, 1. Cf. *pukit*, smoke, which is perhaps identical with the suppos. *pokú*. *up-pookeonk* (*kehtoh*) 'the swelling (of the sea)', Mass. Ps., Ps. 46, 3.

ponampau, -pamau, he looks away from (him), Is. 22, 4. From — and *wompu*, he looks.

powpotaunok, vbl. n. (continued) blowing, a blast of air, Ex. 15, 8 (for 'neerings', Job 41, 18). See *potau*, he blows.

posampu, pos-, v. t. he looks in or into (it), John 20, 5, 11; 1 Sam. 6, 19. See *wompu*.

posu-og kuhtonogqut, 'they entered into a ship', John 6, 17 (pret. *powupaneg*, Mass. Ps.).

[Abn. *pos*, he embarks. Chip. *bozi*, Bar.]

potáop, potab, pótab, n. a whale, Gen. 1, 21; Job 7, 12; Matt. 12, 40. From *potau* (he blows) [*-pog* (water)?].

[Narr. *pótop*. Peq. *podumbaug, pudumbaug*, Stiles. Abn. *psdébé* (i. e. *psdas-'bi*). Del. 'mbiachk, Zeish.]

potau, v. i. he blows, breathes strongly. (Not used in this form by Eliot, who has instead the transitive *potantam*.) T. inan. *potantam*, he blows (it) or upon (it). Imperat. *potantash*, Ezek. 37, 9; pl. *-amawk*, blow ye upon (it), Cant. 4, 16. Freq. *powpotau*, he continues blowing; part. *noh powpotaunont* (*og*), he who bloweth, Is. 54, 16. Cf. *pokeu*; *powpotaunok*; *potoemaw*.

[Narr. *potáuntash*, blow the fire. Cree *póolátum*, he bloweth (it). Abn. *ne-psdashé*, je souffle le feu; *psdasáigan*, soufflet à feu (*powpowpotaunánámuk*, bellows, C.); *ne-ps'tasáñmañ*, je souffle contre lui.]

pothonsh, -ansh, n. a 'pitcher', vessel for carrying water, Gen. 24, 15, 20;

pothonsh, -ansh—continued.

pothonchu, 'bucket', Is. 40, 15; *pothonchue nippe*, a pitcher of water, Mark 14, 13. From *pauđtaü*, he brings. Cf. *quoñiphunk*, a dipping instrument.

[Abn. *pótaiñts*, *póbaiñts*, 'espèce de cruche d'ecorce, ronde en haut, pour aller quérir de l'eau'; *pekenaiñts*, 'une autre espèce, plus longue que large'.]

poetoemo, v. i. it swells, bulges, projects: *poetoemouk*, 'a swelling' (i. e. when there is a bulging or protuberance), as in a wall, Is. 30, 13. Vbl. n. *połbeonk*, pl. *-ongash*, a swelling, 2 Cor. 12, 20.

poetonkunau, v. t.: *poetonkundog wut-ahtomp-euh*, they bend (draw) their bows, Ps. 64, 3; suppos. part. *-kinont* (pl. *-kinoncheg*) *ahtomp-eh*, he (they) who draws the bow, Is. 66, 19. See *wonkinonat*; *wuttunkinonat*.

***poetouwāshā**, break of day (?), C.

poetsai, as n. a corner, Prov. 7, 12 (a recess, retired place?): *kishke up-pot-saau-wm-ut*, 'near her corner', v. 8; *auš potsau-ut*, go 'into thy closet', Matt. 6, 6. Cf. *ut pōchog*, in a corner, Prov. 21, 9, = *ad pōchag*, Prov. 25, 24. From *pahchau*, *pōhchau*, he goes out of the way, turns aside(?). *potsai* with inan. subj., *potsaau* with an. subj.

[Del. *pu tscheek*, (in) 'the corner of a room', Zeisb.]

poťuppog, -pag, n. a bay, Josh. 15, 2, 5; 18, 19.

Chip. *pe-to-heg*, *pee-toe-bee*, a bog, Sch. II, 462.]

psuksēs, pl. +*og*, n. a little bird, El. Gr. 9; a bird, Eccl. 10, 20; Amos 3, 5. This word is evidently a diminutive from a noun *psuk* or *psukissu*, which I do not find in Eliot. For the class (aves) 'fowl' Eliot used *puppishaus-og*, q. v. [*pahshe*, half *~psukses*, bird; cf. Sansk. *pakshin*, avis *~pakshā*, latus, dimidia pars.

[Narr. *pussukesesuck* (pl.), fowl. Abn. *sipsis*, pl. *sipsuk*, oiseaux.]

ptowu, towu, v. i. he moves in air, flies (as a bird), 2 Sam. 22, 11; Ps. 18, 10; Prov. 6, 2; pl. *ptōweog* (pret. *tōweep*, he did fly, Mass. Ps., Ps. 18, 10); suppos. *noh ptōweet* (or *tōweet*), that which (an.) flies, Lev. 11, 20, 21. With

ptowu, towu—continued.

inan. subj. *ptōeü*, *tōeü*, it flies; pl. *ptōeog*, Prov. 23, 5; suppos. (*pukil*) *ptōhog*, (smoke) when it flies away, drifts away, Ps. 68, 2. Adj. *ptōweche*, Prov. 26, 2. Caus. inan. (subj. and obj.) *ptōanau*, *tōhannau*, it drives or causes it to drift in air; pass. it is driven or drifted; suppos. *ne tōanontog*, *ptōanuntog* (*tōanontog*, Mass. Ps.), that which is driven by the wind, Ps. 1, 4; 35, 5; Hos. 13, 3. Adj.-adv. *tōanōhhanne*, driven, made to drift, Is. 41, 2. Nearly allied to, if not formed directly from, *pōtau*, he blows, moves the air. (Cf. Sansk. *pat*, (1) cadere; (2) volare (cf. *pētau*; *petshau*); Greek *πίπτω*, *πέτομαι*; Lat. *peto*. See Max Müller's Lect. (III) on Darwin's Philos. of Lang., in Living Age No. 1523, p. 424.)

[Narr. *ptōwēi*, it is fled (of a bird), R. W. 86. Old Alg. *piouan*, the wind drives the snow, Arch. Amer. II, 26. Cree *twáy-hoo*, 'he alights himself (?), as a bird'; *pewun*, it drifts.]

***p'tuks** (Quir.), 'timber' (for building), Pier. 17; 'trees', ibid. 28; *p'tuk*, a tree, ibid. 44.

pū-. See *pā*.

puhchuteaonk, 'deceit', Prov. 12, 20.

-puhkuk. See *muppuhkuk*, a head.

puhpegk, n. an instrument of music, Ps. 144, 9; Is. 38, 20 (*puhpeeg*, a trumpet or music, C.). Suppos. (instr.) from *puhpūkki*, hollow. Cf. *monopuhpeg*, a trumpet, and see *pummukau*.

[Powh. *pawpecones*, pipes, J. Smith. Abn. *bibišaiñ*, trompette.]

puhpequau, v. i. he sounds a trumpet (Rev. 8, 7, 8), plays upon an instrument of music.

puhpequon, -quoan, n. an instrument of music; pl. +*ash*, Eccl. 2, 8; Ps. 150, 4; Gen. 31, 27. From *puhpequau*, for *puhpequau-un*.

[Abn. *bibišaiñ*, trompette. Del. *ach pi quon*, flute, pipe, Zeisb.]

***puhpu**, v. i. he plays, C.; pl. *puhpūog*. See *poñpu*.

puhpūkki, puppuhke, v. i. it is hollow; adj. hollow, Ex. 27, 8. Augm. of *pukquī* (q. v.). Suppos. coner. *puhpūkkag*, a hollow, Judg. 15, 19. See *puppuhkohteāi*.

puhpúhki, puppuhke—continued.

[Abn. *apikšéghen*, 'cela est creu dedans.' Del. *puch tsche su*, hollow, Zeisb.]

puhpúhkitteau, v. caus. inan. he hollows (it), makes it hollow, Ex. 38, 8.

puhquohke, n. a clod of earth; pl. *-eash*, Hos. 10, 11.

puhshequáe. See *pohshequáe*.

***puhtadtuniyeu**, in the west, westward, Mass. Ps., Ps. 75, 6; but elsewhere (as Ps. 103, 12; 107, 3) the Mass. Ps. has *maqumittinniyeu*.

***puhtantam**, v. i. he mistakes (?), C.

pukit, pukut, n. smoke; suppos. form of v. i. *pukutteau* (Rev. 9, 2), there is smoke. From *pohk-eni*, dark (?), it blinds (?). Cf. *pøkeu*. Adj.-adv. *pukkuttáe*, smoky, of smoke, Is. 14, 31; Joel 2, 30. Dimin. *pukkuttaemes*, 'vapor', Ps. 148, 8. (Cf. Sansk. *pañka*, lutum, pulvis; Tamil, *pug-ei*, smoke.)

[Narr. *púck*, smoke: *nip-púckia*, 'smoke troubleth me', R. W. 48; *pokitta*, smoke, Wood. Abn. *ne-pekesi*, 'je suis comme aveugle de la fumée'; *pekedaš*, il fume.]

pukquee, n. ashes, Gen. 18, 27; 'mire', 2 Sam. 22, 43. The primary signification is dust; like *pukit*, that which darkens or blinds (?).

[Abn. *pekkš*, cendre. Chip. *pingguvis*, dust, ashes. Del. *pkindeü*, light ashes, Zeisb.]

pukqui, v. i. it goes through, continues (*-úhk*) going through; hence n. a hole, Ex. 28, 32; 39, 23; suppos. *ne pukquag*, *póquag*, or *pohquag*, that which is through, a hole, Ex. 28, 32; 39, 6, 18, 23; 'the eye of a needle', Mark 10, 25. See *pohki*; *puhpúhki*.

[Narr. *puckhám-min*, to bore through; (*puchwhéganash* for) *puckwhéganash* (pl.), awl blades (for boring shell money), R. W. 130, 131. Del. *pku schikan*, a gimlet, Zeisb.]

pukqussum, v. t. he bores through (it), makes a hole through, 2 K. 12, 9.

pum. See *pummo*.

pumipsak, pl. *-squash*, for 'rock,' Job 29, 6; *kenugke pumipsquehtu*, among the rocks, Job 28, 20; pl. *pumupsquehtuash*, rocks, 1 K. 19, 11. From *pummeü* (?), and *ompsk*, rock.

***pumraumpiteunck** (Narr.), n. the toothache, R. W. 59; *upum-*, my teeth ache, ibid. 156.

***pummechësham**, he slides, C. (in 1st pers. *nup-pummechësham*).

pummee, n. oil, Ezek. 45, 14; Luke 10, 34 (*pummee* or *sammee*, C.).

[Abn. *pemi*, huile, graisse; *penikan*, étant fondue, on la tire (de dessus l'eau). This last word, or, rather, the passive participle of the same form, *penikan* ('fat skimmed' or 'dipped' from the surface of the boiling water in which it was melted, to be poured over fine-chopped meat), gave a name to the preparation so much prized by the northern tribes and by Canadian voyageurs.* Old Alg. *pimite*, fat, Lah. Del. *pæmyy*, fat, Camp.; *pomi*, Zeisb.]

[*NOTE.—"Same root with *pummeü* ?"]

pummeeche may, a crossway or path, Obad. 14.

pummeneutunk, n. a wall or rampart, 2 Sam. 20, 15; 22, 30.

pummetonkupunnáonk, vbl. n. (from *pumme-ut* and *onkapunnau*, he tortures (him) on the cross), is used by Eliot for the crucifixion; the cross of Christ, Heb. 12, 2; John 19, 19. Elsewhere, *pumetshin*, as (to take up) his cross, *up-pumetshin-eum*, Luke 14, 27.

pummeü, v. i. it crosses, traverses, goes across, passes (?) from side to side. Cf. *páme*, it passes onward or along. Only found, in Eliot, in derivatives. See *pomushau*.

[Quir. *pumméan*, 'to walk' (in their own ways), Pier. 37. Abn. *pemaiši*, il va de travers; *pemetsintš*, met cela . . . de travers. Cree *pimnich*, crosswise. Del. *pimeü*, *pimiecheü* (v. adj.), oblique, Zeisb. Gr. 164; 'slanty', Zeisb. Voc.]

pumminnum. See *pumminnum*.

pummoh, pum, a name of the sea, or ocean, which had perhaps become obsolete, or superseded by *kehtoh*, before the coming of the English, but was still retained in compound and derivative words. It seems to be derived from the diffusive particle *pš-*, and *amunát*, the verb of motion—that which goes all about, is everywhere in motion, without course or direction. [*kehtoh* (El.), *Kithan* (R. W.), from the inan. adj. *kehte*, means

pummoh, pum—continued.

that which is chief or greatest, relatively great, vast.] Among the words preserved by Eliot and R. Williams, into the composition of which this name of the ocean enters, are the following: *paumpágussit* (Narr.), the sea god, R. W. 98; *pummunat, pummunumunat* (?), to offer, to consecrate; *pumpupsq, punipsq*, a rock (in the sea?); *pummóhhamwaenuog*, mariners, Jonah 1, 5 (*pummoh-amunát*, those who go on the sea; *pümmuhshottoenuog* [*pamushadtaen-inuog*?], C. 183); *ohquanupam* [*ohquanu pum*], on the shore or border of the sea, = *ohquanu kehtahannit*, Mark 2, 13; *pámóšawéneat*, to swim (*pumosooenat*, C. 212); cf. *okkuttóšawénabut* [*ukkeihtóšawénabút*], to cast themselves into the sea, to plunge into the sea, Acts 27, 43; *wosketupam* [*woskeche pum*], the surface of the sea, Is. 18, 2 (cf. Gen. 1, 2); *kehchippom, -pam* [*kehche=kutche, pum*], on the shore, John 21, 4, etc.; *keechepam*, Gen. 22, 17.]

[NOTE.—The above definition was not transferred from the rough draft of the manuscript to the revision, seemingly through oversight.]

pummóhham, v. i. (1) he goes inactively or without exertion (?). From *páme* and *om*. See under *pomushau*. (2) he goes by water, voyages. Not found in Eliot, except in the derived n. agent. *pummóhhamwaen-uog*, 'mariners', Jonah 1, 5 (*pümmuhshottoenuog*, C., formed apparently from *pamwushadt*, suppos. of *pomushau*).

[Del. *pom ma chum*, he goes by water, Zeisb. Virg. *yapam*, the sea, Strachey.]

pummu, v. i. he shoots (with bow or gun), 2 K. 13, 17; pl. *-uog*, they shoot, 2 Sam. 11, 24; imperat. 2d pers. sing. *pumsh*, pl. *pumók*; inan. pass. *pummemoš*, it is shot; suppos. *ne pámemuk*, that which is shot (as, an arrow), Jer. 9, 8; freq. *pepummu*, q. v. V. t. an. *-pumwau*, he shoots at (him); *up-pumwó-uh*, they shoot at him, Ps. 64, 4; freq. *pepumwau*, he repeatedly shoots at (him), Gen. 49, 23 (with affixes).

[Narr. *púmm, púmmoke*, imperat. sing. and pl., shoot; *npúmmuck*, I am shot, R. W. Abn. *pšnté*, il décoche; *ne-pemañ*, je décoche contre lui.]

pummukau, v. i. he dances, 2 Sam. 6, 14 (*pomugkóoh*, Matt. 14, 6). Vbl. n. *pummukáonk*, dancing, a dance, Judg. 21, 21; Ex. 32, 19. [*puhpeg* is put for 'dance', dancing, in Ps. 149, 3; 150, 4, but signifies an instrument of music].

[Abn. *pemega*, he dances; *pemegañ*, on danse le mort.]

pummunau, v. i. he flies, goes swiftly through the air, goes as an arrow from the bow (*pummun-un* and *au*), Job 39, 26; Rev. 14, 6; suppos. part. *pamunout*, when flying, Deut. 28, 49. Adj.-adv. *pummunáe*, flying, swift-going, Is. 30, 6.

***pummunneeteam**: *nup-pummunneeteam hussun*, I carry a stone; *ken pumminnegkosseh*, do thou carry me, etc., C. 41, 184.

pummunnum, pumminnum, v. t. (1) he gives away; (2) he offers, devotes (it), as to God or to a superior, 1 Chr. 29, 6, 9, 17; Mark 12, 43; suppos. *pámunuk*, *ibid.*; freq. *paumpaummunnum, pumpum-*, he offers (it) habitually or by custom. V. t. an. *pummunau*, he offers (it) to (him), Mark 12, 42; freq. *pump-*, Num. 8, 11, 21. Vbl. n. *puminnu-máonk*, a 'collection' (taken in church), contribution, 1 Cor. 16, 2; 'a gathering', *ibid.* (*pumminumáonk*, 'alms-giving' (?), Man. Pom. 86).

[Narr. *pummenúm teáuguash*, to contribute 'to the wars', R. W. 149; *pummenummin teáuguash*, (to) contribute money toward the (maid's) dowry, *ibid.* 125. See **púmpom*.]

pummuwuttawáe komuk, pummeu-, the tabernacle, Gen. 33, 7, 8; Ex. 26, 1; 31, 7; 33, 7, 9, 10, etc.; *páhtekómuk*, tabernacle, Ex. 25, 8, 9.

pumóhsumo, v. i. it emits light, shines. From *páme* and *wóhsum-o*. Vbl. n. *pumóhsumáonk*, a shining, emitted light, Luke 11, 36. See *wóhsum+*.

pumóhtašash, pl. (they are in) a row; of inan. objects, 1 K. 7, 3; Lev. 24, 6; *-taunash*, rows, Lev. 24, 6. From — and *ohtau*.

pumóšeo. See *pamóšeo*.

***púmpom** (Narr.), "a tribute skin when a deer (hunted by the Indians or wolves) is killed in the water. This skin is carried to the sachem or prince, within whose territory the deer was

***púmpom**—continued.

slain."—R.W. 144. From *pummunum* (freq. *pumpumunum*), he habitually or by custom offers (it); part. pass. *pumpum-munun*, 'offered'.

***Punachmonog** (pl.), the French, C.

pungwómuhq-uash, n. pl. 'quicksands', Acts 27, 17.

***punnstunck** (Narr.), n. a knife, R. W. 51. See *chohquòg*; **Chokquog*.

[Peq. *punnédunk*, Stiles.]

punneu, v. i. he falls down, prostrates himself (?): *punneu ut wusseet-ut*, he fell down at his feet, Luke 8, 41, 47.

[Abn. *peni'ré*, il tombe d'en haut.]

punukquékontu, **penugqué-**, on the bank (of a river), Josh. 12, 2; 13, 9, 16; *anuchuan wame up* —, it overflowed all its banks, Josh. 4, 18. Cf. *wusápinuk*.

puogkinnunum, v. t. inan. obj. he dips (it) in or into; suppos. *puókinuk*, *poagunuk*, when he dipped (it), John 13, 27; Matt. 26, 33. With an. obj. *puogkinnau*, he dips (him): *puogkinnóate howan en nippe*, to dip anyone in water, to immerse, Wun. Samp. ch. 29, § 3. See *pwogkeü*.

puppascotam, n. a prince; pl. *-mwog*, Prov. 8, 15, 16. Cf. *ketascot(am)*.

puppinashim, n. a beast (El. Gr. 9), Ex. 23, 29; Rev. 4, 7; pl. + *wog* (and in Gen. 1, 26, 28 + *wussog*).

[Narr. *penashim-wock*, beasts.]

puppinshaas, n. a fowl, a bird (avis), Gen. 1, 30; 2, 19; pl. + *og*, Gen. 6, 20; Neh. 5, 18 (*puppinshaashasog*, Lev. 11, 46; *puppinushaog*, fowls, Mass. Ps.). Cf. *psuksés*.

[Narr. *npesháwog*, fowls. Chip. *pēnai'-si*, *pe-na-she*, which is apparently an an. i. form of the Old Alg. *pilé*, 'a fowl', Lah.]

puppissi, **puppish**, n. dust, Job 38, 38; Deut. 28, 24. From *pissi*, it adheres, sticks (?). See *pissagk*. (Cf. Sansk. *pañsú*, pulvis.)

puppuhke. See *puhpukhi*.

puppuhkohteái (for *puhpukhi-oh-teau*), v. i. it is hollow; n. 'a cave', John 11, 38.

-pusk. See *muppusk*, the back.

pusseog. See *pissagk*.

***pussoqua**, adj. 'corrupted or rotten', C. See *pissagk*.

***pussough** (Narr.), the wildcat, R. W.

[Abn. *pet8*, scent of an animal, 'piste': *pes8is*, chat, which Mr Pickering, in a note to Rasles, thought "probably corrupted from the familiar English word 'puss' or 'pussy'"; but cf. Cree *pússoo*, 'he scents (as, an animal)', Howse 144. Chip. (Sag.) *pee shoe*, the lynx; (St Marys) *pizh iew'*; *mis'si-bizh iew'*, (great lynx) panther. Menom. *pah shay ew*, the lynx; *mainch pay-shay-ew*, the panther.]

puttagham. See *puttogham*.

puttahham, v. i. he goes into a snare or trap, is taken or entrapped, Ezek. 17, 20; pl. *-hamwog*, Job 34, 30. Suppos. *noh puttuhhuk*, he who is ensnared, Ps. 9, 16. Vbl. n. *puttahhamwóok*, entrapping, a trap. From *pēt-au* and *óm*, 'he goes into'.

puttahhamwehheau, v. caus. he makes (him) to be trapped or snared; suppos. pl. *-wehettit*, when they are taken, i. e. made to go into a snare or net, Eccl. 9, 12.

puttahwhau (= *puttahéhheau*), v. caus. he entraps, takes in a trap or snare; pass. he is entrapped or ensnared, Jer. 5, 26; Is. 24, 18; Prov. 12, 13.

[Abn. *ne-bí8a*, 'j'en prens'; *ne-pí8á-men*, je l'y prens.]

puttogham, **puttag-**, **puttughum**, v. t. inan. obj. he covers over, hides (it) by covering, Ex. 3, 6; Num. 4, 5 (*puttoghum-unat poshkissuonk*, to cover one's nakedness, C.). From *pēt-au* and *oikhum*. With an. obj. *puttogguhwhau*, *puttogquehhau*, he covers (him), hides him by covering. Adj. an. *puttogwhosu*, (he is) hid, covered, 1 Cor. 2, 7. Vbl. n. *puttogwhonk*, a covering; pl. *-onganash*, Prov. 7, 16. See *agquit*; *appuhquósu*; *hogki*; *hogkø*; *onkhumunat*. (Cf. Sansk. *pat*, ligare, vestire; *put*, amplexi.)

puttogquehtau, he hides himself from (another), John 12, 36.

puttogquequohhou, n. a covering of the person, a veil, Gen. 38, 14. Cf. *onkquequohhou*; **pétacaus*; *yánequohhø*.

puttogqueu, v. i. he hides himself, Job 23, 9; John 8, 59; pl. Gen. 3, 8; imperat. *puttogquesh*, Jer. 36, 19.

puttughum. See *puttogham*.

puttukqui. See *pétúkqui*, round.

puttukqunutch, -nitch, n. the fist, Ex. 21, 18. From *pētúkqui* and *menutch(eg)*, 'round-hand'.
puttukquobpissegk, v. imperat. pl. 'gird yourselves', Is. 8, 9 (see Ex. 29, 5).
puttukquobpus, -obpis, -oppis, etc., n. a girdle, Is. 3, 24; Jer. 13, 1; Ex. 28, 4; 29, 5. Properly a contracted form of v. i. an. *puttukquobpesu*, he is girdled, bound about (the loins): *nup-puttukquobbesin*, I am girdled, 'it bindeth me about', Job 30, 18; *puttagquobpissu wutogkodteg*, 'had his sword girded by his side', Neh. 4, 18; pl. *-pissinash*, Rev. 15, 6. From *puttogque-au* (it covers) and *mobpee* (hip), with the intransitive active or simple animate affix *-ussu*.

puttukquobpus, etc.—continued.

[Abn. *pedegšabisšn*, ceinture. Virg. *puttaiqwapisson*, 'a cap or hat', Strachey.]

pwogketi, v. i. he dips or immerses himself, 2 K. 5, 14. See *puogkinnum*.

pwogkusheau en nippekontu, 'it fell into the water', 2 K. 6, 5.

pwohkehchuaü, v. i. he sinks, disastrously or by mischance: *nup-pwohkehchuaüam*, I sink (in the mire), Ps. 69, 2. See *pogkussu*.

pwohkuhowau, v. i. she hatches eggs, Is. 34, 15; *matta pwohkóyeog* (from *pwogkeü*?), 'does not hatch', Jer. 17, 11. [Abn. *pškšš*, œuf éclos.]

Q

quadhog, quadhuk, suppos. 3d sing. of *quttühham*, he measures.

quagwashwētam. See *quaquoshwētam*.

quah, interj. 'of disdain', El. Gr. 22 (*chah*, fie upon it! C.).

quahtinnittimuk (suppos. pass. part. of *quihthēteau*), forbidden; for 'common', Acts 10, 14, 15. See *queihtinnuh*.

***quáncowask**, a bottle, C. See *quonowask*.

quanukquesit, suppos. 3d pers. of *qunukquesu*, he is lame.

quanunkquášan, suppos. 2d pers. sing. of *qunnuñkquayeü*, he dwells high, in a high place, Obad. 3. See *qunnuhqulayeu*.

quanunon, n. a hawk, Lev. 11, 16; but in the same connection, in Deut. 14, 15, *owóshshaog* stands for 'hawk'. See *mashquanon*. Cf. *qunnonow*, 'lion' (panther), and *quohqunonou*, 'greyhound'. From *qunni*, long, and —, tail (?). Cf. Del. *quen-schuckuney* (long-tail) 'panther'; *chau wa lan ne*, 'an eagle with a forked tail', Zeisb.

quaquadhum, v. freq. of *quttühham*, he measures.

quaquequeshont, n. grasshopper, Lev. 11, 22; Judg. 6, 5; pl. + *aog*, Ps. 105, 34; Is. 33, 4 ('locusts'). Suppos. part. of *quequeshau*, he goes leaping. Cf. *chansomp*; *mopau*.

quaquoshwētam, quagwash-, freq. of *quoshauwēhtam*, he prepares.

quashinum. See *quoshinum*.

quashkefk, suppos. of *qushkeu*, he goes back.

***quáttuhquóhquá**, afternoon, C. From *quttauēu*, he (i. e. the sun) sinks, goes downward.

[Narr. *quttükquaquaw*, 'after dinner', R. W. 67.]

***quausses** (Peq.), 'a virgin girl', Stiles. See *penomp*; **sqúššee* (under *squa*).

queshshau. See *queshau*.

quóhtam, v. t. he fears (it), stands in fear of (it); suppos. *noh quohitag*, he who fears, Ezek. 9, 2; Heb. 11, 27. Cf. *quttíanumau*, he honors, shows respect to (him). See *qūshai*; *wabesenát*.

[Del. *qui tu men*, to fear something, Zeisb.]

quehteau. See *ahquēhteau*.

quehtiānumau, he honors. See *quttíanumau*.

queihtinnuh, quiht-, quht-, v. t. an. he forbids (him), he threatens (him): *uk-quihtin-nuh*, he forbade him, John 3, 14; imperat. 2d sing. *queihtus*, forbid thou; 2d pl. *quihtinnook*, forbid ye; suppos. part. *quohtinont*, forbidding, Acts 16, 6; 'when he had appeased (them)' [i. e. caused them to desist (?)],

queihthinnuh, etc.—continued.

Acts 19, 35 (*God quehtehehaj*, God forbid, C.). V. t. inan. and an. *queih-téhteau*, *qut-*, he forbids (it) to (him): *woh howan qutéhteau nippe*, can any man forbid water? Acts 10, 47 (*nuk-quechtteam*, I forbid, C.).

queishontam. See *queshadtam*.

queksco, v. i. he hisses. See *quequssu*.

quenappu, v. t. he sits or rests upon (it); suppos. *noh quenapit*, he who sits upon (it), Is. 40, 22 (*quenobpuuncke* [= *quenappuonk*, vbl. n.], a stool, Wood).

quenau, -*náe*, adv. as soon as, Mark 5, 36; Josh. 8, 19; Deut. 8, 9; 'scarcely', Gen. 27, 30. Cf. **quenauet*.

***quenauet**, v. impers. it is wanting, Exp. Mayhew; *nanat* or *quenauet*, 'to be wanting or defective'; adv. *quenauadte*, 'necessarily', C.

[Abn. *éskasana*, j'ai besoin de.]

quenauhiko, v. i. he wants, is in need; or impers. it is wanting to him: *pasuk kuk-quenauhik*, 'one thing thou lackest', Mark 10, 21; 1st pers. *nuk-quenauhik*, I am in want of, it is wanting to me; 1st pl. *nuk-quenauhik-umun*, Jer. 44, 18; 3d pl. *quenauhik-quog*. Suppos. 3d pers. sing. *quenahuk*. Vbl. n. *quenauhikw-onk*, *quenauwehikw-onk*, lack, want (of anything) Job 4, 11; 38, 41. V. an. i. *quenauwussu*, he is wanting, is lacking (as, to make up a prescribed number of men, Num. 31, 49). Caus. *quenauwéhuau*, he causes (it) to be wanting, Judg. 21, 3. Augm. *quequenauanum*, he is in great want, need, or privation, 1 Sam. 13, 6 ('in a strait'). Vbl. n. -*mōonk*, difficulty, want, 'distress', Neh. 2, 17.

[Narr. *matta nick-quéhick*, I want it not; *tawhitch quenawáyeau*, why complain you?; *quenowduog*, they complain, R. W. 53, 66.]

quenikkompau, v. t. he stands upon (it), Amos 7, 7. Cf. *quesikkompau*.

quenohtau, v. t. he lays a foundation for, he founds (it), places (it) upon: *quenohtau-un*, he founded it (and pass. it is founded or rests on), Luke 6, 48; pret. -*unap*, *ibid*. Suppos. *quenohtunk*, when he places or supports (it); *quenohtunkwunnutch hassunmutonganit*, 'if he leaned his hand on the wall', Amos 5,

quenohtau—continued.

19. With inan. subj. *quenohtau*, it stands or is founded on, 2 Chr. 4, 4; suppos. *ne quenohtag*, that which it stands on. As n. a foundation, Judg. 16, 29; 2 Sam. 22, 8 (= *agwu ohtag*, that which is under, Ps. 18, 7).

quēncowau, v. t. an. he denies (him), makes denial to (him), Mark 14, 68, 70 (*quēncow-nat*, to deny; *nuk-quēncowam*, I deny, C.). Elsewhere *kohkón-owau*, as in Luke 22, 57; Titus 1, 16; *kohkónnoowau* God, he denies God, Ind. Laws II. [From *ahque* and *nōwau*, he refrains from speaking (?).]

[Chip. *ahgwahnwatum*, he denied (it), John 18, 25. Cree *āgoóánuetum*, he denies it (which Howse analyzes 'he strong-back-hears it').]

quensin, v. i. he supports himself, leans; pl. -*wog*, Is. 48, 2.

quentamō, v. i. (inan. pass.) it is wanted, is missed; *mo-teag quentamō*, nothing was missed, 1 Sam. 25, 21; cf. v. 15.

quequan, v. impers. it shakes, it trembles, Ps. 18, 7; as noun, an earthquake, Is. 29, 6; pl. + *ash*, Matt. 24, 7.

[Abn. *kšigšān*, tremble-terre. Cree *kwèkwun*, it (the earth) trembles.]

***quequécum** (Narr.), n. a duck; pl. + *māwog*, R. W.; *quēqueekum*, Stiles. Peq. *quauquaumps*, 'black ducks'; *quaqueekum*, 'ducks', Stiles. Onomatopoeic, but the form is that of a verb, 'he quack-quacks'. Cf. Cree 'hah-ha-way, the old-wife or long-tailed duck (*Anas glacialis*), and Peq. *ungowá-ums* (Stiles), for the same species. See **sēšēp*.

[Abn. *kšikšimesš*, canard. Del. *quiquingus*, the gray duck, Hkw.; 'large ducks', Zeisb. S. B. 28.]

quequéhau, v. i. he goes leaping. Freq. of *queshau*.

***quequisquitch** (Peq.), n. a robin, Stiles.

quequessu, **queksco**, v. an. i. he quacks, he hisses: *nag queksōog*, 'they hiss', Lam. 2, 16. V. t. an. *quequessumau*, *quekqumau*, he hisses at (him) or for (him), Is. 7, 18; Jer. 49, 17.

[Abn. *kšikšsem*, il siffle; *ne-kšikšs-smañ*, je siffle contre.]

quesekompoonk, n. a 'scaffold', 2 Chr. 6, 13. See *quesikkompau*.

queshadtam, queishontam, v. t. inan.

he leaps over (it); *nuk-queshadtam*, I leap over, 2 Sam. 22, 30; Ps. 18, 29.

queshau, quehshau, v. i. he leaps,

jumps, Luke 1, 41; John 21, 7; Acts 3, 8 (*chânsops quôshau*, a grasshopper jumps; *nukqueshshom*, I leaped, C.). Freq. *quequeshau*, he goes leaping, Cant. 2, 8; Acts 14, 10; 'skips', Ps. 114, 6. Related to *quogquëü*, he runs, the substituted *esh* denoting sudden or violent motion. See *quaquequeshont*.

[Abn. *ne-kesirra*, ou *ne-kesëssé*, 'je cours, je vas vite.' Cree *kwôsetou*, he jerks it; *kwâskwâskoo-pûthu*, it moves by leaps or jumps.]

quesikkompau, quesuk-, v. t. he stands

upon (it), Amos 9, 1; *kuk-quesikkompau quesuk*, thou standest upon the rock, Ex. 33, 21. Cf. *quenikkompau*.

quhtinnuh, quiht-. See *queihlinnuh*.

quinahsinnunk: (*nashpe*) *quinahsinnunk*, '(with) a pestle', Prov. 27, 22. From *qunni*, *quinne*, and *hassun*, *assin*, 'long stone'.

-quinne and (suppos.) **-quinogok**, after a numeral or an indefinite quantitative ('few', 'many', etc.), is used for *kesukodtash*, days, or (suppos.) *kesukok*, on the day; or, more exactly, for *nukonash* (nights), suppos. *nohkog*. It is formed from *kouëu*, he sleeps. "Their age they reckon by moons, and their actions by sleeps, as, if they go a journie, or are to do any other business, they say three sleeps me walk, or, two or three sleeps me do such a thing, that is, two or three days."—Josselyn's Voy. *pasuk kesuk* . . . *asuh piogkukquinne*, one day . . . or ten days, Num. 11, 19; *nequtta tahshikquinne*, for six days, Ex. 24, 16; suppos. *nishik-quinogok*, on the third day, Hos. 6, 2.

[Narr. *nees-qûnnagat*, 'two days'; *shuck-qunôckat*, 'three days', R. W. 69. Abn. *kate'k8ni8i* or *nek8t8gheni8i*, une nuit; *nis8gni8i*, deux nuits, etc. Del. *guto-kenak*, one day, Hkw.; *nguttokuni*, one night, *nischogunak*, two nights, etc., Zeisb.]

quinnuppe, (it is) round about, all around; it turns. As adv. and prep., *quinnuppe koulog weekit*, 'they lodged

quinnuppe—continued.

round about the house', 1 Chr. 9, 27. With an. subj. *quinnuppe*: *aü quinnuppe*, he went about (Galilee), Matt. 4, 23. It is, in fact, an intransitive verb: *quinnuppe*, he turns, changes his course; with inan. subj. *-peu*; suppos. *noh quinnupit*, he who turns or is turned, Lev. 20, 6; imperat. 2d pl. *quinnuppegk*, turn ye, 2 K. 17, 13. Vbl. n. *quinnuppeonk*, a turning, conversion (as in Acts 15, 3). V. t. inan. *quinnuppenum*, he turns (it) about, 1 K. 8, 14; suppos. *noh quanuppinuk*, Prov. 28, 9. V. i. refl. *quinnuppehtau*, he turns himself about, Mark 5, 30. V. t. an. *quinnuppunau*, he turns (him) about, 'converts' him; suppos. part. *quanuppinont*, when turning, 'converting', Ps. 19, 7; James 5, 19. V. i. inan. subj. *quinnupsheau*, it (e. g. a path, a trail, a boundary) turns about, Josh. 19, 12. V. t. inan. subj. *quinnuppohtau*, it encompasses, surrounds, turns itself about.

quinnuppekompau [= *quinnuppeompau*] v. i. he stands turned about, is (and remains) converted; pl. + *og*, they are converted, Is. 60, 5. N. agent. *-pauaen(in)*, one who is converted, a convert, Luke 22, 32. '*Sampurutteahâe Quinnuppekompauaenin*' is the title given by Eliot to his translation of Shepard's 'Sincere Convert'.

quinnuppohke, as adv. 'everywhere', Acts 17, 30. For *quinnuppe-ohke*, round about the country.

quinnupshau, -pwushau, v. t. he goes round about (it); pl. *-shaog*, Ps. 59, 6; imperat. pl. *-pwashak*, go ye round about (it), Ps. 48, 12; *ne quanupishunk*, (the river) which encompasses (it), Gen. 2, 11, 13.

-quinogok. See *-quinne*.

kukqunuksheau. See *qunnuksheau*.

***qunnamâug** (Narr.), a 'lamprey'; pl. + *suck*. "The first [fish] that come in the spring into the fresh rivers", R. W. 102. (= *qunni-amaug*, long fish.) Cotton gives '*qunnammag*, bass' [?]. See **missûckeke*.

***qunnânonk**, n. a blanket, C.

quinnassin. See *quinahsinnunk*, a pestle, i. e. 'long stone'.

qunnegk, n. a hind, a female deer, Gen. 49, 21; pl. *-gquòdog*, Job 39, 1; Cant. 3, 5. See *ahtuk*.

[Narr. *aunàn*, *quundèke*, a doe; *qunne-quáwese*, a little young doe, R. W. 96.]

qunni, v. i. it is long; as adj. long, El. Gr. 15; Mark 16, 5: *qunni onk*, longer than, Job 11, 9 (*anèqunnag* [= *anue qunnag*], 'longest', C.). With an. subj. *qunnesu*.

[Abn. *kšnè*, *kšniss*, *kšnagšat*, il est long. Cree *kinwov*, it is long; an. *kinwoosu*, he is long, i. e. tall. Del. *guneü*, Zeisb. Illin. *kinōacatōi*, bois long, arbre haut; *kinōacōanaki*, habit long; *kinōawī*, *kinōaki*, long, Gravier.]

qunnono, n. a 'lion', Is. 5, 29; pl. + *og*, Cant. 4, 8; a panther (?). Cf. *quoh-qunonou*, 'greyhound'; *qunanon*, 'hawk'. The name signifies 'long-tailed'. Cf. **konooh*.

[Chip. *ginwánoue*, it has a long tail, Bar.]

qunnuhqustayeu, v. i. he dwells on high, Is. 33, 5.

qunnukque, adj. high. See *qunnuikque*.

qunnukquesu, v. adj. an. he is lame, 2 Sam. 19, 26; suppos. *noh qunukquesit* (and *qunukquesit*), he who is lame, Lev. 21, 18; pl. *-itcheq*, the lame, 2 Sam. 5, 8. *qukqunukqsheau*, he halts, limps; part. *noh quaquenukqshont*, he who halteth, Zeph. 3, 19; Micah 4, 6, 7.

[Narr. *nick-qússaqus*, I am lame. Del. *guluqquot*, lame, Zeisb. Gr.]

qunnuikque, **qunnuhque**, it is high; as adv. on high, Job 39, 18; suppos. *qunúhquodt*, when high, 'of an high stature', Ezek. 31, 3. *qununkqussimau*, he is tall, 1 Sam. 9, 2.

[Narr. *qunnaúqussu*, a tall man, R. W. Del. *gunaquot*, it is long, high; *gunaxu*, he is long, tall of stature, Zeisb.]

qununkquekomuk [*qununkquekomuk*], n. a high inclosed place, a 'tower', Gen. 11, 4, 5.

qununktug [*qununkque-h'tug*, high wood], n. a pole, a post; pl. + *quash*, Ex. 38, 5, 7 (*quonnohtake*, a mast, C.). See *qunuhug*.

qunonuhquaog (?), n. pl. 'fir trees', Is. 14, 8.

qunónuhquoau, v. i. he has long hair; neg. pl. *matta pish qunónuhquooog*, they

qunónuhquoau—continued.

shall not have long hair, Ezek. 44, 20; suppos. part. *quónonuhquóant*, having long hair, Ps. 68, 21 (= *qunúhquoant* (?), 1 Cor. 11, 14, 15). Vbl. n. *qunonuk-quóonk*, a long 'lock of hair', Num. 6, 5.

***qunósu** (Narr.), pl. + *og*, pickerel: "A fresh fish which the Indians break the ice in fresh ponds" to take, R. W. 105. From *qunni* and *-utchan*, 'long nose'.

[Peq. *quínnoose*, 'pickerel or long-nose', Stiles. Abn. *kšnèé*, brochet. Old Alg. *kinonge* (Lah.), whence comes *maskinonge* or *muskelunjuh*, the great kinonge of the St Lawrence and northern lakes. Chip. (St Marys) *ke nó' zhai*, (Gr. Trav.) *ke no zha*, (Sag.) *kee no zenck*.]

qunuhug, **-ontug**, n. a spear, 1 Sam. 17, 45; Josh. 8, 18, 26 (*konnukuhuhuhug*, Mass. Ps., Ps. 35, 3); pl. + *quash*, 1 Sam. 13, 19. From *qunni* and *h'tug*, long wood. "*Qunuhug*, of *qunni*, long, *mehug*, wood, or tree; and this word is used for a pike."—El. Gr. 15.

qunússeps. See **ššep*, a duck.

quoshau. See *quoshau*.

quogkinnum, v. t. he dips (it) in or into, Lev. 9, 9; — *wog hogkwōonk wōsqe-heonganit*, they dipped the coat in the blood, Gen. 37, 31. (*quogkinnóšūe*, 'dipping, dipped'? C.)

quogquadtinohkonatū, v. t. an. he wrestles with (him): *nuk-quogquadtinohkon*, I wrestle with (him), Gen. 30, 8; mutual, *quogquadtinnittuog*, they wrestle (one with the other). Vbl. n. *quogquadtinnittuonk*, wrestling, Gen. 30, 8.

quogquēū, v. i. he runs (goes by running), Gen. 18, 2; John 20, 2; imperat. *quogquēti*, let me run; *quogquish*, run thou, 1 Sam. 18, 23; suppos. *noh quág-quit*, he who runs, 1 Sam. 20, 36. Adv. and adj. *quogquēwe*, running, by running, Mark 10, 17. See *queshau*.

[Narr. *quogquis*, run thou; *tawhich quauquaquēan* (intens.), why do you run so? R. W. Old Alg. *kegatch*, 'quickly' (= *quogquish*?), Lah.]

quogquohteau, v. i. he threatens; suppos. *quogquohtóadt*, when he threatened, threatening, Acts 9, 1; 'if he make threatening speeches', Ind. Laws, v, p. 6. Vbl. n. *quogquohtóatank*, threat-

quogquohteau—continued.

ening, threats, Acts 4, 29. Cf. *queihtinnuh*.

quohqunonou (?), for 'greyhound', Prov. 30, 31. See *quanunon*; *qunnono*.

quðhquoquoanetau (?), n. an ass; pl. +og, Gen. 12, 16. Elsewhere the English word is transferred without translation.

quohtinont, forbidding (him); part. of *queihtinnuh* (q. v.).

quompham, v. t. he dips (it) up; infin. *quomphamun-at nippe*, to dip up water, Is. 30, 14. In Gen. 25, 30, the imperat. 2d sing. *quompatash* is used, from a form *quomphatam*, he dips (it)?

[Narr. *quamphash*, *quamphominnua*, (take thou up; and) 'take up for me out of the pot', R. W. 36. Cree *kwõppahum*, he scoops or lades it out, Howse.]

quomphippau [*quompham nippe*], v. i. he dips up water; pl. -aog, 'they drew water', 1 Chr. 11, 18. Cf. *wuttuhppau*, he draws water.

quomphunk, (inan. part. of *quompham*, that which dips or takes by dipping), a net. Adj. *quomphongane anahausuonk*, network, 1 K. 7, 17, 41.

[Chip. *kwaubahua*, he fishes with scoop net, Sch.; *ahkwabinahgun*, a seine; *kua br a grn*, a scoop net, S. B. 2, 18; *a gua bi na grn*, ibid. 2, 19; *a gua bi na gan*, Bar.]

quonwasq, n. a gourd, Jonah 4, 6, 10 (*quánawask*, 'a bottle', C.; i. e. made from a gourd?). From *gunni*, long, and n. gen. *asq* (pl. *asquash*), that which may be eaten raw. Cf. *askotasq*; *monaskotasq*.

quosháe, -ðe, -aue, it is beforehand, in anticipation of; it goes before, in time; as adv. *quoshøe naum*, he foreseeth, Prov. 27, 12; *quosháe missohamwog*, they prophesy, Num. 11, 27; *quoshøau nauau*, he promises, Heb. 12, 26.

quoshappu, v. i. he is (remains) ready; imperat. 2d pl. *quoshappegk*, Luke 12, 40.

quoshauwøheau, v. t. caus. he makes (him) ready, prepares (him); more common in the freq. form, *quaquashwøheau* and *quagquash-*, as in Jonah 4, 7. With inan. obj. *quoshauwøhtam*, he makes (it) ready, prepares (it), and freq. *quaquashwøhtam*, *quagquashwøhtam*,

quoshauwøheau—continued.

Jonah 4, 6; Prov. 30, 25. See *quoshwøonk*.

quoshinum, **quash-**, v. t. he takes (it) beforehand, has (it) in readiness: *quashinumwog uk-kóunkquodtoh*, 'they make ready their arrow', Ps. 11, 2.

quoshkinnum, he turns over (see title-page of Indian Bible); 'translated'.

quoshøau, v. i. he promises; infin. *quoshøonat*, to 'vow' (to say beforehand), Eccl. 5, 5.

[Abn. *ne-kéttéðé*, je promets, je lui dis par avance.]

quoshodtum, v. i. he says beforehand, predicts, prophesies; imperat. *quoshodtush*, -odtsh, prophesy thou, Ezek. 30, 2; 34, 2. Vbl. n. *quoshodtuonk*, a promising, i. e. the subject of a promise, the thing promised; pl. -ongash, 'the promises', Heb. 6, 12. N. agent. *quoshodtumwaen-in*, one who predicts something, a prophet, Deut. 13, 1; Matt. 13, 57. Cf. *kósukquom*, 'a witch'.

[Cf. Abn. *kssigañn*, divination, 'fausses observations de futuro', etc.; see Rasles under JONGLEUR, JONGLERIE.]

quoshøe. See *quosháe*.

quoshøhteau, v. i. inan. subj. it is made ready, prepared, or provided, Matt. 22, 8: *wame quoshøhtaush*, 'all things are ready', ibid. v. 4.

quoshomau, v. t. an. he says beforehand to (him), promises (it) to (him): *kukquoshom*, thou promisest or hast promised (him), 2 Sam. 7, 28; 1 Chr. 17, 26; suppos. part. *quoshomont*, vowing, promising, Mal. 1, 14; Heb. 6, 13; *noh quoshomont*, one who is pledged, 'betrothed', Lev. 19, 20; Deut. 20, 7. Vbl. n. *quoshómáonk* (-muwaonk), a promising, saying beforehand, Acts 1, 14; 2 Pet. 3, 9; pass. part. inan. *ne quoshómuk*, that which is promised, being promised.

quoshquechin. See *quosquechin*.

quoshquodchu, v. i. he feels cold, suffers from cold [shakes with cold?] (*quosquatcha*, C.); infin. -chinat, as noun, 2 Cor. 11, 27.

[Narr. *núck-quosquatch*, I am cold, R. W. Chip. *nin gikadj*, I am cold, Bar.]

quoshquussausu (?), v. adj. an. he is circumcised, Gen. 17, 10, 26. V. t. an.

quoshqussausu—continued.

quos(h)quwau, he circumcises (him), Ex. 4, 25. V. t. inan. *quoshkussum weyaus*, he circumcised the flesh, Gen. 17, 23; suppos. *ne quoshkussuk*, that which is circumcised, Gen. 17, 24. Vbl. n. *quoshqusaúsuonk*, circumcision, Ex. 4, 26; John 7, 22.

quoshwéonk, an 'alarm', Num. 10, 5, 6 (vbl. n. from *quoshauwéheau*, he makes or causes him to be prepared); a 'note of preparation'; or perhaps directly from *qushéheau* (caus. of *qúshaü*, he fears), he makes afraid, alarms.

quosquechin, **quosh-**, v. i. it 'hangs over' (extends beyond?), Ex. 26, 12, 13.

quoushau (?), **quoashau**, v. i. it spills, is spilled, Mark 2, 22; Luke 5, 37; inan. subj. *quouhteau* (?), it is spilt; suppos. *ne quouhteamuk*, that which is spilt, 2 Sam. 14, 14; *ukquouhkonuh*, 'he spilled (it)', Gen. 38, 9.

qúshatü, v. t. an. he fears (him), is afraid of (him), Prov. 14, 2; with affixes, *uk-qush-uh*, he fears him, 2 Sam. 3, 11; imperat. 2d sing. *qush*; 2d pl. *qushéuk* or *-oak*. Vbl. n. *qusháonk*, fearing, fear, Prov. 14, 27; 20, 2; 'reverence', C.

[Narr. *núck-qusha* [*nuk-qush-uh*], I fear him. Cree *goostáchu*, he is afraid; *góostayoo*, he fears him; *goos-tum*, he fears it.]

qushkeu, v. i. he goes back, returns, 2 K. 15, 12; Josh. 10, 15; suppos. *quash-keik*, Jer. 40, 5; *nuk-qushkem*, I go back, turn back, Neh. 2, 15 (*nuk-quishkeem*, C.). Vbl. n. *qushkeonk*, turning back, James 1, 17. Adj. and adv. *qushkée*, backward, in return, Is. 1, 4.

[Cree *kér-ayoo*, he returns; *kwiisk-issoo*, he is turned over.]

qushkodteau (?), v. i. he passes over [fords?], goes across (a river) [on foot?], Gen. 31, 21; Josh. 3, 17; 4, 10: *seip ne woh mo qushkodtémuk*, a river that could not be passed over, Ezek. 47, 5; *qushod-teaog Jordan*, they passed over Jordan, 2 Sam. 2, 29.

qusseáshkø, v. t. he swallows (it), Job 5, 5; Ex. 7, 12 (*qushasgunneat*, to swallow, Job 7, 19). V. i. *qusseash-quinneau*, he swallows, Obad. 16. Cf. *misheáshkø*.

[Abn. *ne-k8asihada*, ou *-d8*, j'avale.]

qussinausu, v. adj. an. she is menstruous; as adj. and adv. *-sue*, Lev. 15, 19, 25, 26; suppos. *qussinausit*, when she is menstruous, Lev. 15, 25; 20, 18. Vbl. n. *-ausuonk*, menstruation, Lev. 12, 2.

[Narr. *qushendáusui*, 'a woman keeping alone in her monthly sickness', R. W. 53.]

qussuk, n. a rock, El. Gr. 10; Ps. 78, 20; pl. + *quanash*, Ps. 78, 15: *wutch qussuk-quan-óhtu*, from (among) the rocks, Jer. 51, 25; dimin. pl. *qussukquanés-ash*, 1 Sam. 17, 40. Cf. *hasáun*; *ompak*.

[Narr. *qussúcqun*, heavy; *kuck-qússa-qun*, you are heavy; *qussúck*, a stone. Del. *ksuc-quon*, heavy, Zeisb.]

qussukquaneutunk, n. a (stone) wall, Prov. 24, 31; Gen. 49, 22 (*quissukquan-nútonk*, C.).

qussukquanush (?), n. 'the kite', Lev. 11, 14; but *weenont*, kite, Deut. 14, 13.

qut, 'conj. discretive', but (El. Gr. 22), yet, and yet, except that ("qut onch sometimes is used for but, because, yet so, but also, but even, nevertheless", C.); *qut matta*, but not, unless there be, Job 6, 6. See *kuttumma*.

qutchehheu, v. t. an. caus. he makes trial of (him), proves (him), tempts (him); imperat. *qutcheh*, prove thou (them); *qutcheheh*, prove thou me, Ps. 26, 2; prohib. *qutcheheuhkon*, do not tempt, Deut. 6, 16 (*qutche*, try thou; *nuk-qutchúwam*, I prove, C.). Adj. and adv. *qutchehúé*, *-uháé*, of temptation, tempting, Ps. 95, 8. N. agent. *qutcheh-áén-in*, one who tries, a tempter, 1 Thess. 3, 5. Vbl. n. *qutchehúwaonk*, a trying, trial, temptation, Luke 4, 13.

qutchéhtam, **qutchtam**, v. t. he tastes (it), tries by tasting; pret. *nuk-qutchtam-up*, I tasted (it), 1 Sam. 14, 43; suppos. *quadjtog*, *quajtog*, when he tasted (it), John 2, 9; Dan. 5, 2; Matt. 27, 34 (*qutchehtam-únat*, to taste; vbl. n. *qutchehtam-aonk* [the sense of] taste, C.).

[Abn. *ne-k8tadámen*, je goûte, pour voir s'il est bon.]

qutchehteau, v. t. he makes trial of (it), he proves (it) by trial; imperat. 2d pl. *-teóok*, prove ye (all things), 1 Thess. 5, 20. Vbl. n. *qutchehteonk*, pl. *-ongash*, trials, attempts, C.

quthum, = *quttühham*, he measures or weighs (it).

***quttáuatú** (Narr.), sixpence or its value in bead money; otherwise *quttatasháim-scat*, six-penny's-worth, R. W. 128, 129.

quttauēu, *kuttauēu*, v. i. he sinks, goes down (in mire, Jer. 38, 6; in water, Luke 5, 7; in a pit, Ps. 9, 15): *ahque kut-taweti*, let me not sink, Ps. 69, 14. Cf. -*quttüink*, the throat; *quttühham*, he weighs; *quttianumau*, he shows respect; *m'kuttuk* (*mukkuttuk*), the knee.

[Abn. *ne-ghedáhamen*, 'je l'enfoncé dans l'eau, et va au fond'; *gheda'rra*, il enfoncé dans l'eau.]

***quttáunemun**, 'to plant corn', R. W. 91. For *pauquttaunemun* (?).

quttaushau, *quttuhshau*, v. i. he sinks disastrously or by mischance; he is drowned, Amos 9, 5; pl. *quttuhshauog onatuh qusmuk*, they sank to the bottom like a stone, Ex. 15, 5, = *quttauushaog*, v. 10. From *quttauēu*, with *sh* of mischance. With inan. subj. *quttausheau*, it sank, 1 Sam. 17, 49; '*qutonkamámwó kamshám*', it sinks thy boat, Samp. Quinnup. 156.

quttiantam, v. t. inan. he honors, shows respect to (it).

quttianumau, v. t. an. he honors, shows respect to (him), Dan. 11, 38: *nuk-quehtianum ketassat*, I honor the king, Dan. 4, 37; imperat. *quttianum kash*, honor thy father, Ex. 20, 12; suppos. part. *noh quttianumont*, he who honors, shows respect to, Prov. 14, 31. Vbl. n. *quttianumónok*, (showing) respect, honoring; pass. *quttianittuonk*, being honored, respect or honor, as referred to its object. Cf. *qužhtam*, he fears, and see *quttauēu*, he sinks.

quttompaghóteg, n. a balance, a weighing instrument, Jer. 32, 10; Deut. 25,

quttompaghóteg—continued.

13: *quttompaghótau*, he weighed (it) in a balance, 2 Sam. 14, 26. Vbl. n. *quttompaghótonk*, weighing, C. See *ompskol*, a penny, and examples thereunder.

***quttōw**, n. a log (?), C.

quttühham, **quthum**, v. t. he measures or weighs (it), Ezek. 40, 28, 32; Job 28, 25; suppos. *noh quadhuk*, he who measures; pass. part. inan. *quttuhumuk*, *quthumuk*, measured, Jer. 31, 37; an. *quttuhhut*, *qutwut*, (he is) measured, Dan. 5, 27; freq. *quaquthum*; suppos. *quaquadhuk* (-*hók*, Is. 40, 12); t. an. *quttuhhamau-au*, he measured (it) to or for (him), Gen. 23, 16. Adj. and adv. *quttuhamóe*, *quthumóe*, by measure, by weight. Vbl. n. *quttuhhamóonk*, measure, weight. Cf. *ogketamündt*, to count.

quttühhög, n. (suppos. inan. or instrumentive of *quttühham*) that which measures, a measuring instrument, Ex. 26, 2; Deut. 25, 14; pl. + *ash*, 1 Chr. 23, 29; *quttuhhonk* (vbl. n. act.), a measuring, measure: *quttuhongan-it*, by measure, 'in a measure', Is. 40, 12.

quttuhshau. See *quttaushau*.

quttühwhósu, adj. and adv. measured, by measure, by weight, Ezek. 4, 10; 1 K. 4, 22; pl. + *ash*, 1 K. 5, 11; 18, 32. Properly, v. i. an. he measures, is measuring (*nuk-quttühwhous*, I measure, C.).

quttukqsheau, v. i. inan. subj. it turns, bends, makes an angle (of a boundary line, Num. 34, 4). Vbl. n. *quttukshunk*, 'the turning' or bend (of a wall, Neh. 3, 19, 25). Cf. *mukkuttuk*, the knee.

-**quttüink**, n. throat; *uk-quttunk*, his throat. From *quttau-eu*, it goes down (?). See *mukquttuk*.

[Narr. *qüttuck*. Del. *gunta*, swallow it, Zeisb.]

R

***rame** (Quir.), within, in, Pier. 48, 49, and passim.

- ***ramúk** (Quir.), as postposition and preposition for under: *nippe ramúk okke*, waters under the earth, Pier. 46. Cf. *rame*.

***rout** (Quir.), fire; *rowtag*, Pier. 67. See *natáu*.

***rōwat**, **rouwat** (Quir.), of old (?): *nah rōwat*, of old (in old time), Pier. 29; *rouwat eo pópe*, long ago (?), *ibid.* 36.

S

sabáe. See *saupáe*.

sabahög (suppos. inan. of *saupahhéau*), made soft, softened (by water?); n. 'pottage', 2 K. 4, 38; *sóbahég*, Gen. 25, 29; *sebahég*, Judg. 6, 19, 20; adj. *sabahhégane*, 2 K. 4, 40; *neepataush sabahég*, 'seethe pottage', v. 38. See *saupáe*.

sábasum, v. t. he melts (it); infin. *-umunat*, Ezek. 22, 20; suppos. inan. or part. pass. *sabasumuk*, when it is melted, Ezek. 22, 22. Vbl. n. *sabassumwonk*, a melting, a furnace for melting; and suppos. instr. *sabasség*, a melting instrument, a furnace, Ezek. 22, 18, 20. Adj. *sábasumve*, molten, 2 Chr. 34, 4; v. adj. an. *sabasosu*, *sábohsosu*, he melts or is melting, Jer. 6, 29; inan. subj. *sabohteau*, it melts, is melted. (*noh sobpasit*, when he melteth, Mass. Ps., Ps. 58, 8.)

***sabuck**, n. gunpowder, C. See **saúpuck*.

***sáchim** (Narr.), pl. +*aúog*, n. 'king', R. W. 120. Vbl. n. *sachimátonck*, 'a kingdom or monarchy', *ibid.* See *tah-sotam*.

[Peq. *súnjum*, king, Stiles. Micm. *shahman*. Abn. *sañgmañ*, capitaine; *ne-sañgmañi*, je suis capitaine. Del. *sagkimau*, he is a chief, Hkw. Mass. *sachim*, *sagamore*, a king, Wood. The comparison of these forms shows the identity of the names 'sachem' and 'sagamore', the latter representing the 3d sing. indic. of the verb *soñkquau*, or *sohkauau* (as Eliot wrote it), 'he prevails over', 'has the mastery'. Cf. *sontim*.]

***sachimmaacómmock** [for *sachimmoekomuk*] (Narr.), 'a prince's house', R. W. 120.

***sáchimoa-chepewéssin** (Narr.), n. a strong northeast wind, R. W. 83.

ságket, **sáket**, **sáketog**, suppos. of *sohkéü*, *sohkeu*, or *suhkou*, he pours out, ejects: *noh sagkél*, he who urinates, 1 K. 16, 11; (*ságketog*) 1 Sam. 25, 34; 2 K. 9, 8.

[Abn. *ne-seghi*, mingo; *segdi*, urina.]

sagkompanau, **-pagunau**, v. t. an. he leads (them), directs (them), Is. 40, 11 (*nus-sogkompaginñuwam*, I lead, I rule,

sagkompanau, etc.—continued.

C.); pl. *-anaog*, Matt. 15, 14; suppos. part. *-pagunont*, when he leads, leading, *ibid.*; *sagkompagunuh*, he led (i. e. continued to lead) them, Ex. 13, 17, 18; *ahque sagkompaginñean*, Luke 11, 4, = *ahque sagkompaginñainñean*, 'lead us not', do-not lead-thou-us, Matt. 6, 13. N. agent. *sagkompaginñuen*, one who leads, a leader.

sáket, **sáketog**. See *ságket*.

***sammee**, oil (?), C. See *pumnee*.

samogkinumuk, suppos. pass. (inan.) of *summágunum*, that which is stretched out or held forth, as a staff, the hand, etc.

***samp**. See *saupáe*.

sampow, v. i. he is a guide, he directs right; t. an. *sampowau*, he is a guide to (him); *nus-sampowun*, I am a guide to (them), Rom. 2, 19.

sampowau, v. t. an. he confesses to (him): *nus-sampowam*, I confess (my sins) to (him), Ps. 32, 5; inan. *sampowantam*, he confesses (it); pl. *-tamwog*, Neh. 9, 2; v. i. *sampwe-antam*, he is frank-minded (cf. Abn. *sanbiñi*, 'franchement, sans feinte', under *sampwi*). (Primarily, he is honest or frank toward.)

sampshanau. See *sampwushanau*.

sampwe. See *sampwet*.

sampwenéhheau, v. caus. an. he causes (him) to be just, makes (him) just or upright, 'justifies'. Suppos. part. *noh sampwenéhheont*, he who justifies, a justifier, Rom. 3, 26. Pass. *sampwenéhhit*, he is justified, Rom. 3, 24. Vbl. n. *sampwenéhheonk*, justifying, justification (act.); *-éhhittuonk*, being justified, justification (pass.).

sampweogquanumau, v. t. an. he accounts (him) just or right, reckons (him) as just. Suppos. part. *sampweogquanumont*, one justifying (himself), Job 32, 2. From *sampwe* and *ogquanumau*.

sampwetisseahheau, v. caus. an. he causes (him) to do justly, makes (him) righteous or upright; pass. he is made righteous; pl. *-hebog*, they are made righteous, Rom. 5, 19.

sampwi, **-we**, v. i. it is (1) straight; (2) right, just, upright. *en samp-*

sampwi, -we—continued.

we may-ut, in a straight way, Jer. 31, 9; in the right way, Ps. 107, 7; suppos. (rarely used) *sampoi*, if it be right, Prov. 20, 11 [?]*. Suppos. inan. *ne sampwag*, that which is right, 2 K. 22, 2. Adj. inan. *sampwe yeü*, Ezek. 45, 11. V. adj. an. *sampwesü*, he is straight, upright, 'an upright man', Job 1, 1; suppos. *noh sampwesü*, he who is upright, Micah 7, 4. V. adj. inan. *sampohsteau*, it is straight, upright; caus. *sampwehteau*, he makes (it) straight: *sampwehteauh kum-may*, make thy way straight; part. *sampwehteau-un*, straightened. V. adj. an. act. *sampweuseü*, he does straight, uprightly. Adj. and adv. *-usseé*, doing justly, uprightly, 2 Pet. 27, 7; righteous, Ps. 11, 7. Vbl. n. *sampweuseonk*, uprightness (in doing), justice, righteousness, Deut. 24, 13; Ps. 11, 7. N. agent. *-usseéen*, he who does right or justly, a just man. (Cf. Sansk. *śamā*, (1) similis, æqualis; (2) æquus; (3) integer; *sampād*, perfectio, felicitas. Lat. similis; Engl. same.)

[*NOTE.—Marked "No!" by the compiler in the manuscript.]

[Narr. *saümpi*, straight. Quir. *sompáio*, (it is) right, Pier. Abn. *sanbiðí*, 'franchement, sans feinte', but the examples given show that the word was used in the sense of fairly, justly. Cree *simmutz*, perpendicular; *simmutinum*, he erects it:]

sampwushanau, sampshanau, v. t. an. he guides (them): *ken sampwushan-op*, thou didst guide, lead, Ps. 10, 1. Part. suppos. *sampshanont*, pl. *-oncheg*, they who guide, guides, Is. 9, 16. N. agent. *sampwushaen*, a guide (= *sampwoshásean*, Ps. 55, 13).

***sanaukamuck** (Narr.) n. land; *nissarnávkamuck*, my land, R. W. 88. (Probably land inclosed and cultivated, a field: from — and *kómuk*, inclosed place. See *sonkin*, it grows, and cf. Abn. *Ssanikanðr*, 'la terre produit'. Perhaps the same as *sovanohkomuk* (Josh. 15, 19), 'south land', a field with southern exposure (see *sovaniyeu*). Cf. **ohteuk*.

B. A. E., BULL. 25—10

***sannegkwonk** (?), 'to sneeze', C.; but, by its form, a verbal noun, sneezing (?). Perhaps for *nanagkwonk*, C.

[Abn. *nenékkðāim8*, I sneeze.]

sanukkuhkau. See *sunmukkuhkau*.

sasamátahwhutteonk, vbl. n. pass. punishment received; being punished, Gen. 4, 13; pl. *-ongash*, 'scourgings', Heb. 11, 36.

sasámatau, v. t. he chastises (him): *nus-sasamat-oh*, I punish him, Jer. 23, 24; I chastise (him), Luke 23, 16, 22 (*nus-sohsamatoh*, I chastise; *nus-sásamítahhōam*, I punish, C.). Caus. *sasamatawhau* (*-ahhōau*), he punishes (them), causes (them) to be chastised; suppos. pass. *sasamatawhut*, when he is punished, Prov. 21, 11.

[Narr. *sasaumitáwhitch*, let him be whipped, R. W. 122. Abn. *n8-saümt-tehái*, je le bats (légèrement).]

***sasaunckapámuck** (Narr.), n. 'the sassafras tree', R. W. 90.

[Abn. *sasaing8bénak8*, 'bois puant pour faire vomir'; *ma'ksanü*, bon à manger.]

***sasémin-eash** (Narr.), pl. cranberries, R. W. 90.

***sashkontowāonk**, n. 'a shrill tone, or voice', C.

sasiogokish, pl. difficult (very hard) things, Ex. 18, 26. Suppos. pl. of *sasiogke*, freq. of *siogke*, it is hard, difficult.

sassadt, n. 'a crane', Is. 38, 14. Cf. *tannag*, crane, Jer. 8, 7. See Cree *tháthicke*, tears, rends; and cf. *tannogki*.

***sassakussue puppinashimwog**, 'wild beasts', Mass. Ps., Ps. 50, 11 (for *touohkomukque puppinashimwog*, El.).

***sassammaúquock** (Narr.), n. pl. eels, R. W. 103.

[Del. *schachamèk*, an eel (cf. *schachachki*, straight; *wshacheu*, smooth, glossy, slippery), Zeisb. Gr.]

***sassaquushāuog** (Narr.), v. i. they are slow; *nickqússakus*, I am slow. See *seegenam*, he is slothful.

***saunketippo** (Narr.), n. a hat or cap, R. W. 107.

***saoppunk**, a rod, Mass. Ps., Ps. 2, 9.

saup, adv. tomorrow (El. Gr. 21), Ex. 8, 23; 1 Sam. 20, 5.

saup—continued.

[Narr. *saúop*. Abn. *séba*. Micm. *shabey*, ce matin; *shabon8k*, demain. Cree *wáppák-e*, tomorrow (*wéppuch*, soon). Chip. *wábang*, tomorrow; *jéba* (*shaiba*), in the morning. Del. *sedpok*, tomorrow morning, Zeisb.]

saupáe, **sabáe**, it is softened, made soft by water; as adj. 'miry', Dan. 2, 43; *saupáe manónsk* (softened clay), 'mortar', Gen. 11, 3. Suppos. concrete, *sábahég*, that which is made soft, 'potage', boiled food (perhaps from a causative form, *saupahhéau*, he makes it soft); hence *sappaen* (modern *suppawm*, *sepawn*, *sepon*, Webst.) for *saupáun*, softened. "The crushed corn is daily boiled to a pap called by them *sappaen*."—Descr. of N. Neth., 1671. Cf. *sábasum*, he melts, softens by heat.

[Narr. *nasúump*, "a kind of meal potage, unparched; from this the English call their samp", etc., R. W. 33. Abn. *ntsáinlān*, *sagamité*; *ntsáibé*, *fais-en*; *kesáib8*, *Sios-sáib8*, bouillon de chair; *namés-sáib8*, bouillon de poisson, etc. Chip. *nis-sábave*, I am wet (with rain), Bar.]

***saúpuck** (Narr.), n. gunpowder, R. W. 149; *sabuck*, C.

[Abn. *sa'sáibig8ák*, il fait des éclairs. Del. *sasappiwak*, lightnings; *sapiechtité*, when it lightens, Zeisb.]

saushkisashaú, **siashk-**, v. t. an. he scares, frightens (him): *kus-siashkisashch*, thou scarest me (by dreams), Job 7, 14.

sauskschanittuonk, vbl. n. being terrified, terror, fright; pl. *-ongash nukkondeu*, terrors by night, Ps. 91, 5.

[Abn. *ne-séghesi*, je suis épouvanté.]

saauhkissu, v. i. (adj. an.) he pants (is very weary, exhausted) (*saauhkis-sinmeat*, to pant; *nus-saauhkis*, I pant, C.); suppos. *sáakussit*, when he pants, Ps. 42, 1.

[Abn. *sañkstéssé*, il tombe en défaillance de marcher; *sañkstési*, — de chaleur, etc. Del. *schauξsin*, to be weak, Zeisb. Gr. 104.]

saununum, v. i. he is weary, 'his strength faileth', Is. 44, 12; *nus-saununum*, I am weary, Gen. 27, 46 (*pogkodche nus-souñnum*, I am very weary, C.); suppos. *noh*

saununum—continued.

saununuk, he who is weary, Job 22, 7. V. t. an. *saununumau*, he wearies (him). Vbl. n. *saununubonk*, weariness, faintness, Lev. 26, 36.

[Narr. *nis-sówanis*, I am weary. Abn. *ne-sa8-sáii*, je suis las de marcher; *ne-sa8-aroKKé*, 'je suis fatigué du travail', etc.; *sa8isi*, lassement. Del. *schauwewi*, tired, weak, Zeisb. Gr. 104; *schauwussu*, he is weak, Zeisb. Voc. 28; *schauwalamé*, to faint with hunger, *ibid.* 55.]

***sawhoog** (Narr.), loose, unstrung beads or shell money, R. W. 131. (For *séahwhóg*, they are scattered. See *séahham*.)

[Cf. Abn. *sáisi*, 'nonchalamment, sans l'accommoder, sans le lier', etc.]

séahham, **seóh-**, v. t. he scatters (it), sprinkles (it), Prov. 20, 8; Ps. 53, 5; Lev. 3, 2. Freq. *seseahham*, Prov. 11, 24 (with inan. suffix). With an. obj. *seahwhau*, *seáhheau*, he scatters, disperses (them), Prov. 20, 26; Is. 24, 1; *nag seahwhóg*, they are scattered, Ezek. 34, 5; suppos. (pass.) *seahwhutteag*, when you are scattered, Ezek. 6, 8. With augm. of mischance, *seahshau* and (intens.) *seakshau*, he scatters disastrously, 2 K. 25, 5; 1 Sam. 11, 11. With augm. of continued action, *seauhkonau*, *seawkau*, he habitually scatters, goes on scattering (them). (These forms are all causative. The primary verb is not used by Eliot, except perhaps in Luke 11, 23, *seáieyu* [= *se-á-ei-u*], he scattereth.) See *nanwiyen*; *naswáeu*.

[Narr. *sawhoog*, *sawhósachick*, (pl.) loose (scattered). Abn. *sáisi*, 'nonchalamment'; *sáisi pí8*, 'mets cela dans le sac, sans l'accommoder, sans le lier, simplement comme il est'. Del. *saschemen*, to scatter.]

séauhteau, **seaoht-**, v. t. he makes (it) scatter, he sprinkles (it), Lev. 4, 6 (*nus-sewáuhteam*, I sprinkle, I scatter, C.).

sebahég, n. pottage, bouillon. See *sabahég*.

séé, it is sour; adj. sour; 'sée wine', for 'vinegar', Num. 6, 3; Ps. 69, 21; *séé petukqumunk*, leavened (fermented) bread, Ex. 34, 25. Suppos. concrete *séog*, that which is sour, when sour; *nukkone séog*, 'leaven', Ex. 13, 7. Adj. *séane* (of unripe fruit), Is. 18, 5; Jer. 31,

s68—continued.

29, 30, (of drink) Hos. 4, 18. Cf. *siogke*, it is hard, difficult.

[Cree *skwi ssu*, he is sour or salt; *sk-wappwooy*, sour liquor, i. e. vinegar. Chip. (St Marys) *shē wun*, (Sag.) *seewan*. Menom. *shaywon*. Del. *shu won*, Sch. 11, 478; *schwōn*, Zeisb. Voc. 6.]

seep. See *sēpu*, a river.

seepsin, **sēpsin**, v. i. (he extends himself,) he lies down, Ruth 3, 7; Jonah 1, 5; imperat. 2d sing. *sepsish*, lie down; suppos. *sepsinon*, when I lie down, Job 7, 4.

[Abn. *saūsadsin* (étendu) or *saū-sāt8*. Del. *sopsin*, to be naked; *sopsu*, he is naked (?), Zeisb.]

***segaŋo** (Narr.), a widower, R. W. See *sekousq*.

[Del. *schikuwak* (pl.), widowers, Zeisb.]

segenam, v. i. he is indolent, slothful. More common in the freq. and intens. *sesegenam*, he is habitually idle, lazy: *nag sesegenamwog*, they are idle, Ex. 5, 8. Cf. with *ahque segenamok*, be not slothful or remiss (in a particular matter), Judg. 18, 9; *ahque sesegenamok*, be not slothful (by habit), Rom. 12, 11. Adj. and adv. *-amwe*, Prov. 10, 4; Matt. 20, 3, 6. Vbl. n. *segenamaonk*, and *saseg-* (*sdsenekemaonk*, C.), slothfulness, idleness.

[Narr. *kus-sdsagus*, you are slow. Abn. *skdānik*, le dernier (?), or *siē'ghi'ré*, 'il n'est pas ceinturé, il va à la negligence'.]

sēip. See *sēpu*.

seippog [*sēipog*], n. 'salt water', James 3, 12. Elsewhere in Eliot's translation the English word 'salt' is transferred.

sekeneam, **sekenam**, v. t. (1) he refuses, rejects; (2) he manifests aversion to; (3) he hates (it), Gen. 37, 35; Jer. 31, 15; Prov. 13, 5. Suppos. *noh sekenog*, he who refuses, hates, Prov. 15, 27. With an. obj. *sekeneau*, he refuses, rejects, hates (him), Gen. 27, 41: *nus-sekeneau*, I hate him, 1 K. 22, 8; 2 Chr. 18, 7; suppos. *noh sekeneail*, pl. *-itcheq*, they who hate (him), Prov. 8, 36. Vbl. n. act. *sekeneauonk*, hating, hatred felt, 2 Sam. 13, 15; *sekeneauuonk*,

sekeneam, etc.—continued.

hatred in exercise, active hatred; pass. *sekeneadtuonk*, *-coadtuonk*, being hated; hatred received, Gen. 3, 15; Eccl. 9, 1; recipr. or mutual, *sekeneaituonk*, enmity, mutual hatred, Prov. 10, 12.

[Narr. *skineam*, I have no mind to it; *nis-sekineug*, he likes not me; *sekinneau-hettuock*, they hate each other. Abn. *ne-sigaŋdam*, je ne le veux pas. Del. *schinginamen*, to hate something; *-galau*, he is hated, Zeisb.]

***sekontowau**, 'lispings' [he lisps?], C.

sekousq [for *sekousqud*], n. a widow (*skdūishq*, C.); pl. *-squaog*, Lev. 21, 14; 1 Tim. 5, 3: *nen sekousq*, I am a widow, 2 Sam. 14, 5. As a verb, imperat. 2d sing. *sekousquai8h*, be thou a widow, Gen. 38, 11. From *asuhkau* (she comes after) or *sequanau* (she is left) and *squd*, a left woman, a relict. See *sequanau*.

[Narr. *segaŋo*, widower; *segoisquaw*, widow. Del. *schikochquet*, Zeisb.]

seóhham. See *seúhham*.

sēp, a river. See *sēpu*.

sepagenum, **sepak-**, **sepagk-**, v. t. he spreads out, extends (it), 2 Sam. 17, 19; Ps. 105, 39. Suppos. *noh sepagenuk*, he who spreads, extends. Adj. *sepagenumwe*, extended, spread out, Jer. 10, 9.

sepághunk, n. a sail, Acts 27, 40 (*sepakhunk*, C.). Suppos. inan. of *sepagken*, it spreads, that which extends or is extended. See **seppagham*.

[Narr. *sepdkehig*, a sail; *sepagehom-maŋta*, let us sail. Abn. *ne-sibéghúhima*, je vas à la voile.]

sepagketi (pl. *-éog*), v. i. they extend, spread (themselves), 2 Sam. 5, 18; 1 Chr. 14, 13. Pass. inan. *sepagkemaw*, *sepakemaw*, it is spread, it spreads, extends. Suppos. *sepakemawuk*, if it be spread (as leprosy, Lev. 13, 22, 27).

sepakehtamóonk, n. the firmament, Gen. 1, 7. (This verbal, from a form *sepakehtam*, was perhaps formed by Eliot.)

sepakenum. See *sepagenum*.

sepe, (it spreads out, extends; hence) it is long, a long time, Josh. 6, 5; Matt. 23, 14; 'a good while', Gen. 46, 29: *sepe mahche*, long after, Josh. 23, 1. Cf. *gunni*; *seseken*. (Cf. Greek *σπάειν*,

sepe—continued.

to draw forth; *σπιζειν*, *σπειδ-ειν* (*σπειδ-ειν*), to pour out a liquid; Goth. and Ang.-Sax. *spinnan*, *spannan*.)

[Cree *sépe-issu*, he is durable, lasting. Abn. *sipídi*, enfn.]

sepepomantam, v. i. he is long-lived, lives long, is 'stricken in years', Gen. 18, 11; 24, 1. From *sepe*, and *pómantam* (he lives).

sepham, v. t. he offers, he sacrifices (it); v. t. an. *sephamau*, he offers or sacrifices (it) to (him), 1 Cor. 10, 20.

sephausu, v. i. he sacrifices, offers sacrifice; pl. *-uog*, Hos. 4, 13. Vbl. n. *-uonk*, a sacrificing, an offering, Ezra 9, 4; Ps. 118, 27; pl. *-uogush* (*sēphausu*, it is offered or sacrificed, C.). N. agent. *sephausuæn*, one who offers, a priest, Lev. 1, 9. N. collect. *sephausueneúonk*, priests collectively, the priesthood, 1 Pet. 2, 5. [See Rasles under JONGLEUR, JONGLERIE.]

sephausuau, v. t. he offers or sacrifices to (him).

sepohtæu, v. i. he is, or continues, long (in a place?); suppos. *noh sepohtadt*, 'when he had been there a long time', Gen. 26, 8. Adj. and adv. *sepohtæ*, (long) continuing, Jer. 30, 23. Participial *sephlau-un*, long continuing, 'durable', Prov. 8, 18.

***seppagham**, he sails, C. (i. e. *sepag-am*, he goes by spreading out, by a sail). See *sepághunk*.

sēpsin. See *sepsin*.

sépu, **séip**, **seep**, n. a river, Dan. 8, 3, 7; Gen. 2, 10, 14; pl. *-uash*, Ezek. 47, 9. Literally, 'it extends, stretches out, is long', a continuing stream. See *sepe*. The inseparable generic name for river used in all compound words was *-tuk* (q. v.), from *tukkæ*, fluctuat, undat. *ut sepu-ut*, by the river; *nashaue sepuwehtu*, in the midst of rivers, Ezek. 29, 3; *sepu-pog*, a river of water, Ps. 119, 136; Rev. 22, 1. Dimin. *sepuése*, *sepuwus*, pl. *-ésash*, 'brooks', Job 20, 18.

[Narr. *séip*, R. W.; *sepe*, *sebe*, Stiles; dimin. *sepoése*, a little river; *sepoémese*, a little rivulet, R. W. 88. Old Alg. *sipim*, a river (*sibikinan*, to pour out), Lah. Abn. *sipš*, pl. *sipšar*. Cree *sépee*,

sépu, **séip**, **seep**—continued.

pl. + *š*. Chip. *sēbē*, *sépee*, pl. + *wun*. Del. *si po*, Zeisb.]

sequan, (it is) summer, Ps. 74, 17; Matt. 24, 32; rather, early summer (*séquan*, spring, C. and R. W.). Cf. *népun*. Adv. and adj. *sequáne*, of summer, in summer, Dan. 2, 35; Prov. 26, 1. The radical perhaps signifies 'dry'; cf. Abn. *sigšân*, with *sikkaašš*, 'le ruisseau est tari'. In the Catechismo Algonchino, p. 22 (qu. 28), *šákwáninik* (in the spring) is translated 'diffuente arborum humore', Fr. 'quand la sève coule'. But there is no 'arbor' in the synthesis. It means probably 'when water runs' (i. e. when it thaws?).

[Quir. *sequoks*, in summer, Pier. 28. Abn. *sigšân*, le printemps. Cree *sékwun*, it is spring. Chip. *séguun*, spring. Del. *si quon*, spring, Zeisb.]

***sequanamáuquock** (Narr.), n. pl. [*sequane-dmaug*, pl. + *quog*, early-summer fish], 'bream', R. W. The same species as *mishcûp-patûog*. "Of this fish there is abundance which the natives dry in the sun and smoke." Probably the species now known as 'scuppaug' and 'porgy' (*Pagrus argyrops*, Cuv.).

sequ nau, v. i. he remains behind, is left, (*nen webe nus-sequinit*, I remain alone, am left, 1 K. 18, 22); suppos. *noh sequ-nut*, *-it*, he who is left; pl. *nag sequ-nutcheq*, 'the remnant that are left', 1 K. 14, 10; 2 K. 19, 4 (= *ashqunutcheq*, Neh. 1, 3). Inan. *sequnneau*, it remains, is left; suppos. *ne sequnuk*, *asgunuk*, *ashqunuk*, that which remains, the remainder, the remnant; Lev. 2, 3; 14, 17; 19, 6. N. coll. (?) *ashqshunk*, pl. + *ish*, what (things) remain, Lev. 27, 18. Cf. *asuhkaue*, (it comes) after; *mussequnneat*, to remain alone.

[Abn. *škšânik pemššé*, he last comes, 'il vient des derniers'; *ne-nššškašâni*, je le suis, sequor. Narr. *segaúo*, he is a widower [a relict], is left.]

sequittuonk, pass. vbl. n. that which has been left by another, a remnant, Ezra 9, 8.

sequnumau, v. t. an. he leaves a remainder to (him); negat. *matta sequnumauwo-ø-og*, they leave not a remainder to (him), 2 Sam. 14, 7.

sequttahwhau, v. t. he remains (of a number), he is left, of (them), Deut. 3, 11. Otherwise written *ashqueht-*, *asqueteah-*, *asqut-*, *ushqueht-*, etc. Suppos. pl. *neg sequttahwhutcheq*, they who are left of, the remnant of, Deut. 3, 11 (*asquttahwutcheq*, 1 K. 9, 21).

sequetteaumuk, **ashqueteámuk**, pass. suppos. inan., that which is left, the remnant; pl. + *ish*, the leavings, Ex. 12, 10; Matt. 15, 37.

sesegenam, v. i. he is habitually idle, slothful; freq. of *segenam*, q. v.

sesékg. See *sesékg*.

[sesékeu, v. i. he stretches himself (in bed or when lying down):] *matta woh wullit sesekin*, he can not stretch himself thereon, Is. 28, 20. Cf. *sesepáeu*, he stretches himself (and remains stretched).

[Abn. *ne-sá sághesin*, 'je m'étens, étant couché'. Del. *schachachgeu*, straight along, Zeisb.]

sesékg, **sesékg**, n. a venomous serpent, 'adder', Gen. 49, 17; Prov. 23, 32; 'viper', Acts 28, 3; pl. *-quáog*. Perhaps this name was applied by the Indians only to the rattlesnake, and is onomatopoeitic. Cf. *sesékw*, 'he peeps' (as a bird), Is. 10, 14; *sawawug* (suppos.), when it 'tinkles', 1 Cor. 13, 1; and cf. *askok*, snake; *quequusu*, he 'hisses'. (Cf. Greek *σιζει*; Tonga, *sisi*; Polish, *hazyk*, to hiss.)

[Narr. *sések*, rattlesnake, R. W.; *seasicke*, Wood. Abn. *siskéé*, serpent à sonnettes; *sígíán*, la sonnette; *séssegé*, il crache.]

***sésép**, **qunússeps**, n. a duck, C. See **quequécum*. This name perhaps signifies a diver. [Cf. Abn. *netsapi*, 'je me plonge dans l'eau'; 3d pers. *tsasapé*, from which freq. *tsé-tsasapé* or *tsé-tsapé* would be regularly formed.*]

[*NOTE.—Marked "doubtful" in the margin.]

[Cree *séséep*, pl. + *uk*. Chip. *shéeshéep*, pl. + *ug*.]

sesepáeu, v. i. he stretches himself, 2 K. 4, 34; suppos. *noh sesepauet*, he who stretches himself; pl. *nag sesepauécheq*, Amos 6, 7. From *sepe* (*sepiéu*, he extends), with augm. reduplication.

sesepáeu—continued.

Cf. *kou-eu*; *sépsin*; *sesékeu*. (Sansk. *śi*, jacere, dormire; *swap*, dormire, jacere; *swápná*, somnium.)

shehteáen [for *nushéhtéden*], n. agent. a murderer.

shpun-au. See *uspunauónat*.

shuog, for *nishuog*, an. pl. three, Jer. 36, 23. See *nishwe*.

shwe, pl. inan. *shwinash*, for *nishwenash*, *nishwinash*, three.

shwinchag, for *nishwinchag*, thirty, Num. 31, 44, 45.

shwosuk tahshe, num. eight, El. Gr. 14; pl. inan. *shwosuk tahshinash*; an. *shwosuk tahsuog*, Gen. 8, 23; *shwosuk tahshishquanogkod*, eight cubits (measures of length), Ezek. 40, 9; *shwosuk audtahshikquinapit*, (when) eight days old, Gen. 17, 12; *nabo shwosuk*, eighteen; *shwosuk tahshinchag*, eighty; pl. an. *shwosuk tahshinkodtog*; inan. *shwosuk tahshinkodtash*. Otherwise written *nishwosuk*, from *n'shwe* (*nishwe*), three, the third finger of the second hand, or 5+3.

[Narr. *shwósuck*, eight; *piuck-nabna shwósuck*, eighteen; *swosuck ta shincheck*, eighty, R. W. 41, 42. Abn. *ntsánek*, eight. Old Alg. *nissouassou*, eight, Lah. Cree *swás'ik*, eight. Chip. *shous we*, eight; (Ojibwa) *nish wás wí*. Del. *chaasch*, Zeisb.]

siashkisashaú. See *sawshkisasháú*.

***sickissuog** (Narr.), n. pl. clams, *Mya arenaria* or long clam (*súkkissúog*, C.). Peq. *sucksawawug*, Stiles. For *sohkissu* or *suhkissu*, he spits, squirts water. Adj. v. from *sohkeu*, *suhkou*, he spits. See *suhkou*.

sinnukkutchahheau. See *sinnukkuh-kau*.

siogke, it is hard, difficult; as adv. *siogke nechau*, 'she had hard labor', Gen. 35, 16, 17. Suppos. *ne siogkok*, *siógok*, that which is hard or difficult, 'a hard thing', 2 K. 2, 10; pl. + *ish*. Augm. (suppos.) *sa-siogokish*, (very) hard matters, Ex. 18, 26. Vbl. n. *siogkeyeouok*, a hard matter, a being-hard, 'hard saying', John 6, 60. V. adj. an. *siogkusu*, he is hard; *kus-siogkus*, thou art a hard man, Matt. 25, 24. From *séé*, sour (so,

siogke—continued.

Greek ὄξυς; Lat. acerbus, asper; Ang.-Sax. *sorghe*; Eng. sour, sore, sorrow. See *sasiogokish*.

[Narr. *siúckat*, hard; *siuckissúog*, 'they are stout men', i. e. hard fighters. Cree *saságissu* (= *sa-siogkussu?*), he is nig-gardly. Chip. *sanagád*, it is difficult, hard, disagreeable; suppos. *senagak*, Bar. Abn. *sañ'gheré*, cela est dur; prefix *saaghi*.]

siogkod [for *siogkoht* (*siúckat*, R. W.), from *siogkohteau*, v. i. inan. subj.], it is hard, difficult, Prov. 13, 15; Mark 10, 24.

siogkōwaonk, n. a proverb (?), Ezek. 18, 2, 3; a riddle (?). See *nupwoónk*.

-sip, -sup, in compound words signifies to drink. It represents a primary verb which is not found separately in Eliot. Possibly related to *saupáe* (q. v.). Cf. *nontsippam*; *missippam*; *kogkeissippam*; *ohksippam*, C.; *tápsippam*, etc. To this corresponds the inseparable *-uppaw*, *-ippaw*, 'to eat', which is found in a similar group of compounds. See *wut-tattamunat*.

[NOTE.—The entire definition is marked "Dele | to exude | *soh'ippe*" | preceded by "or 'to sup' bouillon?" The following two incomplete definitions, *-sippa[eu]* and *sisippik-quooshau*, appear on a memorandum slip inserted in the manuscript.]

[-sippa[eu]. Refer to *missippano*; *mus-suppég*; *suppikq*(?). Cf. Chip. *-aubo*.]

[Cree *ménis-áppwooy* [*méni-sáppwooy* (?)], berry liquor, Howse 19; *min-áppwooy*, berry juice, p. 179. Chip. *min-áhboo*, ibid. [*n'ippe* (?); *soh'ippe*, juice (?), exude.] Del. *wsup-pi*, 'sap of trees', Zeisb. Voc. 13; *si spi gau*, it leaks, drops, ibid. 29.]

[sisippikquooshau, 'he winketh with his eyes', Prov. 6. 13; *noh sasupikqudú*, he that winketh with his eyes, Prov. 10, 10; *wus-súhpequáéh tam un*, he winked at it, Acts 17, 30; *suppikquaehlám*, he shuts his eyes, Prov. 18, 30; *suhpig-quaog*, they shut their eyes, Matt. 13, 15.]

[Del. *scho pin queel*, shut your eyes, Zeisb. Voc. 29.]

***sitchipuck** (Narr.), the neck, R. W. See *musittipuk*.

skannem(in), pl. *skannémunash*, seed, Gen. 1, 11, 12. More commonly used with the 3d pers. pron. prefix *wuskan-ném*, q. v.

[Narr. *skannémeneash*, seed corn, R. W. 91.]

***skát** (Narr.), ebb tide; *mittéskat*, a low ebb, R. W. 100.

[Abn. *Ssíkkat*, décroit.]

-skeesuk, the eye, the face. See *muskésuk*.

***skunk**. See **squnck*.

sónaniyeu. See *sowanিয়েu*, of the south, southern.

sóbáhég, sóbáhég. See *sabahég*, pot-tage, bouillon.

sobososit, suppos. and pass. of *sábasasu*, he melts (it). See *sábasum*.

***sóchepo** (Narr.), snow, it snows; *sóchep-wutch*, when it snows, R. W. (*muhpāwi*, it snows, C.; *maupaw*, Wood). See *muhpaw*.

[Abn. *psan*, 'il nége'; *kesi'pš*, *kesip-sañ*, 'il nége beaucoup', Rasles. Micm. *peshak*, it snows; *mš peshansk*, it does not snow. Cree *mispoon*, it snows. Chip. *sógipo* (*g* hard), it snows, Bar. Alg. *sokipo*, il neige.]

soggohtunkan-ompsk, n. a flinty rock, flint, Deut. 8, 15; Ps. 114, 8 (*siogke*, hard?).

[Abn. *sagahañ*, 'bate-feu'; *sagahaña-peskš*, la pierre.]

sogkemas [*sogkem-oaas*, biting creature; or *sogke-masúhq*, biting fly], n. a 'gnat', Matt. 23, 24. See *masúhq*; *wchaus*.

[Abn. *ne-sagamekš*, elle me pique. Chip. *sagimé*, a mosquito, Bar.]

sogkēpaw, v. i. he bites; *sogkepawau* (*nus-sogkepāam*, I bite, C.), v. t. an. he bites (him), Eccl. 10, 8; pl. *-waog*, *-waog*, they bite, Num. 21, 6, *pish wus-sogkēp-wah*, he shall bite him, Eccl. 10, 8; *noh sogkeputtog* (suppos. t. inan.), he who biteth (it), when he biteth it, Gen. 49, 17. From *sogkeu*, it catches hold, and *-uppaw*, v. gen. he eats, he holds for eating or by eating.

[Abn. *ne-sāghé*, je mords; *ne-sagamai*, je le mords.]

sogkodtunk, n. milk (of animals, though wrongly used by Eliot in his earlier translations for milk from the female breast. See **meninnunk*), Gen. 18, 8;

sogkodontunk—continued.

Prov. 30, 33; Joel 3, 18 (*sogkōdunk*, C.); pl. *-ngash*, teats, dugs, Ezek. 23, 8, 21; Luke 23, 29. A verbal (suppos.) from *sokkōdinnun*, he draws forth, that which is drawn out.

[Abn. *ne-sereghinēhighé*, je tire le lait (v. g. de la vache).]

sogkunau, v. t. an. he catches hold of (him), 1 K. 2, 28.

sogkussohhou, n. an earring, Job 42, 11; Prov. 25, 12; pl. *+nash*, Ex. 35, 22.

[Abn. *ne-sagheséhi*, pl. *-hšnar*, mes pendants d'oreille.]

sogkuttin, v. t. inan. (subj. and obj.), it catches hold of (it), 2 Sam. 18, 9; freq. *sohsogkuttin*; suppos. *sohsogkittik*, that which catches hold of, as n. coll. 'hooks', Ex. 26, 32; from which is formed *sohsogkittikeu*, it hooks, Ex. 26, 37.

soh-, as a prefix, signifies forth from, out from, movement from the place where or in which the action of the verb begins. It is opposed to *pē, pá*, signifying approach to, or toward: *pe-yau*, he comes to; *soh-ham*, he goes forth, out from. (Cf. Sansk. *su*, se movere, effundere, and its derivatives; or *sī, sāl*. Lat. *se-*, sine, separative particle.)

sohham [*soh-am*], v. i. he goes forth, Matt. 13, 3; Is. 42, 13 (*suhham*, Mass. Ps.); imperat. 2d sing. *sohhash*, go forth; suppos. *sohhog*, if or when he goes forth; inan. part. *sohhamun*, gone forth. Vbl. n. *sohhamōonk*, a going forth, departure, Heb. 11, 22.

[Narr. *sāurwhush*, pl. *sawhēke*, go forth; *wusauhemūtta* (?), let us go forth, R. W.]

sohhoquaēu, v. i. he looks forth, looks out (as from a door, or window), Judg. 5, 28 (*sonkoquaēu*, Gen. 26, 8). See *nuhquainat*; *uhquāe*.

sohhowunau, v. t. an. he puts, brings, or thrusts (him) out; infin. *-wunōnat*, to bring (them) out, Is. 42, 7; Ex. 3, 8. With inan. subj. *sohhawuttau*, he brings or puts (it) out. Cf. *sohwinum*.

[Narr. *kus-sawhōki*, do you put me out of doors?; *nis-sawhōcunckewō* (?), he puts me out of doors.]

sohkau, **soñquau**, v. i. he overcomes, prevails, has the mastery: *nus-sonquēh*, I have prevailed, Gen. 30, 8; *kum-*

sohkau, **soñquau**—continued.

nicheme sohkau, thou prevailed forever, Job 14, 20; suppos. *noh sohkog*, he who overcomes, has the mastery, Rev. 3, 21. With an. obj. *sohkauau*, *soñquauau*, he prevails over, has the mastery of (him); suppos. *noh sohkauont*, he who overcomes, 1 John 5, 5; Luke 11, 22; pl. *nag sohkauoncheg*, Rev. 15, 2.

[Cree *sākoo-hayoo*, he overcomes, subdues him; *sākoo-tou*, he overcomes it, Howse 165. Chip. *nin gé sháhgooje-bg*, I have overcome them, Jones in *ibid.*]

sohkenum, **sok-**, **sok-**, v. t. he pours forth, pours out; — *nippe*, he pours out water, Num. 24, 7 (*sokunum*, Mass. Ps.); imperat. 2d sing. and pl. *sohkinush*, *-ok*, pour out; suppos. *noh sohkenuk*, he who pours, 2 K. 3, 11. From *sohkeu*, it pours, with the formative 'num, denoting action of the hand. See *sokanon*; **sokenug*, etc.

[Abn. *ne-sšgnemen*, je verse, manu.]

sohkenumau, v. t. an. and inan. he pours (it) out to (him), Job 16, 20.

[**sohketū**, v. i. it pours forth, emits. This primary verb is not perhaps used by Eliot; but he has its pass. (inan. subj.)] *sokemō*, it is poured out, 1 K. 13, 5. From its base, *sohk*, *sook*, are formed t. inan. *sohkinnun*, he pours (by hand); *sokanon*, water pours, it rains; *suhkou*, *suhquontam*, he spits, urinates (expels water), etc. Cf. *sonkin*, it springs up (as a plant), it grows. (Cf. Sansk. *su*, effundere; *sīc*, emittere, inspergere, humectare, irrigare, perfundere; *shikāra*, pluvia tenuis; Old Germ. *seihjan*, mingere; *seich*, urina.) See *sokanon*.

[Abn. *sšgherañn*, il pleut.]

sohkom, v. t. inan. he overcomes, prevails over (it); — *otan*, he took the city, Judg. 9, 45; — *muttaok*, he overcomes the world, 1 John, 5, 4; imperat. *sohkash machuk*, overcome evil, Rom. 12, 21. See *sohkau*.

sohkomatū, v. t. an. he feeds (him), provides food for. See *assamaū*.

sohkōsu, v. i. (an. act.) he gains the mastery, prevails, conquers, Rev. 6, 2; is victorious, is prevailing; suppos. *noh sohkausit*, he who is victorious, Rev. 3, 5. Vbl. n. *sohkōsuonk*, *-kausuonk*, mastery, victory.

sohkunkquodt, as n. height; adv. in height (measure of altitude or elevation); *ne sohkunk*, *ne sohkunkquok*, its height, Rev. 21, 16; Ex. 25, 23 [i. e. suppos. that to which it has grown, gone up to?]. From *sonkin* (?). A great number of forms, of several roots, are employed by Eliot to express 'height', 'in height', and 'high'. Besides those noted are *ne sohkonnog*, the height of it, 1 K. 6, 2; *ne ashpohtag*, Ex. 37, 1, *ne ashpuhtag*, v. 10, and *ne ohshpohtag*, v. 25; *ne ködtunkquog* (of a small object), Ex. 30, 2; *ne anashque spohtag*, — — — *spanogkog*, — — — *spougok*, its height from bottom to top, Gen. 6, 15; Ex. 25, 10; 27, 1.

[Abn. *spigain8*, la cabane est haute; *ni éspigainnik*, voilà de combien (elle est haute).]

sohmágunum. See *summágunum*, he stretches forth, holds out (his hand or something with his hand).

sohq. See *sokq*, saliva, spittle.

sohqshanau, v. t. an. he tears (him) in pieces (as a wild beast his prey), rends (him): *ishkont sohkushónau*, lest he tear (me), Ps. 7, 2; with inan. obj. *sohqshadttau*, he teareth (it); *sokshadttoh*, Deut. 33, 20; suppos. *sohqshadtunk*, when he tears, 'rends it in pieces', Ps. 7, 2; pass. inan. *-adtau-un*, it is (violently) broken or torn in pieces, Is. 30, 14.

sohquennum. See *sohquinnum*.

sohquettahham. See *sohquettahham*.

sohquhkauau, **soquhk-**, v. t. he continues tearing or rending (him); with the characteristic *-uhk* of continuing action.

sohqui, (it is) in small pieces, fine, in dust or powder; adv. *sohque puppissi*, 'small dust', Is. 29, 5; suppos. *ne sohqquag*, that which is in small pieces, in dust or powder, Deut. 28, 24. Adj. inan. *sukquiyeye*, in powder, 2 Sam. 22 43. See *pasquag*.

sohqunnum, **sohquen-**, v. t. he breaks (it) in pieces, he pulls (it) to pieces, Mark 6, 41; Is. 5, 5; Jer. 1, 10. From *sohqui*, with trans. formative *-num*, denoting action performed by the hand.

***sohqompoou** (?), a coward; *-ompoonk*, cowardice, C.

sohqussum, v. t. he cuts (it) small, makes it small by cutting: *sohqsum-un*, he cuts it in pieces, 2 K. 24, 13; *nus-sohqus*, I cut (her) in pieces, Judg. 20, 6. From *sohqui*, with formative *-sum*, denoting cutting, etc. (see Howse, Cree Gr. 87).

sohquttahham, **sohquet-**, v. t. he breaks (it) in small pieces, pounds (it) or beats (it) small. The formative *tahhum*, according to Howse (Cree Gr. 86), "implies he beats or batters the object, after the manner of the root." Inan. pl. *sohquttahhamunash*, they (grains of corn, Is. 28, 28) are broken; otherwise *sohq-*, *sukq-*. Adj. and adv. *sohquttahháe*, pounded; pl. *sohquttahhash*, whence the adopted name *succotash*. Cf. *pohquinnum*.

[Cree *séekwa-tahúm*, he beats it into smaller pieces.]

sohqutteahháu, v. i. he is faint-hearted, cowardly (*sohkutteahháue*, adj. faint-hearted, C.); pl. *-háog*, they are faint-hearted, Jer. 49, 23; suppos. *-hont*, when he is faint-hearted, Deut. 20, 8. Cf. *sequttahwau*, he remains.

[Abn. *sk8itéhé*, il a peur (v. g. des tourments), il craint le châtement, etc.; v. i. *séghesi*, il a peur; an. *séghes8*, il craint. Cree *ségissu*, he shrinks, he is afraid; *séghayoo*, he frighteneth him; *sákoo-tay-áyoo*, he is faint-hearted, cowardly. (By this division of the word Howse marks a derivation from 'tay (*m'tah*, El.), 'heart' (?).)]

sohsúmmomco, v. pass. inan. it shines (forth), emits light, is bright (cf. *wohsumomunneat*, to shine): *wequai sohsúmmomco pohkenahtu*, the light shineth in darkness, John 1, 5. Adj. and adv. *sohsúmmwáe*, shining (forth); — *wequai*, a shining light, John 5, 35; — *ketassawt*, 'king of glory', Ps. 24, 9. Vbl. n. *sohsúmmóonk*, a shining-forth (used by Eliot for 'glory'): *wrut-touohkomukque sohsúmmóonk*, his-forest glory, 'the glory of his forest', Is. 10, 18. (In preparing a list of words selected from Eliot's Bible Mr Duponceau, misled perhaps by the order of words in this verse (Is. 10, 18), inserted *sohsúmmóonk* for 'forest', and on his authority it appears with that meaning among the 'Select Words

sohsúmmomco—continued.

from Eliot's Translation', incorporated into the index of Mr Pickering's edition of Eliot's Grammar.)

sohsunwáe. See *wóhsunbóe*, adj. bright, shining.

sohteau [*soh-oh-teau*], v. i. it extends, is extended, is long (relatively or by measure). Found only perhaps in the suppos. *ne sah-teag*, the extending of it, its length: *ne sah-teag kah ne koskag kah ne sohkunk*, 'the length and breadth and height of it', Rev. 21, 16; *áétau nesah-teag*, 'on the two ends' (i. e. on both sides of the length of it), Ex. 25, 19. Vbl. n. *sohteauk*, length, measure of length, Eph. 3, 18.

sohwunum, v. t. he puts forth (his hand) or something with or in his hand), Gen. 38, 28. Cf. *summágunum*.

sohwushau, v. i. it goeth forth, goes on (of a boundary line, Josh. 19, 11, 13).

sohwúтчuan, v. i. it flows forth, flows out from: *nippe sohwúтчuan*, water issued out, ran out, Ezek. 47, 1, 2. From *soh* and *wutche-u*, it proceeds from. Cf. *panúтчuan*.

sokanon [it pours], it rains; as n. rain, Matt. 7, 25 (*sookunnon*, Mass. Ps., Ps. 105, 32; *sokenonni*, it rains; *sun sokénon*, does it rain?; *onnóhquat*, raining, C.); suppos. *sokanonk*, *sokenunk*, when it rains, Deut. 32, 2: *nashpe pahkontaut máche sokanonk*, 'by clear-shining after rain', 2 Sam. 23, 4. Cf. *sokanon nátau*, it rained fire, Luke 17, 29, with *sokanum nátau*, he rained (poured out) fire, Gen. 19, 24. Caus. *sokanónteau*, he causes it to rain, Ex. 9, 23. From *sohk*, *sohkeü*, it pours, with a formative denoting rain or water falling, as distinguished from *-pog*, water at rest. This formative or generic is *-non*, *-nnon*, or *-nnon* (Abn. *-raññ*; Del. *-lan*). It is found, besides in *sokanon*, in *mogkinnon* (*mogke-non*), it rains excessively; *mishinnon*, it rains much; *nishkenon*, it mists or drizzles; *ahgunnon* (*ahque-non*), the rain ceases, it holds up; and in its suppos. form in *onnóhquat*, 'raining', (when it rains), C., = *ánaquat*, 'rain', R. W. See *sohkenum*. (Cf. Sansk. *unná*, madidus (*und*, madidum esse); *ran*, ire. Goth. *rann*, currere, fluere.)

sokanon—continued.

[Narr. *sokenun*, *ánaquat*, rain; *sóke-núтч*, when it rains; *mishánman*, a great rain, R. W. 81, 82. Abn. *sgheraññ*, il pleut (probably from *soh-kenum*, to pour forth; but cf. Sansk. *śikāra*, pluvia tenuis, from *śic* and *śik*, irrigare, humectare; *ścut*, effundere; *ścyut*, stillare, fluere); *kisraññ* il a plu; *ś'kšraññ* (*ahgunnon*, El.), il cesse. Cree *kinnewun*, it rains (cf. Old Alg. *kinniouan*, Lah.); *séke-stum*, he spills it; *séke-pu-thu*, it spills; *séekoo-num*, he empties it; *sékee-num*, he pours it. Del. *sókelan*, it rains; *K'schilan*, it rains hard, Zeisb. Chip. *kimiwan*, *gimiwan*, it rains (*sigi-nan*, he pours it out, spills it, Bar.).]

sokemco. See *sohkeü*.

sokenippash, imperat. 2d sing., for *sokinush nippe*, pour out water, Ezek. 24, 3.

***sókenug** (Narr.), 'a heap' (of corn); suppos. inan. of *sohkenum*, that which is poured.

sokenum. See *sohkenum*.

sokhippag, imperat. 2d pl. 'draw out' water, John 2, 8. See *wuttuhppa[enat]*.

sonkashkod [*sonk(in)-(m')*ashkeht], n. the coming up of grass: *nahohtóeu sonkashkod*, 'the second growth', Amos 7, 1.

sonkehteau, v. i. it puts forth, springs out (as buds or shoots from plants); infin. *-aunnat*, Job 38, 27.

[Cree. *sák-etin*, it is (come) forth.]

sonkin, -un, v. unipers. it springs up, shoots up (from the earth, as a plant), Ps. 85, 11; Is. 55, 13; pl. *nish sonkinash*, they spring up, Matt. 13, 5; suppos. *sonkuk*, when it springs up, springing up, Heb. 12, 15; Mark 4, 27.

[Abn. *sañkeki rar* (le blé) pousse, parait. Del. *saken*, pl. *sakenoll*, Zeisb. Gr. 162.]

sonkippog, -uppog, n. cool water, Prov. 25, 25; Matt. 10, 42; pl. + *ash*, 'the cold waters', Jer. 18, 14. From *sonkui*, cool, and *-pog*, water.

[Narr. *saunqui nip*, is the water cool?; *saun kopátgot*, cool water, R. W. 34.]

sonksq, sonkusq, sunkisq, n. queen, mistress, a woman who rules, 2 Chr. 9, 1; Esth. 1, 9, 11, 15; Nah. 3, 4: *kehchisunkisq*, = *kehchi-sunkisq*, chief mistress, great queen, Esth. 1, 12. [*soñghuau*, or

sonksq, etc.—continued.

sohkau, and *squa*; cf. **sáchim*.] Often written *sunk-squaw* and *sunck-squa*.

[Narr. *saunks*, the queen or sachem's wife; pl. *sauncksquáaog*, R. W. 120; *saunck squauh*, Stiles.]

sonkun. See *sonkin*.

sonqhuau. See *sohkau*.

sonqui, (it is) cold, cool, Matt. 24, 12; v. adj. an. *sonquesu*, he is cold (*sonkqui*, -*queu*, cold; *ohke sonkqui*, the earth is cold; *nus-sonkqua*, I am cold; *annum sonkquesu*, the dog is cold, C. In the last example *sonkquesu* is not appropriately used; *sonqui* denotes, not the sensation, but a quality of the object which imparts sensation; being cold, not feeling cold). Cf. *tohkaeu*; *tohko*.

[Narr. *saunqui nip*, is the water cool? R. W. 34.]

sontim, n. master, Matt. 26, 18, 25; a prince, Cant. 7, 1: *nus-sontimom ketas-sat*, 'my lord the king', 2 Sam. 13, 33; pl. *-móg*. Vbl. n. *sontimawonk*, sovereignty, C. See **sáchim*; *sohkau*.

sowaniyeu, **sóanaiyeu**, **sowaniu**, it is southward, to or at the south (or, more exactly, the southwest), Gen. 12, 9; 13, 1, 14; Job 9, 9. Adj. and adv. *sowane*, southern, of the south, Matt. 12, 42; pl. *sowanish*, *soanish*, things of the south, Ps. 89, 12; Is. 43, 6: *sowanohke* [*sowane-ohke*], the south country, Gen. 24, 62; *sowanohkomuk* [*sowane-ohke-komuk*], 'south land', Josh. 15, 19 (i. e. inclosed land, field).

[Narr. *sowaniu*, the southwest (see note to *sowansh-in*). Del. *schawaneü*, southerly, Zeisb. Gr. 164.]

sowansh-in, the wind blows from the south; *sowansh* (suppos. 'when it blows'), as n. the south wind, Job 37, 17; Cant. 4, 16.

[Narr. *touwríttin*, the south wind; *sowánishen*, the southwest wind blows. "This is the pleasingest, warmest wind in the climate, most desired by the Indians, making fair weather ordinarily; and therefore they have a tradition that to the southwest, which they call *sowwainiü*, the gods chiefly dwell; and hither the souls of all their great and good men and women go."—R. W. 83.

sowansh-in—continued.

Quir. *perbu kon saúanáiúuk*, 'in another country to the southward', Pier. 28.]

***sowwanand** [*sowane-(m')ánit*], 'the southern god', R. W. 110. See note on *sowansh-in* above.

sohq, **sohq**, n. saliva, spittle, 1 Sam. 21, 13; Job 7, 19. See *suhkou*.

sohqkuhkom, v. t. inan. it bursts (it) in pieces (as wine a bottle), Mark 2, 22; Luke 5, 37.

sokenum. See *sohkenum*.

sokussun-it (?), v. (when he began to) amend, recover from sickness, John 4, 52, = *soksehp*, Mass. Pa.

soquhkauiu. See *sohquhkauiu*.

sowampágunehég, n. a sling, 1 Sam. 17, 40; pl. + *ash*, 2 Chr. 26, 14.

spadtauwompašu (for *usp-*), he looks upward, Is. 38, 14 (infin. *-pinneat*); imperat. *spadtauompsh*, 'lift up thine eyes' (look up), Is. 49, 18. See *ush-puhquáinat*.

spuhho. See *uspuhho*.

spuhhozáe. See *uspúhhozáe*.

spúhhozáonk, vbl. n. See *usphawáonk*, a refuge.

spuhquáeu. See *ushpuhquáinat*, to look upward.

spukquodt, as n. the taste or flavor of a thing, Ex. 16, 31: *ne dáhpukquok*, the taste of it (when tasted), Num. 11, 8; Job 6, 6.

[Narr. *teáqua aspúckquat*, what does it taste of? Abn. *8ri-pággát*, cela a bon goût; *matsi-pággát*, cela a mauvais goût. Cree *métho-spúckkoosu*, he is well-tasted; *mútche-spúckwun*, it is ill-tasted. Del. *machtschipoquot*, it tastes ugly, Zeisb.]

spunauónat. See *uspunauónat*.

squa, female; as n. one of womankind, a female; pl. *squaog*, women, 1 Tim. 5, 14 (where the prefix *nunk* was probably omitted by error of the press); but rarely used by Eliot except in compound words. Vb. subst. *squaiyeua*, she is female, Gen. 6, 19. In comp. *nunksquá*, a girl; *sonksq(ua)*, a queen, etc. (*eshqua*, C.). With the termination denoting a living creature (*-ás* for *ódas*); *squáas*, *squáus*, a woman (femina); as adj. female, Num. 5, 3; Deut. 4, 16; Matt. 19, 4. Cf. *mittamwus(sis)*, mulier, uxor. See *nompaaas*, a male.

squa—continued.

[Narr. *squâvs*, pl. -suck, woman, women; dimin. *squâsese*, a little girl (*squauhsee*, Stiles). Cree *iskwâyoo*. Del. *ochqueü*, woman; *och quetschûsch*, girl, Zeisb.]

***Squântam**. "They acknowledge a God who they call *Squantam*, but worship him they do not."—Josselyn's Voy. "The good god they call *Tantum*, and their evil god, whom they fear will do them hurt, they call *Squantum*."—Higginson's N. E. Plantation. The name is clearly the contracted form of *musquantam*, he is angry. "If it be but an ordinary accident, a fall, etc., they will say . . . *musquântum manit*, God is angry."—R. W. 109.

squâshim, squóshim, a female quadruped, Deut. 7, 14; adj. *squâshimwe*, Lev. 4, 28, 32; 5, 6. Cf. *nomposhim*, male quadruped.

[Narr. *squâshim*, R. W. Del. *ochquechum*, Zeisb. In the Abnaki, Rasles says "the small animals (including the otter, the marten, etc.) were distinguished by *nañbékik8*, male, and *skékik8*, female; the moose and both species of deer by *aiañbe*, male; *hérar*, female, and the lynx, 'lion' [panther], hare, and some others by *nañbéssem*, male, and *skéssem* [= *squâshim*, El.], female."]

squehtahwhau. See *sequttahwhau*, he is left, remains of.

squi. See *mûsqûi*, red, bloody.

***squack** (mod. *skunk*), Josselyn's Voy. 82, 85.

[Abn. *ségañk8*, bête puante. Chip. (St Marys) *shi kang*, (Gr. Trav.) *shegog*. Peq. *ausouch*, Stiles.]

squóntam, squont, squoant, n. a door, a gate, John 10, 9; 1 Cor. 16, 9; Gen. 21, 17 (*usquont*, a door, C.); pl. -*amash*, Acts 16, 26 (*ushquontamash*, Job 38, 10). Adj. and adv. -*amme*, the door of, or by the door: *wutch squontame kek-it*, from or out of the door of thy house, Josh. 2, 19. Probably from the root of *sequinau*, to be left (see *sequinau*). Cf. Chip. *ishkwándem*, 'door', with *ishkwándán*, 'he leaves it'—the opening left in (building) the house.

squóntam, etc.—continued.

[Narr. *squauntámuck*, at the door, R. W. 51. Chip. *ishkwándem*, Bar.; (Sag.) *squon dem*, (St Marys) *ish kwón daim*, Sch.]

squóshim. See *squâshim*.

***squitta** (Narr.), fire, R. W. 47 (*squitta*, a fire spark, Wood). Cf. *nashqutteau*; *notau*. (Sansk. *bsha*, actio urendi, ardor; *ush*, urere.)

[Abn. *skstái*, -tar, feu; *skstašio*, il y en a. Cree *esk'ooláyoo*, (there is) fire. Muh. *stauw* (?), Edw.]

***stoh, eshtoh** (Muh.), no, not, Edwards; *eschta*, Gallatin Voc.

***succotash**. See *sohquttahham* and cf. **máckquataash*, corn boiled whole.

***suckauanañsuck** (Narr.), n. pl. the black shells. From *súcki* and *andwusuck* (R. W.), shells, i. e. shell-fish.

***suckaúhock** (Narr.), 'black money'.

"They break out of the shell [of the *poquathock*] about half an inch of a black part of it, of which they make their *suckaúhock* or blackmoney, which is to them precious."—R. W. 104, 130. From *súcki*, black, dark-colored, and *hogki*, shell [cf. *mowhackees*, Wood, from *mwi*, black, and *hogki-ash* (pl.)].

***súcki** (Narr.), black, dark colored, purple. V. adj. an. *suckésu*, he is black, a black man. "They call a blackamoor *suckáuttakone*, . . . for *sucki* is black, and *waítacone*, one that wears clothes."—R. W. 60.

[Del. *suckeü*, v. adj. (it is) black, Zeisb.]

suhkou, v. i. he spits, Mark 7, 35 (*suhquinneat*, 'spitting', C.; but it is in the form of the so-called infinitive, to spit: *nuteeskôuous*, I spit; *nis-suke*, I am mischievous, spiteful (?), C.). The primary meaning appears to be to eject, discharge liquid; hence *noh ságket*, *noh ságketog*, qui mingit. See *sahq*, saliva. V. adj. an. *suhkesu*, he is a spitter, he ejects water (*súkkissu*, -og, C.; *sickissu*, -og, R. W.), long clams, 'spitters'.

[Abn. *séssek8*, crachat; *sésseg8*, il crache; *ne séssek8*, saliva; *ne-seghi*, mingo. Del. *n'sis suk*, spit, Zeisb.]

sukoshkodtaeu (?), adv. stooping, crouching, Gen. 49, 9.

sukquiyue, adj. and adv. in fine powder, in small pieces. See *sohqui*.

sukqusha-og, v. i. they are broken, Dan. 11, 22.

sukquttahham, v. t. he beats (it) small. See *sohquuttahham*.

***súmhu**p (Narr.), n. pl. + *paúog*, beavers, R. W. 95. Cf. **amisque*; **nóosup*; *tummúnk*. *nóosup* and *súmhu*p probably correspond with Abn. *nšé-meskš*, the female, and *atsi-meskš*, the male beaver.

summágunum, **sohm-**, **samogkin-**, v. t. he stretches forth, holds out (his hand or something in or with his hand), Is. 5, 25; Gen. 22, 10; Ex. 15, 12 (*nus-sumnogkinnúchâem*, I stretch out my hands, C.). Suppos. *summaginuk*, when he held out (his hand, Josh. 8, 19). Pass. *menutheg ne samogkinuk*, the hand which is held out, Is. 14, 26. With inan. subj. (v. i.) *summagohteau*, (his hand) is held out, Is. 14, 27. With inan. obj. and an. ending, *summagunumauau*, he holds out (his hand) to or against (him), Is. 5, 25. From *soh-* and *magw* (he gives, presents), with formative (*'num*) denoting action of the hand.

sun is called by Eliot (Gr. 21) an 'adverb of asking', signifying 'is it?': *sunnamatta*, 'is it not?'; *sun wunnegen wunneseu*, is it well to do good? etc., Mark 3, 4; *sun nen god*, etc., am I a god? 2 K. 5, 7; *sunnamatta yeu . . .*, is not this . . .? Job 4, 6.

[Cree *nah*. Chip. *na*.]

sunkisq. See *sonksq*.

sunk-squaw. See *sonksq*.

***sunnâdin**, **nanúmmatin** (Narr.), the north wind, R. W. From *sowane-adt* (*sowan-ít*), to or toward the south (?).

***sunnúckhig** (Narr.), a falling trap for wolves, loaded 'with a great weight of stones', R. W. 143; a crushing instrument. From the same root with the following words.

***sunnúckhig**—continued.

[Del. *sill ki te he men*, to squeeze close, to press, Zeisb. (cf. *achsün-híttehican*, a steel trap (?), Zeisb.).]

sunukehteau, **sunugqueht-**, **sanuk-**, v. caus. he crushes (by a weight), he causes to be crushed. Suppos. pass. (inan.) *ne-sanukehtamuk*, that which is crushed, Is. 59, 5. With an. obj. *-tahheau*, *-tahwhau*, he crushes (him), makes a weight to fall upon (him); *sun-nuggetahwhunnean*, fall (ye mountains) on us, Luke 23, 30. The primary verb (*sunukkeu* (?), it falls heavily, it oppresses or presses down) is not found in Eliot.

[Abn. *ne-sekkikkamen*, je le foule; *ne-sekekenemen*, je le serre, man; *ne-segš-kikašañ*, je l'écrase.]

sunukkuhkau, **sanuk-**, v. t. he crushes (him) (by a falling weight [*hassun*, stone] is implied, or by force from above): *nus-sunukkuhkuk*, he crushes me, Jer. 51, 34.

-sup. See *-sip*.

***suppawn**. See *sauptæ*.

suppequash, n. pl. tears. See *nus-suppég*.

susséqunnum, v. t. he anoints (it), Lev. 8, 10; t. an. *susséqunnu*, he anoints (him): *nus-susséqun*, I anoint (him), Ps. 89, 20. Vbl. n. *sussequeónk*, anointing, ointment, Prov. 27, 9, 16; Ex. 40, 15. Pass. *-quittuonk*, being anointed, 1 John 2, 27. Cf. *sohkenum*, he pours out.

[Cree *sóoskoosu*, he is smooth; *sóoskwow*, it is smooth.]

sussippoou, **-poi**, it is on one side of, on the border of: *sussippoou Lebanon*, on the side of Lebanon (Lebanon on-the-side), Is. 37, 4; *nequt sussippoí*, . . . *ogkomaeu*, on the one side, . . . on the other, Ezek. 41, 2; *sussippoé squont*, 'the sides of the door', *ibid*.

sussippoñkomuk, n. the wall of the house, Ezek. 41, 6; 2 Chr. 3, 11; *sus-suppoñkomuk*, Lev. 14, 37.

T

't. See *adt*.

tabach, 'let it suffice', Ex. 44, 6; imperat.

3d sing. of *tápi*, q. v. See *wame*.

tabepo. See *tapepu*.

tabhum. See *taphum*.

tabuttantam, v. i. he is thankful, gives thanks, Dan. 6, 10; Luke 22, 17; with an. obj. *-tumau*, he thanks (him) (*kut-tobotomish*, I thank you, C.) Adv. *-tumwe*, *-tamwe*, thankfully (*tabattántamœ*, C.). Vbl. n. *-tamóonk*, thanksgiving.

[Narr. *taúbot neanawáyeen*, I thank you (?), R. W. 30.]

***tackqíuwock**, n. pl. twins, R. W. 45 (*togquos*, *ogquos*, a twin; pl. *+uog*, C.); *togquonsuawog*, they are twins (?), Gen. 25, 24; cf. *tagwohau*, Gen. 38, 27.

[Abn. *tagiðiði*, tous deux, 'ensemblement'; *tagðewðak*, ils sont jumeaux. Del. *taequiwi*, together, Zeisb.]

tadtamswau wuhkassoh, he pares his nails, Deut. 21, 12. See *tummussum*.

***tah**, in dialect of the Vineyard, at or on, = *adt*, at (Eliot).

-tah. See *mëtah*, the heart.

tahnœche, adv. in vain, causelessly, Ex. 20, 7; Lev. 26, 16; Prov. 26, 2; 'vanity', i. e. of no account, Is. 40, 17 (*tohnœche*, vainly, C.).

[Chip. *auisha*, vainly, without effect, for nothing, Bar.]

tahshé. See *tohsé*.

tahshin, v. i. he lifts himself, raises himself: *nut-tahshin*, I lift up myself, Is. 33, 10; imperat. 2d sing. *tahshin kuhhog*, lift up thyself, Ps. 94, 2. Pass. *kuttah tahshémæ*, thy heart is lifted up, Ezek. 28, 2.

tahshinum, **tohsh-**, v. t. inan. obj. he raises (it), lifts (it) up, Gen. 40, 20 (*tashun-*, Mass. Ps.); imperat. *tohshinuush kenutcheg*, lift up thy hand, Ps. 10, 12; suppos. *noh tahshinuk*, he who lifts it up, when he lifts it, Is. 18, 3. (Primarily, he lifts with the hand, *tahshinum*.) With an. obj. *tahshinaw*, *tohshinaw*, he lifts (him) up; pret. *tóhshinohp* [*-op*] *askoek-oh*, he lifted up the serpent, John 3, 14; suppos. part. *tahshinont*, when lifting (him); pass. *-inimuk*, when he is lifted, John 12, 32.

tahscotam [v. i. (?)], as n. a king; pl. *-mwog*, Gen. 35, 11. Vbl. n. *tahscotamœonk*, a kingdom; pl. *-ongash*, Zeph. 3, 8; Matt. 4, 8. Adv. *tahscotamœ*, *-tamwe*, of a king, Hag. 2, 22; Ezek. 26, 16. See *ketassat* (*keh tassatam?*); **sáchim*.

[MARGINAL NOTE.—"Lifted up?—cf. *son-tim*."]]

tahtippadtau, v. t. he quenches or cools (it) (?); — *nenan*, he cools my tongue, Luke 16, 24. Cf. *uhtappattuáinat*.

tannadtuppœ, v. i. he feeds (as sheep or cattle), grazes, Gen. 41, 18; Ezek. 34, 14. Vbl. n. *-pœonk*, pasturage, pasture, Ezek. 34, 14; 45, 15.

tannag, n. a crane, Jer. 8, 7 (see *sas-adt*). From *tanni*, harsh, hoarse, a tearing sound. See *tannogki*.

[Narr. *taúnek*, pl. *+kaúog*, R. W. 87. Abn. *tarégan*, pl. *-aúk* (cf. *taraghi*, déchire, imperat.). Del. *tal le ka*, Zeisb. S. B. 29.]

***tanne ontowáonk**, 'a hoarse voice', C. See *tannogki*.

tannegen, **tannekin**, **adtannegen**, **dtannegen**, v. i. it brings forth, produces, yields (as the earth plants, a tree fruit), John 12, 24; Matt. 7, 17; 13, 26; suppos. *tannegik*, *-kik*, *dtannegkuk*, Gen. 1, 29; Luke 13, 9; *ne tannegik*, that which grows, is produced, fruit. With an. obj. *tannétu*, he grows; pl. *dtannetuog*, Ps. 92, 13.

tannogki, v. i. it is torn; adj. torn: *tannogki petasquisháonk*, a torn coat, C. From *tanni*, it tears, makes a tearing sound. With *tanni*, *tannogki* (Abn. *taraghi*), it 'tears', *tannag*, 'a crane', cf. Sansk. *dar* (*af*), 'lacerare, dilacerare, findere'; Gr. *δέρω*; Russ. *dra-tj*, scindere; Goth. *ga-tar*; Ang.-Sax. *tær-an*, *tir-an*; Sw. *tära*; Dan. *tære*, to tear; and Greek *γρὺ* (a sound, a grunt), *γρὺεῖν*, *γρούλλη*, *γέρανος*, a crane; Lat. *grus*, *gruere* (Engl. 'the crane crunketh'); *grunnire*, to grunt; Ang.-Sax. *crænen*; Dutch and Germ. *kraan*; Sw. *trana*; Dan. *trane*, a crane.

[Narr. *tanócki*, *tanócksha*, it is torn or rent, R. W. 134. Abn. *taraghi'rré*, cela est déchiré (ou crevé); imperat. *taraghi*,

tannogki—continued.

déchire; *tarokšes*, (le loup) hurle. Del. *ta lackat*, cracked, split, Zeisb.]

tannogkinnum, v. t. he tears (it), as cloth or a garment, 1 Sam. 15, 28. From *tannogki*, with the formative *-num*, denoting action performed by the hand.

[Narr. *kum-mache-tannakúnnam-ous*, I have torn it off for you. Abn. *ne-dararaghinahadšn*, I tear (my dress); *ne-taraghenemen*, je le crève de la main.]

tannogsheau, v. i. it tears, is torn with violence or by force, 1 Sam. 15, 27. From *tannogki*, with *sh*, characteristic of forcible or violent action.

tanohketeaonk, adtan-, vbl. n. a garden, Gen. 2, 8, 10; Cant. 4, 12. From (*ad*)*tanohketeau*, he plants, cultivates. Suppos. inan. *adtanohketeamuk*, when planted, cultivated; used for 'garden', Gen. 2, 9.

tanohtóadtu, v. i. he casts lots, determines by lot, gives or takes by lot; pl. +*og*, Ps. 22, 18. Vbl. n. *-tuonk*, determination by lot, Num. 26, 55; Prov. 18, 18. See *adtóau*, he buys.

***Tantum**. "The Penobscots call their god *Tantum*."—Capt. J. Smith. "The good god they call *Tantum*, and their evil god, whom they fear will do them hurt, they call *Squantum*."—Higginson's N. E. Plantation. Probably contracted from *keihlánnittóm*, 'my great god'. See *Keihlannit*; *manit*; *Squantum*.

tanuppogguhhamóonk, vbl. noun, a threshing floor, Jer. 51, 33. From *ad-tau(un)* and *poggohham*, a place appropriated for or to threshing; = *ahhut-tannuppoghamuk*, 2 Sam. 24, 21.

tapantam, v. i. he is satisfied, contented, lit. enough-minded, Deut. 33, 23; imperat. 2d pl. *-mook*, be ye content with, Luke 3, 14.

[Del. *tipelendam*, Zeisb.]

tapeneam, v. t. he accepts (it), receives (it) with satisfaction, Eccl. 9, 7; imperat. 2d sing. *tapeneash*, Deut. 33, 11; 3d sing. *tapeneaj*, let him accept it, 1 Sam. 26, 19. With an. obj. *tapeneauau*, he accepts (him), is satisfied with (him); suppos. part. *tapeneauont*, Esth. 6, 6. Vbl. n.

tapeneam—continued.

(pass.) *tapeneaumóonk*, acceptance, being accepted.

[Del. *tepihilleu*, it is enough, Zeisb.]

tapenum, v. i. he is able, is sufficient, Dan. 3, 17; 2 Cor. 9, 8; suppos. *noh tapenuk*, he who is able; pl. *neg tapenukeg*, they who are able, 'such as had ability', Dan. 1, 4; Ex. 18, 21. From *tápi*, with the characteristic *-num* of action performed by the hand: he is enough-handed.

tapepu, tabepw, tapupwó, v. i. he is satisfied with food, enough-eats [*tápi-uppw*], Nah. 2, 12; *pih tabepwog*, they shall be satisfied, Ps. 22, 26.

[Chip. *nin-débišsin*, I ate enough, Bar.]

taphéau, v. caus. an. he makes (him) satisfied, satisfies, contents (him); pass. he is satisfied, made content, Prov. 14, 14; suppos. part. *tapheunt*, when satisfying, Prov. 6, 30. With inan. + an. obj. (traditive) *tapheateau*, he satisfies (him) with (it), makes (it) satisfy (him); *nut-tapheateau*, I satisfy (them) with, Ps. 132, 15; Jer. 31, 14.

taphum, tabhum, v. t. he buys, i. e. makes satisfaction for (it), Gen. 47, 20; 1 K. 16, 24. With an. obj. *taphou* (?); *nut-tapwóh*, I bought (them), Luke 14, 19.

tápi, taupi, v. impers. there is enough, it suffices, Prov. 30, 15, 15; with pron. prefix *nut-tapet*, there is enough for me, Gen. 33, 9; imperat. 3d sing. *taboch*, 'let it suffice', Ezek. 40, 6. (Cf. Sansk. *tarp*, satiare; Greek *τέρω.*) See *wame*.

[Narr. *taúbi*, it is enough. Abn. *tébat*, c'est assez. Micm. *tebia*, assez, Maill. Del. *tepi*, Zeisb.]

tapupwó. See *tapepu*.

***taquáttin** (Narr.), it freezes: *šéip taquáttin*, the river is frozen; *auke taquáttsha*, the ground is frozen, R. W. (*togquáttin*, it congeals, stiffens, Ex. 15, 8). From *tohkoi* (*tahki*, R. W.), it is cold. (Cf. Sansk. *traś*, tegere; Lit. *dengiù*.)

[Abn. *tagšaden*, cela est gelé, figé; *tagšats*, il est gelé. Cree *tà k'óv*, it is cold; *awk'wuttin*, it is frozen. Del. *taḡ quat ten*, frozen; *ta taḡ can*, thick, stiff, Zeisb. S. B. 29, 30.]

***taquòncck** (Narr.), n. 'fall of leaf and autumn', R. W. Vbl. from *tohkoi* (*tahki*, R. W.), freezing, when frost comes.

[Abn. *tagšāngš*. Cree *tückwákin*, it is autumn. Powh. *taquitlock*, 'the harvest and fall of leaf', Smith's Virginia. Del. *tachquoacu*, Zeisb.]

tashkuhkóm, task-, v. t. he treads upon (it); freq. *tattashkuhkóm*, Hos. 10, 11 (infin.); suppos. *tattashkukog*, when he treadeth out (the corn, Deut. 25, 4; 1 Cor. 9, 9). With an. obj. *tashkuhkauau*; freq. *tattashkuhkauau*, he treads upon (him), 2 K. 14, 9; 2 Chr. 25, 28; (infin.) Luke 10, 19.

[Abn. *ne-dakeskámen*, je le foule aux pieds. Cree *tákooskum*, he treads on it, -*skum* "implying with certain roots the use of the leg or foot", Howse, 87.]

***tashpòonck, tasp-**, n. a table, C. [This has the form of an active vbl. n., and can not mean 'table', though it may signify a meal, eating what is held up; from *tahshe-uppo*.] Eliot transfers the word 'table' without translation.

***tashunum**. See *tahshinum*.

***tatackommáú-og** (Narr.), n. pl. porpoises, R. W. 103. From *tatagkom* (he keeps striking), with -*mdú*, generic for 'fish': the fish which keeps striking (the water).

***tatágganish** (Narr.), v. t. (imperat. 2d sing.) 'shake this', R. W. 54. Cf. *tattauinum*.

***tataggoskituash** (Narr.), n. pl. 'a fresh meadow', R. W. [*tataggu-oskeht-uash*, shaking grass (?).]

[Chip. *totógan*, 'a trembling piece of ground in a marsh or swamp', Bar. Del. *tataxan*, stiff, close (?).]

tatta, I know not, I can not tell, John 9, 12; 20, 13 (*tatto*, Mass. Ps.). Augm. of *toh*, 'it may be', an adv. 'of doubting', as Eliot calls it (Gr. 22).

[Narr. *tattá*. Abn. *táinega*, je ne sais, qu'en sais-je? Del. *taktáni*, Hkw.; *taktáni*, 'be it who it may' (adv.); 'I don't know where'; *atta*, 'ta, no, not; *matta tani*, in no way, Zeisb. Gr.]

tattagkomaú, v. t. an. (freq. of *togkomaú*) he strikes him repeatedly, beats (him): *wut-tattagkomóuh*, they beat him, Acts 18, 17; suppos. *tattogkomont*, when he beats (him), Luke 12, 45.

tattagkomaú—continued.

With inan. obj. *tattogkodtam*, he beats (it); suppos. *noh tohtogkodtog*, he who beats (it), 1 Cor. 9, 26. See *togkodtam*.

tattamwohtaú, v. t. (caus.) he incloses (it) with; pl. -*taúlog quassukquanash*, they set in (it) stones; pass. inan. *hassunash tattamwohtaú-un-ash* . . . *ut pohquag*, 'stones inclosed in ouches', Ex. 39, 10, 6. Vbl. n. *tattamwohtauonk*, setting, inclosing, Ex. 28, 20.

tattauúnú, v. t. he shakes (it), Acts 18, 6. The formative -*num* implies action performed by the hand. Caus. *tattauwohteau*, he makes (it) shake, causes (it) to shake; *tattauwohteahsh kuhhog*, shake thyself, Is. 52, 2.

tatteohtaú menutcheq, he smites (him) with the fist, Is. 58, 4; suppos. (*noh*) *tádtéadt*, he who smites (him) with, Is. 3, 17.

***tattuppunnohkónat**, v. i. (infin.), to spin, C. See *tuppinóhteau*; *tuttuppun*.

[**tatuppagin**, v. i. it rolls (on its axis or about itself).] From *tatuppe*, all the same, motion about a center without advance (?). V. adj. -*ginausu*, it is rolled together or on its axis; pl. -*suash*, things rolled up, Is. 34, 4. With *sh* (of involuntary action or mischance?), *tatuppagsheau*, it rolls itself or is rolled; suppos. -*shunk*, 'when rolled together', 'a scroll', Rev. 6, 14. See *tuppinóhteau*; *tuttuppun*.

[Abn. *ne-datebipšádn*, je roule (v. g. pierre, arbre, etc.); *ne-datebenemen*, je le roule. Cree *téppe-puthu*, it turns (on its axis).]

***tatappauntúock** (Narr.), v. i. pl. they are weighing (with scales or balances), R. W. 136.

tatuppe, v. impers. it is equal; as adv. alike, equally, Job 21, 26: *ne tatuppe, ne-tatup*, 'like, so', El. Gr. 22 (*tatúppéyeu*, just so; -*yéue*, equally, C.). Adj. *tattuppeyeu*, pl. -*yeuash*, equal (things), Is. 40, 15; Rev. 21, 16. V. subst. *tatuppeyeuω*, he is (or it is) the same as, equal to: *wame weyaus tatuppe moskehtuω*, all flesh is (the same as) grass, Is. 40, 6; pl. -*yeuωog*, they are equal to, the same as, Is. 40, 22; Luke 20, 36; suppos. -*yeuωokish*, things when equal, Ps. 17, 2. From *tápi*, it suffices, by intens. reduplication.

tatuppe—continued.

[Narr. *netátup*, 'it is all one'. Abn. *tétebisi*, à l'égalité, également. Cree *tâbiskooch*, alike; *e-âp-itch*, the same. Chip. *tibishko*, equal, like, similar, Bar. Del. *tpisqui*, exactly so, Zeisb.]

tatuppehtëau, v. caus. inan. he makes (it) equal, equalizes (it), Ps. 33, 15.

[Abn. *tétebghenâsé*, il le divise également.]

tatuppequanum, v. t. he rolls (it) along, Matt. 27, 60; 28, 2. Suppos. pass. *tatuppeqanumuk*, when rolled, that which is rolled; hence, as n. 'a wagon', Num. 7, 3; pl. *-mugishand-mugquash*, 'chariots', Ex. 14, 9. Suppos. inan. *tatuppequashunk* (from *tatuppequasheau*, v. i. it rolls), when it rolls; as n. that which rolls, 'a rolling thing', Is. 17, 13.

tatuppin, n. a thread, Cant. 4, 3. See *tuttuppin*.

***taubút, taúbot** (Narr.). See *tabuttantam*, he is thankful.

taúmaog. See *taumaog*.

***taúnek** (Narr.), n. a crane. See *tannag*.

taucumaog. See *taumaog*.

taupi. See *tápi*.

***taúpowaw** (Narr.), 'a wise speaker'; pl. *taupowauog*. "Their wise men and old men (of which number the priests are also) . . . they make solemn speeches and orations or lectures to them, concerning religion, peace or war and all things."—R. W. 64, 112. Probably from *tápi* (*taúbi*, R. W.), and perhaps the same as v. caus. *taphéau, tapéhéau*, he gives satisfaction, satisfies, says what is enough. Cf. *pauwau*, a priest.

[Cree *tâpwayoo*, he true-says. Chip. *tápwa*, he true-speaks (*nin débve*, I speak truth, Bar.).]

***taut** [*tautau*], pl. *tautaiog* (Narr.), the name of a species of fish, 'sheep-heads', R. W. This name, in the plural, is now popularly given to the *Labrus americanus* Bloch (*Labrus taotoga* of Mitchell).

taumaog, taúm-, tauom- (?), n. a street, Dan. 9, 25; Rev. 21, 21: *taum-máogquehtu*, into the street, Josh. 2, 19.

[Narr. *eatau-may* would be 'old way' or 'long used way' (?). See *eatawás*.]

taúwohpahham. See *touopham*.

tauwutchashunk-ish, 'breaches', Amos 9, 11. See *touwutchathamoonk*.

***tawishonk**, adv. in the meantime, meanwhile, Mass. Ps., John 4, 31, = *na nōche*, El.

teâg, as n. thing, object (chose): *ne teag* . . . *matta teag*, or *matteag*, something . . . nothing, Luke 22, 35; Prov. 9, 13; *ne teag peyasik*, a very little thing (suppos.), Is. 40, 15.

teaguas, pl. *-assinish*, n. things, matters, which are not tangible or material, Is. 42, 9; *ne teaguas*, something (spoken, Luke 11, 54). Augm. *tanteaguassinash* (with *wame*, all), things, Gen. 24, 1; Prov. 26, 10; Is. 44, 24. The primary signification of *teâg* seems to be property, possession, something had: *ne ohtunk*, what he hath; *ne ohtag*, what is (see *habet*). See *ohtauunât*; *ohtuk*.

[Narr. *teâqua*, what is this?; *teâqua naúntick ewd*, what comes he for?; *teâqua cun-nâtime*, what look you for?; *teâg yo augwhâttick*, what hangs there?; *nit-teauguash*, my money, R. W.]

teâguash, teauguash, pl. things, possessions; used by Eliot for 'money'; Gen. 23, 13; Matt. 17, 27, etc.

teagwe, teague, adj. and adv. 'any', Rev. 7, 1: *teague*, . . . *ne teague*, of money, . . . of anything, Deut. 23, 19. As an interrog. what?: *teagwe woi mishontōwai*, what shall I cry? Is. 40, 6. See *châgwas*.

teanuk, adv. presently, El. Gr. 21; quickly, immediately, Gen. 18, 7; Acts 10, 29, 33.

[Narr. *teâno*, 'by and by'. Micm. *temk*, d'abord; *temkesei*, premièrement, Maill. Quir. *châraque*, quickly.]

teâogku, adv. 'rather, unfinished', El. Gr. 21 ['on the way to' an end not yet attained (?), or 'shortly'; cf. *tiôhqui*]. See *nogque*.

teashiyeonk, teateash-, vbl. n. a family, Deut. 29, 18; Jer. 33, 24 (*chashiyeonk, teashinnēmōmk*, C.).

tenogkequas. See *tinogkukquas*.

tetequashin, v. i. it trembles, 'pant' (of the heart, Ps. 38, 10). From *tatagkom* (see *tatagkomai*), he beats, with *sh*, characteristic of violent action.

tiadche, adv. unexpectedly, El. Gr. 22; 1 Sam. 6, 9; suddenly, John 11, 7 (*wachét*, immediately, Mass. Ps., John 6, 21).

-tin, -tinne. Eliot calls these "suppletive syllables of no significance", etc. See *wuttinne+*, *wuttit+*.

***tinnogkohteas**, n. a toad; pl. + *suog*, C.

tinogkukquas, tenogkequas, n. a frog; pl. + *suog*, Ex. 8, 2, 10; Ps. 105, 30 (*tinogkòhquase, -suog*, C.). Cf. **kopiauss; mohmoskuhteas*. From a verb signifying to jump, with *ds* (*òdas*), animal: the creature which moves by jumping. See *tannag*, crane ('croaker'?).

[Abn. *arikdas*, il saute.]

tiòhqui, tiuhque, it is short; adv. and adj. short, Num. 11, 23; Ps. 89, 47; Rom. 9, 28 (*nultiohquem*, 'in short', i. e. I am brief, I will speak briefly, C.). V. adj. an. *tiohquasu*, he is short, of low stature. V. caus. inan. *tiohquehtau*, he shortens (it), makes (it) short: *kut-tiohquehte-òh*, thou makest (it) short to him, Ps. 89, 45.

[Narr. *tiaquónquasu*, he is short, R. W. 60. Quir. *taiòquiah*, is short (of life), Pier. 39. Abn. *taákstéss*, il est court; *tasá'ksát*, cela est court. Del. *taquetto* (adv.), short, Zeisb.]

tiohquonkque, (it is) low; suppos. *tiohquonkquodt*, when it is low, Is. 32, 19.

-tipimon (?): *nut-tipimon*, my shoulder-blade, Job 31, 22. See *mohpegk; mut-tugk*.

típukok, suppos. when it is dark. See **túppaco*.

tisasquodt: *mahche tisasquodt*, after (the season of) mowing, Amos 7, 1.

tòanneu, v. i. he gapes, yawns (*nut-toiwünneem*, I gape, C.); with an. obj. *tòannehtau*, he gapes at (him); *nut-tòannehtongquog*, they gape at me, Ps. 22, 13.

togguhwhonk, toguh-, togwonk, vbl. n. (from *toghum*) the pounding (of corn, etc.); hence a mortar or place for pounding: *ut togguhwoanganit*, 'in a mortar', 'in mills', Num. 11, 8. Adj. and adv. *togguhwohgane*, of grinding, of a mill; *togguhwohgandmpsk, togwonkanompak*, a millstone, Job 41, 24; 2 Sam. 11, 21; Is. 47, 2.

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togguhwhonk, etc.—continued.

[Narr. *táckunck* or *wéskunck*, 'their pounding mortar', R. W. Abn. *tagðahañgan*, la pile. Del. *tachquoahoacan*, Zeisb.]

toghum, togguhhum, v. t. he grinds (it) (*togguhhum-un-at*, to grind, C.); *wut-toghumun-eau*, they ground it, Num. 11, 8.

[Narr. *tackhùmmìn*, to grind corn, R. W., i. e. to beat it in a pounding mortar. Abn. *sdá'khðàmèn*, il pile quelque chose dans la pile (blé, viande, etc.).]

togkodtam, v. t. he strikes (it) with a stick or some implement, Ex. 7, 20; Num. 20, 11; suppos. *noh togkodtog*, he who strikes (he when striking), Is. 41, 7; Ezek. 7, 9. Freq. *tohtogkodtam, tattagk-*, he strikes repeatedly, beats (it); suppos. *noh tohtogkodtog*, he who beats (it), 1 Cor. 9, 26. Vbl. n. *togkodtuonk*, a blow, a striking, Ex. 21, 25; freq. *totogkodtuonk, tatogk-*, a beating, Deut. 17, 8; 21, 5 (pl. *tattagkodtuongash*, 'stripes', Ind. Laws). With an. obj. *togkomaü*, he strikes (him); suppos. *noh togkomont*, he who strikes or may strike, Ex. 21, 12, 15; freq. *tattagkomaü* (q. v.), he beats him. Vbl. n. act. *togkoma-waonk*, a blow given, Ps. 39, 10; pass. *togkomitteonk*, a blow received, a being-struck, Job 23, 2. See *togku*.

togkodtäg, n. (a striking instrument), a sword, Lev. 26, 8; 1 Sam. 17, 45; pl. *-ègash, -èganash*, Ps. 59, 7. From *togkodtam*. (Cf. Sansk. *tuğ*, ferire, vulnerare, tremere; *tağ*, pulsare, ferire; *tał*, percutere, ferire. Hib. *tathaim*, I kill; *tathog*, 'a slap'. Cf. Lat. *tignum*, with Ind. n. gen. *-uhtug*, wood, a beam, a stick.)

[Narr. *n'tatakcóm-muckqun euð*, he struck (beat) me, R. W. 148. Abn. *ne-dá'khðàmèn*, je pile (quelque chose); *ne-dagamañ*, je le bats (v. g. lapide); *ne-taghe'tsn*, je frappe avec cela. Cree *tákatum*, he stabbeth (?) it; *táká-chegá-yoo*, he stabbeth; *oolómamahun*, he beateth it; *oolómmaheggun* (a beating instrument), a hammer, tomahawk; but cf. *tummeham, tummigquohuhau*. Micm. *taktem*, je frappe. Powh. *tockahacks*, pickaxes; *tomahacks*, axes, J. Smith. Del. *tangamuk*, he stabbed or pierced;

togkoddäg—continued.

tan ga mend, pierced; *tangandican*, *tangamican*, a spear, Zeisb.]

togkogku, v. i. it stops, stays, is stayed (of the progress of pestilence, 2 Sam. 24, 5); *nut-togkögkem*, I stop, C. With *ksh*, characteristic of sudden or violent action, *togkogqshau*, it was stopped, stayed, Num. 16, 48, 50, = *togkogqshomow* (pass. form), Num. 25, 8, = *ontappu*, Ps. 106, 30. Cf. *togkushin*.

[**togku**, v. i. he strikes (with some instrument), deals a blow;] infin. *togkonat qussukqanash asuh kónkquttash*, 'to hurl stones or arrows', 1 Chr. 12, 2. With inan. subj. *togkeü*, it strikes; suppos. *togkunk* (that which strikes), an ax, Is. 10, 15; Judg. 9, 48; pl. + *ash*, Ezek. 26, 9 (*togkong*, C.; *tockucke*, a hatchet, Wood); freq. *tadlágkónat*, to beat, C.

togkuhwhosu, v. i. he is grinding, he grinds, Judg. 16, 21; pl. *-ósuog*, Matt. 24, 41. N. agent. *-whosuen*, a grinder; pl. *-enuog*, Eccl. 12, 3.

[Abn. *tá'gshahús8*, on le pile; *dakšassi*, il pile dans la pile.]

togkun, v. i. it holds, 2 Chr. 4, 5. See *tohqunum*.

togkuppinau, v. t. an. he holds (him) fast by bonds, Judg. 15, 10 (infin.). Augm. and intens. *tohtogk-*, *tattagk-*: *witohogkuppino-uh*, they bound him, Judg. 15, 13; suppos. part. *tohtogkuppimout*, Matt. 12, 29. Double trans. *togkuppinauau*, he binds (him) fast to (him). From *tohqunau*, he holds fast; with the characteristic of binding or tying (*-pi*).

[Cree *táhkoop-issoo*, he is tied up; *-ittáyo*, it is tied up (*iáppce*, a line or cord). Chip. (suppos.) *tahkoobezood*, bound fast, John 11, 44.]

togkushin, v. i. it strikes (with violence), is stopped (by a violent or unexpected obstacle): *ishkont kus-seet togkushin qusukqanit*, lest thy foot 'dash' or strike with violence on a stone, Matt. 4, 6. Cf. *togkogku*.

togkussittassun, v. i. he stumbles, John 11, 10; pl. *-unuog*, they stumble, Rom. 11, 11 (*nut-togkissittassin*, I stumble, C.). From *togkushin* and *m'seet* (*musseet*), the foot.

togquáttin, v. i. it congeals, Ex. 15, 8; stiffens, freezes. See **taquáttin*.

***togquos**, a twin, C. See *ogquos*; **tack-qiurwock*.

toguhwhonk. See *togguhwhonk*.

togwonk. See *togguhwhonk*.

toh, 'adv. of doubting', El. Gr. 22; 'it may be'; (2) adv. 'of wishing'; used as an annex 'to every person and variation in the optative mood', signifying 'O that it were!' (*utinam*); would that, El. Gr. 34, 65: '*naw-waadchanun toh*, I wish I keep him'; (3) with the suppos. mood, in what manner, how: *ahque-teuwock toh nótamóg*, take heed how you hear, Mark 4, 24; *toh ánukke ne nussin*, as he bids me, so (or that) I speak, 1 K. 22, 14. Cf. *uttoh*.

[Moh. *taugh*, *taukh*, Edw. and Prayers, 1, 6, 7.]

toh, **tohhén**, interrog. particle, how? where? what? It supplies the place of the interrog. pronoun, inanimate, as *howan* [*éwo-un*], who?, does that of the animate. In some dialects, for example the Cree, *tohén* or its representative has sing. and pl. an. and inan. forms; but as used by Eliot, it is indeclinable. See *tohneit*; *tohnoh*; *tohurutch*, etc.

[Narr. *tou wúttin*, where lives he?; *tuckowékin* [*toh kowékin*], where dwell you?; *tahéna* [*toh hemou*], 'what is his name', how is he called?; *tahéttamen* [*toh hettamun*], 'what call you this', how is it called? Abn. *táini aiáñian*, quo vadis?; *táini sé'man*, unde venis?; *aren-áibes táini*, combien d'hommes!; *táina*, quiconque. Micm. *dò*, "note interrogative, comme num, ou ne, en latin"; interrog. pron. (an.) *tán*, pl. *tanik*; (pret.) *tanak*, pl. *tanmik*, celui que; (inan.) *tán*, pl. *tánel*; (pret.) *tánel*, pl. *tánnel*, ce que; "*tán* est aussi adverbe de temps, et signifie quand"; "*est encore adverbe de lieu, et signifie où, en quel lieu, en ce lieu*", Maill. Cree *táná*, interrog. pron. an. which; pl. *tán-ánekee*; inan. *tán-emah*, pl. *tán-ánehee*, Howse 189 (but in the examples, p. 280, the inflections are transferred to the verb or verbal to which *tán* is prefixed, its use corresponding with that of *toh* (indecl.), by Eliot). Del. *ta*, *tani*, where? Zeisb.]

tohkaeu, adv. 'in cold weather', Prov. 25, 20. See *tohkoi*.

tohkekum [= *tohkoi-'k-omaw*, it comes cool (?)], n. a spring (of water), a fountain, Lev. 11, 36; pl. *-kommuash*, Josh. 15, 19. Adj. and adv. *-kommue*, of fountains, Cant. 4, 15; Neh. 3, 15: *tohkekommupog*, springs of water (-pog), Num. 19, 17; Josh. 15, 19.

[Abn. *tekebi*, eau froide; *tekepighe*, fontaine. Cree *tàke-gúmu*, cold-liquid-is-it; it is cold (?). Chip. (Sag.) *tack-kebea*, Sch. II, 462; *takigami*, spring water, Bar.; *tákagümi*, the water is cold, S. B. Shawn. *tük-ee-küm-ee*. Miami *taw-këng-gaw-me*.]

tohkequn, **tuhkekun**, v. i. it is heavy, Prov. 27, 3; Job 6, 3; 23, 2; pl. + *ash*, Matt. 23, 4: *tukkekukqunash*, they are heavy (for me), Ps. 38, 4; suppos. *tuhkequog*, when it is heavy, Ps. 38, 4; *ne tuhkequok*, the weight of it, 1 K. 10, 14; *umtuhkequane*, by weight, of the weight of; pl. *-anash*, Num. 7, 86.

[Narr. *qussucqun*, heavy; *kuk-qússuck-qun*, you are heavy (cf. *qussuk*, a rock). Abn. *tekigër*, il est pesant; *tekigëan*, cela est pesant. Del. *tak-achsün* (heavy stone), lead, Zeisb.]

tohkoi, v. impers. it is cold, cold is; as n. cold, Job 37, 9; John 18, 18: *kæne tohkoi*, the cold of snow, Prov. 25, 13; suppos. (concrete) *tohkag*, when it is cold, Job 24, 7; pl. *-gish*, Nah. 3, 17 (*mæcheke tohkoi*, it is very cold (weather), C.). The primary signification is, perhaps, congealed, stiffened, or made hard, solid (by cold). Cf. *togquáttin* (Narr. *taquáttin*), it congeals, it freezes; **taquðnk*, and with these *togkogku*, it is stopped, obstructed.

[Narr. *tahki*, *tútakki*, 'cold weather'; *tahkëes*, cold [cool, dimin. (?)]; *takí-tippocat*, it is a cold night. Abn. *tag-šaden*, *tkái*, (la sagamité) est froide, cela est gelé, figé; *tekighen*, la terre est froide; *tekiteba'kat*, il fait froid la nuit, etc. Cree *ták'óur*, it is cold. Del. *tekek* [suppos. = *tohkag* (?)], cold, Zeisb. Gr. 42. Chip. *tü ka gü mi*, 'the water is cold', S. B.]

tohkokquok, suppos. when it is cold weather, in a season of cold, 'in the cool of the day', Gen. 3, 8.

[Narr. *taúkocks*, cold weather.]

tohkónogue, conj. although, El. Gr. 22; *ták-*, Job 13, 15.

***tohkósin**, v. i. [he raises himself (?)], he climbs: *nut-tohkás*, I climb; *tohkósin-neat*, to climb, C.

tohkótaau, v. t. he climbs upon (it): — *metug*, he climbed the tree, Luke 19, 4; pl. *tohkótauóg veetuómchtu*, they climb up upon the houses, Joel 2, 9; — *kussampskóiyen-at*, they climb up upon the rocks, Jer. 4, 29. Vbl. n. *tohkótauonk*, a ladder, Gen. 28, 12 (*tah-kóšouontuk*, C.). With the characteristic of forcible or violent action (*sh*), *togkóšhaav*; pl. *togkóšháog*; *hassaneu-tuuk*, they scale the wall, Joel 2, 7. Cf. *tókeu*, 'he wakes', rises (?).

[Narr. *n'taquatchuwaámen*, 'I go up hill'; *taquatchówash*, go (thou) up hill, R. W. 76.]

tohneit, conj. if, El. Gr. 22: *tohneit nenag*, if it be so, Dan. 3, 17.

tohnoh, adv. interrog. whence? Gen. 42, 7: — *voh au*, whither can he go? John 7, 35 (*tonnoh*, whither, where; *tonnoh-witch*, whence, C.). See *toh*, *tohhen*.

[Narr. *túnna co-uáum*, whence came you?; *tunnock kuttóme*, whither go you? R. W. 28 (cf. p. 73). Abn. *taíni šc'man*, unde venis?; *taíni aiañian*, quo vadis? Micm. *tán*, où, en quel lieu, en ce lieu. Cree *tán-itte*, what place? where?; *tán'ittè ótche*, from which place? whence? Del. *ta talle*, where? Hkw.]

tohqunnum, v. t. he lays hold of (it), takes fast hold of, seizes (with the hand), catches; pl. *-unwog*, Is. 5, 29. Vbl. n. *tohqunnumšonk*, a seizing, 'prey', Ezek. 19, 3. With an. obj. *tohqunau*, he lays hold of (him), holds him fast, Ps. 10, 9; Judg. 8, 14 (pass. he is seized or taken, Ezek. 19, 8); *wutohqun-šuh*, they caught him, Mark 12, 3. From *togqun*, *tohqun*, it holds, with formative *-num*, denoting action by the hand. Cf. *togkogku*; *togkushin*.

[Cree *tákwa-num*, he grasps, holds it with the hand; *tákvátum*, he holds it in his mouth. Abn. *ne-kérhañ*, 'je prens (v. g. une marte) dans l'attrape'; *kera-higan*, attrape (aux ours).]

tohsahke, adv. whilst, so long as, 1 Cor. 8, 13. Cf. *niohke*.

tohshinum. See *tahshinum*.

tohsú, tohshéu, adj. or, as Eliot classes it, a 'distributive pronoun', signifying how much: "pl. *tohsuog, tohsunash*, how many", El. Gr. 8. Elsewhere (p. 14) he gives "*tohsú, or tahshe*, which is varied [in the pl.] *tohsúog, tohsúash, or tohshinash*", as an 'additional' or 'word suppletive, which signifieth nothing' added to the numerals from 5 to 9 (inclusive), and 'which receiveth the grammatical variation of the things numbered, animate or inanimate': *napanna tahshe*, five; an. pl. *napanna tohsuog*; inan. pl. *napanna tohsuash* [or *tahshinash*]; *yeu tohsheu*, for so much?; *nux, ne tohsheu*, yes, for so much, Acts 5, 8; *wunneese tahshe*, twice as much, Job 42, 10; *nequt panukæe tahshee*, a hundredfold (times so much), Luke 8, 8 (*tohshe*, so much; *ne tohshit*, so often, so many times, C.). Pl. an. *tohsuog*, how many (persons); inan. *tohshinash, tahshinash, tohsúash*, how many (things); *ne adtahshe, ne ahhut tahshe*, [that which is to or at so many] so many as, the sum of, 2 Sam. 2, 23; Mark 6, 56; 2 K. 4, 8; suppos. inan. *ne adtahsik*, the whole number, the sum, Rev. 13, 18 (*ne audtahsinit*, 'the sum of the number', 1 Chr. 21, 5); suppos. an. pl. *ne adtahshehettit*, they being (when they were) so many, as many of them as, Judg. 3, 1; 1 Tim. 6, 1. As a 'suppletive' to the numerals from 5 to 10, the signification of *tahshe (tohsú)* is obscure, though Eliot was certainly wrong in supposing it without significance. It may not improbably be related to *tahshin*, he lifts himself, raises up, and *tahshinum*, he holds up or raises (his hand or something in his hand). With an inan. subj. *tahshin* becomes *tahsheu*, it lifts, or is lifted up. The Algonquian system of numbers was *quinary*, and borrowed doubtless from the fingers of the hand. At five (*napanna, nabo napanna*, or sometimes *napanna tahshe*), one hand was put up (*neepaw, neepau-un*, stood upright); at six, 5+1, one finger of the second hand was raised, *nequtta tahshe*, and so on. [Narr. *tashin com-mésim*, how much shall I give you?; pl. inan. *tashinash*. Abn. *késsaknaša*, ou *tañni késsihidit*,

tohsú, etc.—continued.

combien sont ils? késsenšmaša, ou *késsenšar*, combien . . . de ces choses?; *ni aké sināñ*, voilà tout, voilà toutes (des poires); *negšdañš*, six; pl. an. *negšdañš-késsak*; inan. *-késsenšr*. Micm. *tach*, combien?; *tachigek*, combien sommes-nous?; *tachigigik*, combien sont-ils? etc. (comme un verbe); an. pl. *ajšgom dèchigik*, six; *dèch* s'emploie ordinairement après les nombres 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 100, 1000, etc. Cree "from *táhto*, number (?), are formed *it-tussu-uk* (an. i.), they are, or number, so many; *it-táhtin-wah* (inan. i.)", etc.; *nickoot-wáššik*, six. Del. *tachitsch*, more, again; *ta tchen*, how much? Zeisb.]

tohwutch, tohwaj, adv. interrog. why? (El. Gr. 21), Job 3, 11, 12: *tohwutch koueyog*, why sleep ye? Luke 22, 46. *tohwaj* is the indefinite and suppos. form. From *toh* and *wutche*, what from? wherefore?

[Cree *tàn'wèche*, what from? why? Narr. *tawhùtch*.]

tohwuttintúpánoh, 'he cared for (them)': *mat . . . tohwuttintúpánoh*, he 'not . . . cared for (the poor)', John 12, 6, = "matta *wutche tohen tupponum-op*", Mass. Ps. (Eliot has *matta toh-hentupánumáwə shepsoh*, 'he careth not for the sheep', John 10, 13, = *matta tuppanuməwə shepsoh*, Mass. Ps.).

tometu, v. i. he escapes, saves himself, goes clear (infin. *tomun-at*, to escape, Ezra 9, 8). Caus. an. *tomhéau*, he causes to go clear, saves, delivers, 1 Sam. 23, 5; imperat. 2d sing. + 3d. pl. *tomueh*, save thou them, 1 Sam. 23, 2; suppos. *noh mos nut-tomhik*, he can deliver me, 1 Sam. 17, 37. Caus. inan. *tomwehtau*, he saves (it), 2 K. 13, 25.

tomogkon, v. i. it is flooded, there is a flood. As n. a flood, Gen. 6, 17; Job 22, 16; Matt. 7, 25; the rising of water, flood tide (*nippe támogkon*, water flows, C.; *tommogkon, tommog*, Mass. Ps.). Pl. *wadchuash sogkodtunk tomogkonash*, the mountains flow with milk, Joel 3, 18. Suppos. *tomogkog*, when it flows with, when there is a flood, Ex. 3, 8.

[Narr. *tamóccon*, flood tide; *taumacok*, upon the flood (i. e. when water

tomogkon—continued.

is rising), R. W. 100. Abn. *tamágan*, la marée monte; *tamagaghé*, marée montante.]

***ton** (Muh.), a connective, and, moreover (between clauses); *don*, Ps. 19, 1, 2, 11, also Watts' Cat. 25, ans. 3, and Lord's Prayer in [Quinney's?] Assembly Catechism 5, 6.

tonkqs. See *adlonkqs*, kinsman or kinswoman.

toshkeonk (?), vbl. n. a 'crashing' noise, a crash, Zeph. 1, 10.

touappu [*toueu-appu*, he remains solitary or deserted], v. i. he is deserted, abandoned: *num-neechnog touappuog*, my children are desolate, Lam. 1, 16.

toueu, touweu, v. i. it is solitary, deserted, unoccupied: *ut touweu*, 'in the desert', Ps. 78, 40. Hence suppos. *touwag*, 'a gap' (place left open), Ezek. 13, 5.

[Del. *tauwiechen*, it is open (e. g. the way), Zeisb. Gr. 168.]

touíesu, v. adj. an. he is solitary, deserted; as n. (*touwiés, touiés*), an orphan, a fatherless child, Ex. 22, 22; Deut. 14, 29; 27, 19.

[Narr. *touíuwock*, fatherless children, R. W. 45.]

touishin, touwushin, v. i. inan. subj. it is desolate, it lies waste: *ohke pish touishin*, the land shall be desolate, Mic. 7, 13; suppos. *ne tauuhshik*, that which is desolate or waste, Hag. 1, 9. Adj. and adv. *touishinne, touwushinne*, Job 15, 34; Is. 35, 1.

[Del. *tau wie chen*, it is open, Zeisb.]

tóuntomuk. See *óontómuk*, the womb.

touohkomuk [suppos. inan. or pass. part. of *touohkeu*, from *toueu-ohke*, deserted place, 'wild land' (?)], n. the desert, the wilderness, a solitary place, Ex. 5, 3; Ps. 107, 4; Is. 14, 7; 44, 23 (*touohkómuk*, C.); pl. *-ukquash*, Is. 48, 21. Adj. and adv. *-ukque*, of the wilderness, etc., not cultivated, Deut. 32, 10; 2 K. 4, 39; Is. 10, 18.

[Del. *tachanigeü*, woody, full of wood, Zeisb. Gr. 165; *te-ke-ne*, the woods, Zeisb. Voc. 30.]

touohpeu, v. i. he goes in (or into) water, John 5, 7 (*tauhpe*, Mass. Ps.); suppos. *tauhpit*, when he goes into water, *ibid.* v. 4.

touóhpunteau, v. t. (caus.) he casts it into (the water); pl. *-teaog en kehlahánit*, they cast (it) into the sea, Jonah 1, 5.

touopham, taúwohpahham, v. t. he puts (it) in water, 'seethes' it, Ex. 29, 31; Num. 6, 19 (*nuttauhpunukóh*, he puts me into (the water), Mass. Ps., John 5, 7). Cf. *neepattau*.

[Abn. *teaóap8*, il se plonge dans l'eau. Narr. *touwopshómme* (imperat. 2d pl.), cast anchor, i. e. throw the stone into the water.]

tóuppuhosu, v. adj. an. he is put into water; suppos. *noh túuppuhosit*, he (or an. obj., as *weyau*, flesh) when put in water, 'solden', Num. 6, 19.

touweu. See *toueu*.

touwushin. See *touishin*.

touwutchathamóonk, 'a breach' (in a house), Amos 6, 11. See *tauwutchashunk-ish*.

***touwúttin** (Narr.), the south wind (?), R. W.

***toyúsk** (Narr.), n. a bridge, R. W. Cf. *toškeonk*.

[Del. *ta yach quon*, Zeisb.]

toanneu. See *ptawu*.

tóhpu. See *tapu*.

tókeu, tohkeu, v. i. he wakes from sleep, Ps. 78, 65; pret. *nut-tókep*, I did wake, Ps. 3, 5; Jer. 31, 26; imperat. 2d sing. *tókish*; suppos. *tókeit*, when he wakes, is awakened, Zech. 4, 1; *tókéon*, when I wake, Ps. 17, 15. With the characteristic (*sh*) of suddenness or involuntary action, *tóksheu*. V. t. an. obj. *tókinau*, he wakes, awakens (him): *nut-tókin-uk*, he wakes me, Is. 50, 4; Zech. 4, 1.

[Narr. *tókish*, wake thou, pl. *tókeke; kitumyái* [*kittamma*, El.] *tókéan*, as soon as I wake; v. t. *tókinish*, wake him. Abn. *ne-tské ra*, je m'éveille; *ne-tskimañ*, 'je l'éveille, moi parlant', etc.]

-toon. See *muttan*, the mouth.

toneque, it slips, is slippery; as adj. and adv. Jer. 23, 12; imperat. 3d sing. *tonequaj*, let it slip or be slippery, Ps. 35, 6.

tonequashin, v. i. inan. subj. (it) slips or slides, Ps. 94, 18; suppos. *musset tonukqushik*, when my foot slips, Ps. 38, 16. With an. subj. *tonequasu*, he slips, is slipping. (*Tonukqueste kup-*

tōnequashin—continued.

pat, slippery ice, C.; but the adj. should be *taneque* or *taneikquashin*.)

tōnuppasog, n. the tortoise, Lev. 11, 29.

[Abn. *tšrebé*; pl. *-bak*, tortue. Del. *tóolpe* [*túlpe*, Hkw.]; *túlpa*, *turpa*, Campanius (unde deriv. terrapin); *tul pe*, a water or sea turtle, Zeisb.]

tōpu, **tōhpu**, (there is) a (white) frost, Gen. 31, 40; Ps. 78, 47; 147, 16 ('hoar frost'); *tōp*, 'dew', Cant. 5, 2; suppos. *tōhpucuddt*, when there is frost, Ex. 16, 14. Cf. *muhpōi*, it snows (C.).

[Narr. *tōpu*, a frost; *missittōpu*, a great frost. Del. *to pan*, frost, Zeisb. S. B. 12; 'it freezes a white frost', Zeisb. Gr. 161.]

tōskeonk, vbl. n. a fording place (?): *ut tōskeonganit*, at the ford, Is. 16, 2. Cf. **toyisk*, a bridge; see *poiiquag*.

[Narr. *wut-tocékemin*, to wade; *tocékítuck*, let us wade.]

tōwu. See *ptōwu*, he flies.**-tugk**. See *muttugk*, *m'tugk*, the shoulders, i. e. the upper part of the back.**tuhkekqun**. See *tōhkekun*, heavy.**tuhkekun**. See *tōhkekun*.***tuhkés**, adv. by this time, Mass. Ps., John 11, 39; = *yeu aquompak*, El.

-tuk, n. generic for 'river'; found only in compound words, as *kishketuk*, near to or by the river, Ex. 2, 5; Ezek. 47, 6, 7; *nóahuk* (*nóeu-tuk*), the middle of the river, Josh. 12, 2; 13, 9, 6; *kehteih-tukqut*, at the great river, Gen. 15, 18. So, *qunni-tuk-ut* (hodie, 'Connecticut'), at the long river; *missi-tuk* ('Mystic'), the great river, etc. It is a contraction, or perhaps the suppos. form, of a verb *tukkō*, signifying it waves, flows in waves, fluctuatus est. The pl. *tukkōog* is used by Eliot for 'waves', Ps. 65, 7; 89, 9; Mark 4, 37, etc. (*keitoh wuttuk-ōmoh*, the sea whose waves, etc., Is. 51, 15). Heckewelder confounds this word, which, for the Delaware, he writes *hittuck* and translates 'a rapid stream', with *m'htuk* (*m'htug*, El.), a tree, Hist. and Lit. Trans. Am. Philos. Soc. 1, 61. *tukkō* itself is either a derivative form or nearly related to the primary verb *togku*, he strikes. It has apparently dropped an initial syllable, *ont*, the characteristic of involuntary

-tuk—continued.

motion or change of place (see *ontapinneát*), which syllable is restored to its derivatives: *keht-ontukquog*, 'the mighty waves', Ps. 93, 4; *mish-ontukōe kehtoh-han-it*, to 'the troubled [great-waved] sea', Is. 57, 20; *kehtahhan-ontuk*, a wave of the sea, James 1, 6; *ketahhannupog tukōōogk*, the waters of the sea (when they) are troubled, Ps. 46, 3. See *sepu*.

[Abn. *tegs*, flot, pl. *tegs^{ak}*; *kesāitēgs*, grand flot. Chip. *tigou-äg*, waves, Luke 21, 25.]

tummehtam, v. t. inan. he severs (it), cuts it off, Prov. 26, 6; Jer. 10, 3; imperat. 2d sing. *tummehtash*, *tumméhtash*, Matt. 5, 30; Luke 13, 7: *tummehtamvog up-puhkuk*, 1 Sam. 31, 9, = *tummussumvog up-puhkuk*, 2 Sam. 20, 22, they cut off his head; suppos. *támettáhhog*, *tamah-táhhog*, when he severs, cuts off, Is. 66, 3; suppos. inan. and pass. *tummehtamuk*, when it is cut off, being cut off, Deut. 23, 1; Job 14, 7. With an. obj. *tummehtahwhau* (*tummetah-*, *tammuttah-*, etc.), he cuts (him) off: *nut-tummetah*, I cut him off, Lev. 17, 10; suppos. part. *noh tametahwhout*, he who cuts off, Is. 51, 9.

tummigquohwhau, **-wōu**, v. t. an. he cuts off (his) head, beheads (him), Matt. 14, 10.

[Narr. *timeqiassin*, 'to cut off or behead', R. W. Abn. *ne-temigšéčhañ*, *ne-temigššāñ*, *ne-temigšéč harañ*, je lui coupe la tête. Powh. *tomahacks*, axes, J. Smith (see *togkadtēg*). Del. *temahican*, hatchet; *temitehemen*, cut off, Zeisb.]

***tummóckquashunck** (Narr.), n. a beaver coat, R. W. See *tummúnk*.

tummuhhouau, v. caus. he deserves, earns, is worthy of, Jer. 26, 11: — *onkquatunk*, he earns wages, Hag. 1, 6; suppos. *noh tamhouadt*, he who earns (it), *ibid.* Vbl. n. *tummuhhouaonk*, desert: *kut-tamhouaonganāwash*, your deserts, Ezek. 7, 27. Cf. *attumumun*, he receives it.

tummúnk, n. a beaver; pl. *-unkquag*, El. Gr. 9 (*tūmúnk*, C.; *tommunque*, Stiles). This name is evidently a verbal from the base *tumm-u* (he severs, cuts off), from which are formed *tummussum*, *tummehtam*, *tummigquohwhau*, etc., and signifies 'the cutter'. "His teeth . . .

tummûnk—continued.

be sharpe and broad, with which he cuts downe trees as thicke as a man's thigh, afterwards dividing them into lengths," etc., Wood. See **anisque*.

[Narr. *tummôck*, pl. — *quatog*; (also) *nôosup-patog*; *sûmhup-patog*, R. W. Abn. *tema'kšé*; le mâle, *atsimeskš*, fem. *nôsèmeskš*. Del. *tamáque*, Hkw.]

tummussum, v. t. he cuts off; as used by Eliot it has the same signification as *tummehtam*, q. v. * With an. obj. *tummussahwhaü*, with nearly the same signification as *tummehtahwaü*. Freq. *tad-tanswau wuhkassoh*, he cuts his nails, Deut. 21, 12.

[*MARGINAL NOTE.—"The difference is that one is severed by repeated blows (*-chtahum*), the other by simple cutting (*-ussum*). See Howse 87 et seq."

[Abn. *ne-temesemen*, *ne-temesšü*, je le coupe.]

***tunnock** (Narr.), whither? See *tohnoh*.

***tûppaco** (Narr.), 'toward night': *otematippocat* (suppos.), 'toward night'; *nanašhowa-tippocat*, midnight, R. W. 67. Eliot does not employ this word in the present or indicative, but has its suppositive (*tipukok*, *-ok*) in the compounds *pohkenittipukok*, 'in the darkness of the night' (when it is dark night), Prov. 7, 9; *pajeh nôe-tipukkok*, till midnight (*nouttippôhkod*, 'late at night', C.); *nôetipukodâeu*, at midnight. *tûppaco* signifies it is dark, or the time of darkness, and has the same base with *pohkeni* (q. v.), if not formed from it directly by the prefix *adl* or *ut* (*adl'-pohk-eni*).

[Abn. *taïmi édštai tebi'kat*, quel temps de nuit?; *titebškšikeban*, la nuit (passée), de totâ nocte dicitur; *iš tébššik*, cette nuit. Micm. *tepššnšget*, lune, mois. Del. *tpocu*, Zeisb. and Hkw. Cree *tib-biskow*, it is night. Chip. (St Marys) *téb ik ud*, (Gr. Trav.) *tebik* (*tibikad*, night, Bar.). Alg. *tibikat*, il est nuit.]

***tuppanum**, v. t. he cares for [takes care of (?)] it, Mass. Ps. See *tohwut-tintûpânoh*.

tuppinôhteau, **tuttup-** (freq.), v. i. he twists, he spins (caus. he makes to turn around), Ex. 35, 25; neg. pl. Luke 12, 27; Matt. 6, 28. From *tuppin*, *tuttuppin*, it turns or winds (about its axis). Adj. and adv. *tuppenohtâe*, spun or twisted, Ex. 35, 25. See *tatuppagin*; *tatuppe*; *tuttuppun*.

[Abn. *ne-datebabkremen*, je dévide, je fais peloton.]

tuppuhquam-ash, n. pl. beans, 2 Sam. 17, 28; but "beans-ash", Ezek. 4, 9; lit. creepers, or twiners: *tuppuhquamaw*, 'it winds about', twines. Probably the *Phaseolus vulgaris* L. (common pole bean), as *manusquššédash* (bush bean) is the var. *nanus*. See **manusquššéd-ash*.

[Abn. *a'tebakšar*, fèves, fèves; *da'tebakšénemen*, il l'entortille. Mod. Abn. *ad-ba-kwa*, bean, Osunk.]

tuppuksin, v. i. he encamps, pitches tents (makes a ring); pl. *-sinwog*, they encamp, 'pitch their tents', 'abide in tents', Ex. 13, 20; Num. 9, 18, 22; suppos. *taubukkussik*, when he was encamped, Ex. 18, 5. V. t. an. *tuppusinehtauónat*, to encamp against; *wuttup-sinehtauooh*, they encamped (against) them, Judg. 6, 4. Vbl. n. *-sinwouk*, a camp, Num. 2, 3; Ps. 78, 28.

***tupsaas** (Peq.), a rabbit, Stiles.

tussonkquonk, n. a saw; pl. *-ongash*, 1 Chr. 20, 3. See *poksunkquonk*.

tuttuppinôhteau. See *tuppinôhteau*.

tuttuppun, **tatuppin**, v. i. it turns or winds itself about, it twines; as n. a (spun or twisted) string, thread, cord, Judg. 16, 9, Josh. 2, 21, = *tuttuppunoh-tog*, v. 18, suppos. of *tuttuppinoh-teau*, q. v.

[Abn. *atepšrdšar*, entortillé. Cree *tè-tippe-puthu*, it turns (on its axis); *îáppee*, a line, or cord.]

U

ubbuhkumun: *wutch ubbukumunit*, from the kernel (of the grape), Num. 6, 4. Cf. *appuhquásu*; *uppóhquáts*.

uhhussauwaonoge (?), checkered, 1 K. 7, 17: — *quomphongane anakausuonk*, 'nets of checker work'; lit. 'checkered net work'.

-uhkon. See *-áhkón*.

úhkos. See *múhkos*, a hoof, a nail.

uhpegk, uhpequan, n. (his) shoulder. See *mohpegk*.

***uhpúckachip** (Peq.), n. gull, Stiles.

úhpuónkash, úhpuónk, pipes and tobacco, C. 162; *hopuónck*, a (tobacco) pipe, R. W. vi (56). Cf. *kogkehoóponat*, to be drunk, C. 189. See *wuttamáduog*; *wuttoohpóamweonish*.

[Del. *ho póa can*, pipe; *hobboëü*, he smokes, Zeisb.]

uhquáe, adj. (1) at the point or extremity of; (2) at the end, border, or extreme part (*ahquáe*, on the other end, C. 235): *ukquáe wutanwohhou*, the end or tip of his staff, Judg. 6, 21; *ut ahquae*, at the ends, Ex. 39, 15, = *wohkukquábag*, Ex. 39, 16 (see *wóhkkéu*); *uhquáe Moab*, upon the border of Moab, Num. 21, 15; *uhquáe wutogkónit*, (to) the skirts of his garment, Ps. 133, 2; the borders of his garment, Mark 6, 56; *ut ohquáe*, on the edge of, Ex. 26, 4; *qut asquam wóhquaeu*, but the end (shall) not (be) yet, Mark 13, 7. Cf. *ahque*.

The radical *uhq* or *uhk* (a point or sharp extremity) enters into a great number of compound words, as *úhkos* (*múhkos*), the nail of a man or hoof of an animal; *uhquan*, a fishhook (*mukqs*, *uhks*, *uhkas*, an awl), etc.; *wuttuhquab*, his skin; *onkqunnésog*, claws, etc. See also *wehqshik*; *wóhkuhqúshik*; *appuhkuk*, the head; *wissúkqun*, the tail; *kukuhqueu*, uppermost; *unkque*, 'sore', extreme.

[Quir. *matta éukquino*, he is without end, Pier. 15; *ceaseth not*, *ibid.* 40.]

uhquáe, uhquáeu, n. the foreskin (præputium), Gen. 17, 11, 23, 24, 25, = *uhquaeu wadúhquab*, 2 Sam. 3, 14: *quosh-quassuk woveyau* *ut uhquáe*, he was circumcised in the flesh of his foreskin,

uhquáe, uhquáeu—continued.

Gen. 17, 24; pl. *uhquaiyeuash*, 1 Sam. 18, 25, = *oquaiyeu woduhquabeyeuash*, 1 Sam. 18, 27.

uhquan, ukquon, uhquoan, n. a hook, a fishhook, Job 41, 1; Amos 4, 2; Hab. 1, 15 (*uhquón*, pl. *-quónash*, C. 159): *wey-ause uhquonash*, flesh hooks, Num. 4, 14. See *onkqunnésog*.

[Narr. *hoquáin*, pl. *-áinash*, R. W. 104. Del. *aman*, fishhook; *hocquoan*, pot hook, Zeisb. Voc.]

***uhquantámwe**, adv. cruelly, C. 227.

úhquanumauónat, v. t. an. subj. to be an object of aversion or abhorrence to: *ohquanumau*, he is loathsome (intransitively), Prov. 13, 5.

úhquanumónat, ahquan-, óhquán-, unkquan-, v. t. an. to abhor, to hold in abhorrence: *matta nutúhquanumóog*, I will not abhor them, Lev. 26, 44; *nag nutunkquanumukquog*, they abhor me, Job 30, 10; *pish kutúhquanumukou*, it shall abhor you, Lev. 26, 30; *wutunkquanumóuh*, they abhor him, Prov. 24, 24; *yeug pish uhquanumogig*, these you shall have in abomination (shall be abhorred), Lev. 11, 13. Cf. *ahquanumau*, he forsakes, abandons, and *jish-ontam*, he despises, rejects, hates. See *unkque*.

úhquanumukquok, n. an abominable thing, an abomination, Lev. 20, 13; pl. *unkquenumukquonish*, 'abominations', abominable things, Deut. 32, 16. See *unkquanumóonk*, sorrow.

uhqueu. See *unkque*.

***uhquompanumoadtúonk**, as adv. 'harshly', C. 228.

úhquontamauónat, v. t. inan. subj. to be abhorrent to, to be an abomination to: *pish kutúhquontamundoash*, they (inan.) shall be an abomination to you, Lev. 11, 11.

úhquontamunát, óhquánit-, óhquont-, v. t. inan. to abhor, to hold in abhorrence, to have extreme aversion to (see *ahquanamau*, he forsakes): *úhquontamun*, he abhorred it, Deut. 32, 19; *pish kutúhquontamun*, you shall abhor it, Deut. 7, 26 (*pish kutúhquontamuná-*

úhquontamunát, etc.—continued.

oash, they (inan.) shall be an abomination to you, Lev. 11, 11); *úhquonittamwoh*, they abhor (it), Ps. 107, 18; *úhquontamóg*, if you abhor (it), Lev. 26, 15.

úhquosket, **unkquasket**, **-quoshkēt**, **-keht**, n. poison of serpents, Ps. 140, 3; Deut. 32, 33; poison of arrows, Job 6, 4: *wutonquosketueuonk*, their poison, Ps. 58, 4; *unkque unkquoshket*, 'the cruel venom' (of asps), Deut. 32, 33.

úhshuáonk, **úhsua-**, **ushuwa-**, n. a custom, Judg. 11, 39; Jer. 32, 11; pl. *-ongash*, Acts 6, 14; 21, 21 (*us-huwáonk*, an example, C. 116; *úshuwaonk*, Danforth, Oggus. Kutt. 52). See *usseonk*.

uhtappattauúnat, to go out (as fire), to be quenched (see *tahippadtai*): *nátau matta uhtappattáun*, fire is not quenched, Mark 9, 44; *matta woh úhtappattauómuk*, it shall not be quenched, Mark 9, 43, 45, 46, 48; *matta noh uhtappadtáómuná*, (it) can not quench (it), Cant. 8, 7.

úhtea: *nátau úhtea*, the fire goes out, Prov. 26, 20. See *onthamunát*.

-uhtug, in compound words, for *mehtug*, tree, wood.

ukkosue [*uhq-ussu* ?], adj. pertaining to the organs of generation: *ukkosue pom-puhchaeiyem*, the virile organ, Deut. 23, 1.

ukkósuonk, n. the pudenda, Lev. 18, 7, 8, 9: *ukkósuonganit*, 'by the secrets', Deut. 25, 11. Perhaps from *kezheáónat* (to give life to): *kezheau*, he created (Gen. 1, 21), gave life to.

ukkutshaumun, n. lightning, Ex. 19, 16; Ezek. 1, 14; Matt. 24, 27.

[Narr. *cutshdusha*, R. W. 82.]

ukkuttuk, (his) knee. See *mukkuttuk*.

ukoh: *nen ukoh*, I am, Ex. 3, 14. See *ko*.

ukquanogquon, n. a rainbow, Rev. 4, 4; 10, 1.

ukqunonukquóonk, n. (his) lock of hair; long lock, Num. 6, 5. See *qunónuh-quoaú*.

ukquttunk, (his) throat. See *mukquttunk*.

ummánunnéhtaunnat, v. caus. to appease, to make calm: *ummánunnéhtaun*, he appeaseth (strife), Prov. 15, 18.

ummequnne, adj. feathered, Ezek. 39, 17. See *mégun*.

ummissies, **ummissés**, n. (his or her) sister: *ummissiesin*, our sister, Gen. 24, 60; (constr.) *ummissésóh*, his sister, her sister, Ex. 2, 4; *kummissis*, thy sister (father's daughter), Lev. 18, 11; *weenu-mussoh*, (his) younger sister, Judg. 15, 2. Cf. *weetompas*, (his) sister, by father or mother; *weetahtu*, *weetuksquoh*, sister.

[Narr. *weésummis* (and *wéticks*), a sister, R. W. 45. Muh. *nmase*, an (my) elder sister, Edw. 91, = *nmee*, *ibid.* 87. Del. *mis*, eldest sister, Zeisb. Voc. 5.]

ummittamwussenat, v. i. to take a wife. **ummittamwussoh**, n. constr. the wife of; his wife, Gen. 11, 29. See *mittam-wus*; *wusso*.

ummittamwussu, he took a wife, Gen. 25, 1: *ummittamwusseheunt* (part.), taking a wife, Ex. 21, 10; *wuske u nmittam-wussit*, if or when he takes a new wife, Deut. 24, 5. See *weetauomónat*.

ummittamwussuhkauau, he took a wife for (his son, Gen. 38, 6).

***ummugkonaittúonk**, n. permission, C. 203.

***umukquinumúnat**, to rub, C. 207.

***umukquompæ**, adv. valiantly, C. 234. Cf. *kénomp*; *mugquomp*.

unántam. See *anántam*.

***ungowá-ums** (Peq.), 'old wives', Stiles; *Fuligula glacialis* Bonap., or long-tailed duck; old squaw. (Called 'hah-ha-way' by the Crees; *caccáwee* by the Canadians. Nuttall, p. 45, represents the call of this duck by the syllables 'ogh-ough-egh', 'ogh-ogh-ogh-ough-egh'. Cf. *unkque* and derivatives.

unkhamunát, v. t. to cover, to put a covering over, or upon, Ezek. 38, 9: *unkhumwog*, they covered (the ark), 1 K. 8, 7; *ne unkwchuk*, for covering, that which may cover, Hos. 2, 9. See *put-toghamunat*; *wuttunkhumunát*.

unkquamónat, **-anat**, **oncquomonat**, v. i. to suffer pain, to feel pain: *wuh-hog pish onkquamomá*, his body shall have pain, Job 14, 22; *nutongquomom*, I am in pain, I feel pain, Jer. 4, 19; *nutonquomomumun*, we are in pain, Is. 26, 18. See *kehkechésu*, sore.

[Narr. *nchésamman*, *nchesammáttam*, I am in pain, R. W. 156. Cf. Cree *áwkoosu*, 'he is sick'; *áwkoohayoo*, 'he hurteth him', Howse 79.]

unkquanumwoonk, n. sorrow, Job 41, 22; Eccl. 1, 18 (*onkquanumwoonk*, Lam. 1, 12): *mish-unkquomomwoonganit*, in great extremity, Job 35, 15. See *onkquanumwoonk*; *onkquomomwoonk*.

unkquánnumwinneat, v. p. to be grieved or afflicted, to be in affliction, Is. 14, 3: *nag mishe unkquánnumdog*, they are in great affliction, Neh. 1, 3; *onkquanumwit*, when he was in affliction, 2 Chr. 33, 12; caus. an. *uhquanumweheónat* (*unkq-*, *onkq-*), to cause to be afflicted, to afflict; *onkquanumwehit*, he afflicts, makes me afflicted, Is. 58, 5; *uhquanumweheunt*, afflicting, making afflicted, Is. 58, 5; *wutúhque onkquanumweheuh*, he did grievously afflict her, Is. 9, 1. See *úhquanumónat*.

unkquasket. See *úhquosket*.

unkque, adj. sore, severe, grievous; adv. sorely, grievously (extremely, = *úhquáe*): *unkquekechisuongash*, 'sore boils', Job 2, 7; *wutúhque* (*wutunkque*, Jer. 4, 8) *onkquanumweheuh*, he did grievously afflict her, Is. 9, 1; *uhqueu*, 'cruel', rigorous, Ex. 6, 9. (Apparently the same with *uhquáe*, 'at extremity'. Its derivatives are numerous, and exhibit a wide range of meaning, everywhere traceable, however, to this radical signification. See corresponding words under *uhquáe*.)

[Cree *áwkooru*, he is sick, Howse 79 (see also pp. 152-153). Mod. Abn. *a-kwan*, bitter, acrid. Del. *achevon*, strong, spirituous; *achovat*, hard, painful, troublesome, Zeisb. Gr. 167.]

unkquenehuwaonk, n. severity, Rom. 11, 22.

unkqueneunkquok, *ohq-*, that which is grievous, Rev. 16, 2: *unkqueneunkquot*, -*quodt*, it is grievous, Gen. 41, 31; Jer. 30, 12.

unkqueneunkqussue, adj. an. terrible (in action), Neh. 9, 32; *ohqueneunkqus*, Cant. 6, 4; *kutunkquanhkausuongash*, thy terrible acts, Ps. 145, 6.

unkquenneunkque, adj. grievous, Ex. 9, 18, Is. 21, 15; cruel, severe, Prov. 17, 11 (*onkqueneunkque*, C. 168; *unkqueneunkque*, terribly, *ibid.* 230). See *unkque*.

unkquenneunkquodte, *uhqun-*, adj. = *unkqueneunkque*, Jer. 14, 17; Nah. 3, 6.

unkquenumukqunkish, n. pl. 'abominations', abominable things, Deut. 32, 16. See *úhquanumukquok*.

unkquontámwoonk, *uhquan-*, n. an abomination, abominable wickedness; pl. -*ongash*, 1 K. 14, 24; Deut. 23, 18.

únkquoshket. See *úhquosket*, poison.

unnag, if it be so: *woh unnag*, (if it may be so) 'if it be possible', Matt. 26, 39; Rom. 12, 18. See *áunag*; *unnehómat*.

unnaiinneat: *ne wunnegen unnaiinneat*, 'it is good so to be', i. e. in such a state or condition, 1 Cor. 7, 26 (*unninat*, to become, C. 181). Cf. *nuttinín*; *wuttinín*. See *unne*.

unnaiyeuonk. See *únniyéuonk*.

***unnámmyeue** (?), adv. inwardly, C. 228.

unnantamwoonk, n. thought, purpose, intention, opinion, Deut. 15, 9; Job 42, 2; 1 K. 18, 21; *unnanumaonk*, Job 12, 5 (*unautamwoonk*, C. 213): *nuttentanámwoonk*, my will; *wuttentanámwoonk* (q. v.), his will.

[Narr. *nteatammowonk*, 'that is my thought or opinion', R. W. 65.]

unnantamúnát, **anantamunát**, v. t. to think, 2 Cor. 3, 5; to suppose, 2 Sam. 13, 33; to purpose, to will, to have in mind (to suppose or imagine, C. 211): *nuttentanám*, I think, Acts 7, 40; I suppose, Luke 7, 43; *sun kuttentanám*, thinkest thou? Job 35, 2; *unnantám*, he thought, Luke 12, 17; he purposed, Acts 19, 21; *nuttentanámun*, I will (it), Matt. 8, 3; *ne anantámup*, that which I have thought, Is. 14, 24 (*ne pakódtantámup*, that which I have purposed, intended, *ibid.*); *unnantámohp*, I thought, Num. 33, 56; *ahque unantámok*, do not (ye) think, Matt. 5, 17; *matta ne anantám nen, gut ken ne anantámán*, 'not as I will, but as thou wilt', Matt. 26, 39; *yeu anantámón*, 'having this confidence', when I thought thus, 2 Cor. 1, 17; *ne anontog*, 'according to his will' (what he may will), Dan. 4, 35; *howaneh anantogeh*, whom he (may) will, John 5, 21; Dan. 4, 17. See *anántám*.

In form this verb is a frequentative or intensive from *antámunát*, or *anátámunát* (Narr. *ntunántám* or *neántám*, I think; *tocketántám* and *-tannántám*, what do you think? R. W. 64). The latter is not found in Eliot's transla-

unnantamúnát, etc.—continued.

tion and perhaps was not in use, but it serves in forming a great number of verbs expressing states of the mind, mental operations, passions and emotions, etc. Among the more important of these are the following: *ahquoantamunát* (*ahque*, not to think of), to forgive; *kodtantamunát* (see *kod*), to desire; *matchenantamunát* (*matchet*, bad), to think evil of; *mehquantamunát* (*mehgunum*, he finds), to remember; *misasantamunát* (*missi*, much, greatly), to think much, to meditate; *monchanatamunát*, to be astonished; *musquantamunát* (*musqui*, red or bloody), to be angry; *muskouantamunát* (*muskóau*, he boasts), to be boastful, to be very glad; *nawontamunát*, to devise, to meditate upon; *neuantamunát*, to grieve, to be sorry; *onquotantamunát*, to recompense, to avenge; *pabahtantamunát* (*pabahtanum*, he trusts), to trust; *pakodtantamunát* (*paguodche*, perhaps), to intend or have a mind to; *peantamunát* (*pá*, let me), to pray; *poanatomunát*, to be mirthful, to make sport; *tabuttantamunát* (*taupi*, *tápi*, sufficient, enough), to be thankful, to give thanks (to be satisfied or to have enough); *waantamunát*, to be wise; *wamantamunát* (*wanne*, negat.), to forget; *weekontamunát* (*weekone*, sweet, pleasant), to be pleased, to be glad; *wuttamantamunát*, to be troubled; *wunnantamunát* (*wunne*, good), to bless.

From the same root appear to be derived the names given by the Indians to their gods. "They do worship two gods, a good god and an evil god. The good god they call *Tantum* and their evil god, whom they fear will do them hurt, they call *Squantum*."—Higginson's N. E. Plantation. The latter name, applied to the same evil deity who was called *Habbamouk* or *Hobbamoco* (Lechford's Pl. Dealing 52), appears to be the contracted 3d pers. sing. indicat. present of *musquantamunát*: *m'squantam*, 'he is angry', or literally, 'bloody-minded'. The composition of *Tantum* is less obvious.

[NOTE.—The last paragraph of this definition is marked "No" in the margin. It was probably the compiler's intention either to rewrite or to omit it.]

unnantamwe, adj. willingly, Judg. 5, 2; 1 Chr. 29, 6.

unnanumónat, v. t. an. to permit (*unanúkkónat*, to permit; *unanumeh*, permit me, C. 203): *unnamunit*, if (he) permit, 1 Cor. 16, 7; *unnantog*, if (he) permit (it), Heb. 6, 3; i. e. if he will. See *unmantamündt*.

unnaunchemókaonk, **aunch-**, n. news, tidings, 2 Sam. 13, 30; 18, 25, 26; pl. *-ongash*, 1 Sam. 11, 6.

unnaunchemókaúonát, **aunch-**, v. t. an. to tell news to, to communicate new information: *aunchemókaonát*, 'to carry tidings to', 1 Chr. 10, 9; *nuttinaunchemókaúonáoh* *wunnaunchemókaonk*, 'I communicated to them the gospel' (i. e. good news), Gal. 2, 2; *aunchemókaúonti*, let me bear tidings to (him), 2 Sam. 18, 19. V. i. *aunchemókaonát* (?), *aunchemókaog*, they told the tidings, 1 Sam. 11, 4; *pish kut-aunchemókom*, thou shalt bear tidings. 2 Sam. 18, 20; *padaunchemóonit Saul*, when tidings came of Saul, 2 Sam. 4, 4 (*unnonchimwínnéat*, to tell; *nuttinóchim*, I tell; *unnoowomó*, we are told, C. 213). See *annó*; *aunchemókaú*; *henáú*; *unnonat*; *wunnaunchemókaonk*.

[Narr. *aaunchemókar*, tell me your news; *aunchemókaúhettíttea*, let us discourse or tell news; *tocketéúunchim*, what news? (what tell you?); *cuttaunchemókou*, I will tell you news; *cummutaunchemókou*, I have done (telling) my news, R. W. 62.]

unne, **aune**, **áne**, may have been, originally, an indeclinable adjective and adverb, expressing likeness or resemblance, the relation of the individual to its kind, or of species to genus, etc. (*ne ínnil*, that is proper or right, C. 174; *nenih* or *sampwi*, right, *ibid.* 174; *uttoh unni*, what manner, *ibid.* 176; *nahnáunne*, adv. especially, *ibid.* 228; *yeuunni*, thus, *ibid.* 234; *en unni*, Mass. Ps., John 3, 9, = *en míh*, El.); it is not found, however, in this form in Eliot or the vocabularies, but is used largely in composition and as a verb substantive: *ne-ane*, so, such, of this or that kind, whence *nan* and *ne-nan* (q. v.), the same; *áunag*, if it be so, when it is so; hence, as a noun, an event, an occurrence (possible or

unne, etc.—continued.

actual), that which is or may be so (see *áunag*); and with *ne*, *ne áunak*, the color, appearance, or other specific quality of an object; *unne*, 'that is', id est, Rom. 9, 8; *unnainneat* (q. v.), for *unne-ayinneat*, to be so, i. e. of such kind or condition. *-in* or *-en*, as a suffix of animate nouns, has the same meaning, referring an individual to the species or kind, and constituting nouns general [?] or appellative [?], as *wut-taun-oh*, his or her daughter, the daughter of; *wut-taun-in*, a daughter, any daughter; *wut-taun-éunk* (collective), the daughterhood, or the whole of the daughters; *adchaen*, a hunter, i. e. some particular hunter; *adchaen-in*, a hunter, i. e. any hunter, one of the hunter kind.

unneapeyau. See *enneahpeyau*, he sojourns, stays.

unnehenát, unhenát, v. i. to act, to conduct one's self.

unneheónat, unheónat (neheonat?), v. t. an. *to conduct one's self toward or with respect to another, to act toward, to do to or deal with: *ne anavadt wuttinheónat ummissinninnú moh*, that 'which he thought to do unto his people', Ex. 32, 14; *noh nuttinheónat*, (what do you wish) me to do to him? Mark 15, 12; *unnéhuau*, he dealeth (treacherously), Is. 21, 2; *womatusuonk ne ánhen, ne pish kuttinhen*, the kindness that I have done unto thee, that thou shalt do unto me, Gen. 21, 23; *toh kittinhes*, what have I done (do I) unto thee? 1 K. 19, 20; *matta ne pish kuttinheon*, 'thou shalt not do so unto' (God), treat him so, so deal with him, Deut. 12, 31; *ne unnehe*, so deal (thou) with me, 2 Chr. 2, 3; *ne nuttinheun ne ánhit*, I will do so to him as he hath done to me (I will do it that he may have done or may do), Prov. 24, 29; *nuttinheonanonut ne anhikueog*, we to do to him as he hath done to us, Judg. 15, 11; *ne unnehe*, so deal thou with me, 2 Chr. 2, 3 (*ne anheop*, as I dealt with (him), *ibid.*); *unnéhúk, unnehuk, unneheuk, nag*, deal ye with them, do to them, Gen. 19, 8; Judg. 19, 24; *unnéhúk namuk nag*, 'so do ye to them', Matt. 7, 12; *wussittumóonk un-*

unneheónat, etc.—continued.

nehenach, let judgment be executed on him, Ezra 7, 26; *matcheneheónat*, to act evilly toward, to treat badly: *kum . . . matchenehennumun*, we will deal badly with thee, Gen. 19, 9; *konehikqun*, (he may) do thee good, Deut. 8, 16. *Inan. uttoh anteunkup*, what he did to (it), Deut. 11, 4.

[NOTE.—'Is this a verb causative from *wane* (*nan*), with verb subst.? See *dunag*.']

[Del. *liho*, do it to him; *lihineen*, do unto us, Zeisb. Voc. 9, 20.]

***unnehtongquat**, n. a story, pl. † *ash*, C. 163.

unnequanumunát (?), v. t. to roll, or move by rolling (?): *unnequanumook*, roll ye (great stones, Josh. 10, 18); *wuttinnequanumun*, he rolled (a great stone, Mark 15, 46).

unneu, adj. an. anyone, = *howan* (?): *toh pish unneu namposhamauau*, what shall one (i. e. anyone) answer? Is. 14, 32 (*nen umnuh*, I am he, Mass. Ps., John 9, 9, = *noh neen*, El.; *tonoh unnuh*, where is he (this man), *ibid.* v. 12).

***unniinat**. See *unnainneat*.

***unniisúonk**, n. a color, C. 163; but *wosketompae unniisúonk*, mankind, C. 167.

unnitchuan, v. i. 3d pers. sing. (it) flows to or toward, Eccl. 1, 7: *unnitchuanash kehlahannit*, they (rivers) flow to the sea, Eccl. 1, 7. See *anitchewan*; *wuttitchuwan*.

ünnyéuonk, unnai-, n. a matter, affair, case, business, Deut. 17, 8: *kuttinniyeuonk*, 'thy matters', business, 2 Sam. 15, 3; *-ongash*, 2 Sam. 19, 29; *wuttinniyeuonash*, his business or matters concerning him, his affairs, 2 Chr. 19, 11; *wunnohteae unnaiyeuonash*, 'conditions of peace', terms, Luke 14, 32; *matcheniyeuonk*, 'evil case', bad state of affairs, Ex. 5, 19 (*ponniyeue ünnyéuonk*, rude behavior, manner, way, state, condition, C. 174; *wunnegen unniyeuonk*, a good cause, *ibid.* 216). From *unnehe-nát* (?).

unnohkón, -uhkon (?), (it) is cast, is thrown down, Job 18, 8; Prov. 16, 33.

unnohkónat, v. t. an. to cast down, an. obj.: *wuttinnohkonuh ohkeit*, he cast him down to the ground, Dan. 8, 7 (*kup-*

unnohkónat—continued.

penuhkoneh, thou castest me down, Ps. 102, 10). Cf. *nakonónat*; *penohkónau*.

unnóhteamunát(?), **unnuht-**, v. t. inan. to cast (it) down: *unnóhteash*, cast (it) down, Ex. 7, 9; *kuttinnuhteam*, thou castest it down (to the ground), Ps. 89, 44; *unnohteau uppogkomunk*, he cast down his rod, Ex. 7, 10. Cf. *nakonónat*; *penohkónau*.

unnohteaúnat, v. t. an. and inan. to cast or throw (an. obj.) to or into: *unnohtedog nohtaut*, they cast (them) into the fire, 2 K. 19, 18.

unnomái, a reason, the reason, 1 K. 9, 15 (*ennomai*, Samp. Quinnup.; *unnóm-mai*, *ennomaiyeuonk*, C. 158).

unnónat, v. t. an. to tell, to say to, 2 Sam. 17, 16; Matt. 28, 9. See *annaw*; *hennaü*; *unnaunchemokauónat*; *uttinónat*.

unnontowáonk, n. language (in its restricted sense, peculiar to a people or nation), Gen. 11, 1: *kuttaw unnontawaonk*, 'the voice of speech', Ezek. 1, 24; *kuttinnontawaonk*, thy speech (manner of speech), Matt. 26, 73.

unnontukquohwhónat, v. t. an. to owe to another, to owe (*unnohtukquahwhittinmeat*, to owe (to be in debt); *kuttinnohtukquahe*, I am in your debt, C. 203): *ahque toh unnontukqudwhutteg*, 'owe no man anything', do not owe, Rom. 13, 8; *toh kuttinnontukquohhuk*, how much dost thou owe to, Luke 16, 5; *anuntukquohweonche*, one who owes, Matt. 18, 24; *nanamontukquohhawaen*, -in, a creditor, Luke 7, 41. See *nanamontukquohwhónat*.

unnohamaúnat, v. t. to sing (songs) to: *unnohamaok . . . wuske unnohomaonk*, sing ye to (him) a new song, Is. 42, 10; *anohomont ketohamaongash*, he who sings songs (singing songs) to, Prov. 25, 20. Cf. *ketohomom*.

unnohamunát (?), v. t. to sing (songs). See *anohomunat*.

unnohomáonk, n. a song, Is. 42, 10; Num. 21, 17. Cf. *ketohomáonk*.

unnohqueu, so far distant, at such a distance, Acts 28, 15 (*uttoh unnuhktihquat*, how far? C. 228, = Narr. *townúckquaque*, R. W. 74). See *nahqueu*.

unnowáonk, n. a commandment. See *wuttinnawaonk*.

unnowónat, to speak to, to tell, to command. See *annaw*; *nawónat*.

unnugkeni, (it is) sharp [speaking (?)] (of the tongue, Prov. 5, 4). Cf. *kénai*.

unnuhquainat, v. i. to look (toward or at), = *nuhquainat*, q. v.: *unnuhquash ketahhanyeu*, look toward the sea, 1 K. 18, 43.

unnukquominneat, v. i. to dream, Gen. 41, 17; *unnukquom*, he dreamed, Gen. 41, 1, 5.

unnukquomwóonk, -**muonk**, n. a dream, Deut. 13, 1; Dan. 4, 5, 6 (*-quamdonk*, C. 163); *nuttinukquomwóonk*, my dream, Dan. 4, 7, 8; *unnugquomwóonk*, Gen. 41, 15.

unnukquomunát, v. t. to dream: *nuttinugquomun*, I dreamed (a dream), Gen. 41, 15. Cf. *kodtukquom-unat*, to be sleepy, C. 209.

unnukquomuwaen, n. one who dreams, a dreamer, Deut. 13, 1.

[**un**]nussu, (he is) shaped or formed, made like, made such as [*unnussu*]: *toh unnussu*, what form is he of? 1 Sam. 28, 14; *matta nowahteaou neanussit*, 'I could not discern the form thereof' (an.), Job 4, 16; *ne anussit God*, in the form (likeness) of God, Phil. 2, 6; *muhhogkat nussu*, 'in bodily shape', Luke 3, 22. See *neane*; *neauak*; *nussu*.

[**un**]nussuonk, n. form or shape (of an. obj.?): *wuttinnussuonk*, his form, Is. 52, 14; *ut nehewonche wuttinnussuonganit*, in his own image, Gen. 1, 27. Cf. *neauak*.

unnuhquainat. See *nuhquainat*.

***ununánumde**, adv. mildly, C. 229.

***ununumauwonate**, to give (to), C. 192. See *aninum*.

***uppaquóntup** (Narr.), the head, R. W. 58; *nuppaquóntup*, my head, *ibid*. See *uppuhkuk*.

uppasq (?), n. 'the horse leech', Prov. 30, 15.

uppeanashkinonog, n. pl. flags, rushes, Is. 19, 6.

uppeshau, n. a flower, Ex. 25, 33; Job 15, 33; Is. 40, 7 (*uppeshou*, C. 168); pl. *uppeshauanash*, *uppishónash*, Ex. 25, 31, 34; 37, 17: *sonkin uppishaanish*, it bloomed blossoms, Num. 17, 8. From *peshauonata*, to blossom; 3d pers. sing. indic. pres. 'it blossoms'; so *peshau*, a flower, James

uppéshau—continued.

1, 10; *pesháonash*, flowers (without the prefix), 2 Chr. 4, 5. See **peshai*, blue.

uppisk, his back: *uppisquanít*, at his back, behind him. See *muppusk*.

uppohchanitch, n. (his) finger, Ex. 8, 19. See *pohchanutch*.

uppôhquós, obbohquos, n. a tent (awning or covering), Ex. 40, 19: *ne ábuhquósik*, its covering, Cant. 3, 10; *abohquos sokanon*, a covert from rain, Is. 4, 6. See *appuhquósu*, he covers.

uppónat, uppunát, v. t. = *apwonat, appwónat*, to bake or roast. See *appósu; apwóu; nadtuppóu*.

-**uppóu**. See *nadtuppóu*.

appósu. See *appósu*.

appóteau. See *ahpóteau*.

uppounneat, uppwunneat, a radical verb meaning to feed one's self, to eat; it is not found in Eliot or Cotton, but from it many derivatives are made. See under *nadtuppóu*.

uppuhkuk, n. (his) head, Lev. 1, 4; 3, 2; Job 41, 7; 'scalp', Ps. 68, 21. See *muppuhkuk; *uppaquóntup*.

uppuhkukwóash, n. pl. 'head tires', Ezek. 24, 23.

uppuhkukquanitch, (his) finger tip (finger head), John 16, 24 (*nuppoohkuhquánitchegat* (obj.), my fingers, C. 239).

uppuhkukqut, n. (on his head,) 'a helmet', Is. 59, 17; Ezek. 27, 10: — *ahotagish*, 'bonnets', Ex. 28, 40.

uppuminneonash, n. pl. = *appúminneónash*, parched corn.

uppunonneonash, n. pl. parched pulse, 2 Sam. 17, 28.

us, imperat. 2d pers. sing. from *ussinát*, say thou: *nag us*, say to them, Lev. 18, 2; Zech. 1, 3.

ush, imperat. 2d pers. sing.: *ush Pharaohut*, 'get thee to Pharaoh', Ex. 7, 15.

ushpohteau. See *áshpohtag*.

ushpuhquáinat, aspuhq-, ishpuhq-, spuhq-, etc., v. i. to look upward, Ps. 40, 12: *spuhquáeu*, he looked up, Mark 6, 41; *nutushpoquáim*, I look up, Ps. 5, 3; *aspuhquait*, when he looked (up), Mark 8, 24. See *nuhquainat; spadtauwompaçu*.

ushpunnamunát, ashp-, v. t. to lift up, to hoist up: *ushpunnunuwog sepághunk*, they hoisted up the sail, Acts 27, 40;

ushpunnamunát, etc.—continued.

ashpunahetit wunnuppawhunouh, when they lifted up their wings, Ezek. 10, 16.

[Del. *a spe num men*, to lift up, Zeisb. Voc. 38.]

***ushpunnaonk**, n. event, C. 166; *spunnaongash*, 'diseases', Matt. 4, 23.

ushpushenat, ushpenat, v. i. to mount upward, to lift one's self up (?): *ushpeu*, he went up, Gen. 35, 13; *ushpeog, ushpushaog*, they mount upward (on wings), Ezek. 10, 19; Is. 40, 31; (in air) John 1, 51; with inan. subj. *usspemo*, it was drawn up, Acts 11, 10; *onatu chikinasog ashpsáhetit*, 'as sparks (when they) fly upward', Job 5, 7.

[Del. *aspoeh ue*, 'ascend, to go up' (?), Zeisb. Voc. 14.]

ushquehtahwah. See *sequttahwah*.

ushquontósinneat (?), to sew: *uttawheyeu . . . adt ushquontósimuk*, 'a time to sew', Eccl. 3, 7 (*aséquam*, he sews (it), Mark 2, 21; *kutushquam*, thou sewest up (my iniquities), Job 14, 17; *ushquamínat monag*, 'to sew one's clothes', C.); *matta usquosinaw*, (it) was without seam, John 19, 23. Cf. *aséquam*.

***us-huwáonk**. See *úshuáonk*.

uskon. See *wuskón*.

ushpóhóonk, ushpouáonk, spúh-hóhóonk, n. [a high place (?)] a refuge, 2 Sam. 22, 3; Jer. 16, 19: *spúhhówátongánuw*, he is a refuge, Ps. 9, 9; *ushpúhóhóanganuwáash*, they (inan.) shall be a refuge, Num. 35, 15.

ushpuhhó, ushp-, sp-, v. i. to flee for refuge: *ushpuhhóash ohket*, flee thou away to the land of . . . , Amos 7, 12; *spuhhówaog*, they fled, Josh. 8, 15.

uspúhhówáe, spúhhówáe, adj. of refuge, Num. 35, 11, 12: — *ayeunok*, place of refuge, Is. 4, 6.

uspunauónat, ushpun-, aspun-, ashpun-, spun-, ushpunát, etc. (1) to happen unexpectedly, to chance; (2) to ail or to be ailing; an. subj. *toh kutushpunam*, what aileth thee? Judg. 18, 23; *toh kutuspinam*, 2 Sam. 14, 5; *toh ushpunaog missinnuog*, what aileth the people? 1 Sam. 11, 4; *tohspinaw*, what aileth thee (her?), Gen. 21, 17. The forms of this verb are irregular. It is generally used intransitively after an animate subject, which in the English transla-

uspunauónat, etc.—continued.

tion becomes the object. Occasionally the animate form (*ushpunónat*) is introduced, as in Eccl. 3, 19: *ne ashpunahettit . . . wosketompaog, ne wutushpunóneau puppinashinnog, pasuk ushpunóog wame*, 'that which befallerth . . . men [which men may encounter by chance], befallerth beasts, even one thing befallerth them [all]'; *tatuppe uspunóog wame*, 'one event happenerth to them all', Eccl. 2, 14; *nag wame . . . ushpunaog*, 'chance happenerth to them all', Eccl. 9, 11; *ne ashpunadt mattamog, ne nutushpinon*, 'as it happenerth to the fool so it happenerth to me', Eccl. 2, 15; *tohwutch wame yeu spunnaog*, why is all this befallen us? Judg. 6, 13; *matta wahtewun uttóh ashpinai*, not knowing what things shall befall me (may happen to me), Acts 20, 22; *shpunadti toh kod shpunai*, 'let come on me what will', Job 13, 13. Cf. *miskauai*.

[Narr. *tahaspundyi* (= *toh asp-*), what ails him?; *tocketúspanem*, what ails you? *tocketuspunmaímaqun*, what hurt hath he done to you? R. W. 157.]

usquesu wanne teag, he leaves nothing undone, Josh. 11, 15: *woh mo kusséquesumwá*, you should not leave (it) undone, Luke 11, 42. Cf. *aske*, it is raw (unfinished), and *sequnau*, he remains.

***usquont**, n. a door; pl. → *ámash*, C. 161. See *squbntam*.

usquontósu. See *ushquontósinneat*.

usseaen-in, n. a doer, one who does, James 1, 25.

ussénát, asénát, v. t. to do, to perform, to accomplish, to execute, Ps. 149, 7; Matt. 6, 1; 5, 17: *usseu, ussu*, he does, or did, Esth. 4, 17; Prov. 14, 17; *ne nutussen*, 'that do I', Rom. 7, 15; *uttóh kodusse matta nutusein*, what I would (wish to do) that do I not, *ibid.*; *usseit, usit, aseit*, when he does, if he does, Matt. 7, 24, 26; *toh asé*, what I did (might be doing), Neh. 2, 16; *noh asit*, he who performerth, or executerth (suppos.), Is. 44, 26; Ps. 146, 7; *ussish*, do thou, Ex. 20, 9; *ne ussek*, that do ye, James 2, 12; (negat.) *ussekon*, thou shalt not do, Ex. 20, 10; (pass.) *uttoh aséinit*, whatever was done, Gen. 39, 22; *ne asemuk*, what is done, Eccl. 8, 17; pl.

ussénát, asénát—continued.

asemukish, (things) done, Eccl. 8, 16 (*nuttissem machuk*, I commit evil, C. 186).

[Del. *lüssu*, he doth; *lüssi*, do it, Zeisb. Voc. 9. Cree *a'cheoo*, he moves, has the faculty of moving, Howse 32; *is-puthu*, it so moverth, *ibid.* 80.]

usseonk, n. doing, dealing, Ps. 7, 16; an example, C. 166. See *úshudonk*.

usseu. See *ussénát*.

ussinát, wussinát, v. i. to say, to tell: *wussinát nashpe wussissetamut*, 'to pronounce with his lips', Lev. 5, 4; *nussin*, I say, Gal. 1, 9; *kussin*, thou sayest, Matt. 27, 11; Mark 15, 2; *wussin*, he saith, Zech. 1, 3; *nussim*, if I say, when I say, Prov. 30, 9; Ps. 78, 2; *kussin*, when thou sayest, Job 22, 13; Is. 47, 8; *woh nussim*, shall I say? Heb. 11, 32; *toh kussimuwá*, what say ye? Matt. 16, 15; *uttoh usean* (?), whatever thou mayest say, Num. 22, 17; *us*, say thou, 2 Sam. 13, 5; *nag us*, * say thou to them, tell them, Lev. 18, 2; Zech. 1, 3; *nussip*, I said, Eccl. 3, 17, 18; 7, 23; (an.) *kutússch*, * thou sayest to me, Ex. 33, 12 (?) (*nissim*, I say; *nuttinnawap*, I said; *teagua kissim*, what you say?; *nissimun*, we say; *nissimunnónup*, we said, C. 207; *toh kuttinnawam* or *kussin*, what do you say? *ibid.* 217). [The examples marked with an asterisk are rarely, perhaps not at all, used except in the indicative, suppos. present, and imperative; *nawonát* and *annawonát* (*unnónat*) supply the other tenses and persons.] Cf. *nawónat*; *uttinónat*.

ussinónat (?), v. t. an. = *uttinónat*, to say to, to tell: *ussegek*, tell (you) me, Gen. 24, 49; *ussech*, tell thou me, 1 Sam. 14, 43. (See examples (*) under *ussinát*.)

ussish[au]ónat, v. t. to run to, toward, into: *ussishónat*, to flee to, Jonah 1, 3; *woh nutussishon*, 'that I may run (hasten, go quickly) to (him)', 2 K. 4, 22; *ussishau*, he ran to (them), Gen. 18, 7, (him) 1 Sam. 3, 5; *ussishau uwnogskauoh*, he ran to meet him, Gen. 29, 13; *ahab-sukque* (*ahauhsukqueu*) *ussishag*, they run to and fro, Joel 2, 9; *ná ussishash*, 'escape (thou) thither', run to it, Gen. 19, 22; *ushshash*, flee thou to, Num. 24, 11; *ahauhsukque ussishunk*, run ye to-

ussish[au]ónat—continued.

and fro, Jer. 5, 1; 49, 3; *na ussishash*, run thou to, 'escape thither', Gen. 19, 22; *na ussishau*, (he) runneth into it, Prov. 18, 10; *kutushishaumwō*, ye run to (it), Hag. 1, 9; *nussishau* (*nusseu-ussishau*), he runs alone, 2 Sam. 18, 24, 26; *moushauog*, they run together to, Acts 3, 11; *negonshont* (*negonne-ussishont*), running before (another), 2 Sam. 18, 27. See *pomushau*.

[Cree *it-iss'emoo*, v. i. he flees, speeds thither; *it-iss'awayoo*, v. t. he dispatches him thither, Howse 172.]

ussowenónat, **ussō-**, v. t. an. to name, or give a name to (an. obj.); pass. *ussowenitinneat*, to be named: *wuttissowenuh Israel*, 'he called his name Israel', Gen. 35, 10, 18; *pish kuttissowen Jesus*, 'thou shalt call his name Jesus', Luke 1, 31, = *woh kuttussowen Jesus*, Matt. 1, 21; *nag kuttussowenukquog*, they named thee, Jer. 30, 17; pass. *nutussowenitteamun kawesuonk*, we are called by thy name, Jer. 14, 9.

[Cree *wéethayoo*, he names him, Howse 46.]

ussowenónat, v. t. to call by the name of, to give the name of to (an. and inan.): *ussoweneg*, call you me by the name of, Ruth 1, 20; *ussowenau*, he called her name . . . , Gen. 3, 20. Cf. *hettam*.

[Narr. *tahéna* (*toh hennau*), what is his name?; *tahossowétam* (*toh ussowetamun*), what is the name of it?; *tahétta-men*, what call you this? R. W. 30.]

ussowessu, adj. (is) named, Gen. 27, 36: *toh ussowessu*, what is his name? Prov. 30, 4. The 3d pers. sing. of an irregular verb (*ussowesittéinát?*), to be named or called: *kuttissowis*, *kuttissowes*, thou art named, Gen. 17, 5; 35, 10; *toh kuttissowis*, what is thy name? Judg. 13, 17; *assowesit*, when he is named, being named, 2 Sam. 13, 1, 3; *ussowes*, call his name, name him (?), Hos. 1, 6, 9 (from *ussoweseónat*, v. t. an. (?): *ussoweseóóg*, if you should call me, Ruth 1, 21).

[Narr. *ntússawese*, I am called; *tockettussawéitch* (*toh kutussowis*), what is your name? "Obscure and meane persons amongst them have no names", R. W. 29. He gives "*matnowesuónckane*, I have no name; *nowánnehick nowésuonck*, I

ussowessu—continued.

have forgot my name, which is common amongst some of them.']

ussowessenat, v. t. an. to name, or give a name to (inan. obj.). Pass. *ussowenitinneat*, to be named.

ussowessenat, v. i. to be called, or to have the name of: *ussowessu Jakob*, he is named Jacob, Gen. 27, 36; *pish kuttissowes A.*, thy name shall be A., Gen. 17, 5; *pish kuttissowessu J.*, thou shalt be called J., Gen. 35, 10; *pish ussowessu*, his name shall be called, Is. 9, 6; *kuttussowésimwō*, ye are called, or named, 2 K. 17, 34 (*assowesit*, called, C. 184). Cf. *hettam*.

ussowetamunát, **usso-**, v. t. to name, or give a name to (inan. obj.), nominare: *wutussowetamun ne ohke*, he called the name of that place (Peniel), Gen. 32, 30; 33, 20; *ussowetamuk Babel*, 'the name of it is called Babel', Gen. 11, 9 (*toh katussowetam table*, what you call table? C. 184).

[Cree *weetum*, he names or tells it, Howse 46.]

ussu. See *ussénát*.

ut, (1) (-*ut*) a suffix or inseparable particle, marking the locative case; (2) prep. in, at, by: *ummayut*, in his way, Is. 42, 24; *kishke mayut*, by the wayside, Gen. 38, 14, 21; *neane mukies-ut*, as (like to) a little child, Luke 18, 17; *ut Damaskus*, at Damascus; *ut synagogs*, in the synagogues, Acts 9, 19, 20. The vowel of the locative suffix is variable, as *ut otaní*, Acts 8, 8; *ut kehtahannit*, Is. 43, 16; *en wekít*; *en ohkeít* (or *ohket*); *ut manawat*, Acts 9, 25; *ut wuhhogkat*, Mark 5, 29. See *adt*.

[Cree *ittá*, adv. there, thither, Howse 33.]

utchuan. See *anítchewan*; *wuttítchuan*, etc.

***utchukküppemis**, n. cedar (tree), C. 164. See *chikkup*; **mishquáwtuck*.

utchwompan [= *ólche-wompan* (?)]. See *adchwompag*.

***uttæ**, adv. woefully, C. 230.

uttinnonauónat, v. t. an. and inan. to say a thing to, to tell something to: *wuttinnonneau*, they told it to (him), John 12, 22.

uttinónat [=unnónat (?)], v. t. an. to tell, to say to: *nuttin*, I say to (this man), Matt. 8, 9; *kuttinsh*, I say to thee, John 13, 38 (*nissim*, I say; *nuttimowap*, I said, C. 207); *wuttinuh*, he said to him, John 8, 25; 9, 35 (*wuttunuh*, Mass. Ps., John 3, 4); he said to them, John 8, 39; *wuttinúh*, they said to him, John 8, 25, 39 (*wuttonapah*, he said unto him, Mass. Ps., John 3, 2, 3; *kuttunush*, 'I say to thee', *ibid.* 3, 5); *nuttinonash muttaok*, I say to the world (these things), John 8, 28; *kuttinnonnumuw*, I say unto you, John 13, 20, 21; *utash*, say thou to (them), Is. 40, 9; *yeu kuttinunnunan*, this we say unto you, Acts 4, 15.

[Narr. *léaqua núnawen*, or *nléawem*, what shall I speak? R. W. 64. Cree *itwayoo*, he so says, Howse 42.]

uttiyeu, adv. where (El. Gr. 21): *uttiyeu áne*, wherever, Deut. 28, 37.

[Narr. *túckiu, tíyu*, where, R. W. 49; *túckiu sáchim*, where is the sachim? *ibid.* 48.]

uttiyeu, 'pron. interrog. of things', which; pl. *uttiyeuash* (El. Gr. 7): *uttiyeu*, which (who) of these, Luke 22, 24, 27; an. pl. *uttiyeug*, whom, Luke 6, 13.

uttoh [*ut-toh*], adv. to what, whereunto, Matt. 11, 16; whither, Cant. 6, 1; to what, how: *uttoh en wunnegen*, how beautiful! *ibid.* 7, 1; wherein, Gen. 21, 23; how? Job 22, 13 (*uttoh missi*, how great, C. 171; *uttoh unni*, what manner; *uttókau asuh matta*, whether or no, *ibid.*; *uttoh unuhkáhquat*, how far? *ibid.* 228). [A curious analogy might be traced between *ut-toh* and Engl. *whi-ther* (Old Germ. *hue-dar*, Goth. *hva-thar*; Slav. *kotorü*; Sansk. *katará* (Bopp. 69, 1-2), from *ka*, interrog., and *tara*; Greek *-τερος*, Lat. *terminus*, *trans*, *transgredi*. Cf. *ta*, Bopp. 161.]

[Del. *enda*, Zeisb.]

uttöche, adv. in due season, seasonably, Ps. 104, 27: *wutch uttöcheu kah ahquompi*, 'for a season and a time', Dan. 7, 12; *papaume ahhuttöche wayont*, at the time of the going down of the sun, Josh. 10, 27; *nó uttöche*, as often as, 1 Cor. 11, 25, 26; *töhattöche*, how long, Num. 14, 11. V. subst. *uttöcheyeu*, there is a season, fit time, opportunity, Eccl. 3, 2, 3, 4. Cf. *ahquompi*; see *wch*.

W

w'. The inseparable pronoun of the 3d pers. sing. and pl. Before *w* it coalesces with that letter, and the sound of *o* is substituted. Before a vowel 't or ut is inserted for euphony, as *ohtomp*, a bow, *wutohtomp*, his bow.

waábe, adv. above, Is. 6, 2; Ex. 40, 19: *wutch waabe*, from above, Ps. 78, 23. Prep. *waábe wussissittanit*, above his lip, or to his lip above (?), Lev. 13, 45.

waabíyeu, adv. upward, Ezek. 41, 7.

waábenat, waapenat, v. i. to rise, to go upward: *waabeit*, if or when he rises up, Job 31, 14; *waapin*, there arises or arose (a new king, Ex. 1, 8); *awaobenabut*, infin. 3d pl. (they) to mount upward, Ezek. 10, 16; with inan. subj. *waabpemouk, waabemouk*, when it rises or mounts upward (as smoke), Is. 9, 18; Num. 24, 17; *na pish waapemou*, there (it) shall be raised up, it shall rise up, Is. 15, 5; *nippeash waapémawash*,
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waábenat, waapenat—continued.

the waters rise up, Jer. 47, 2 (*wussippi woppinnok*, thin air, C. 176).

waabese, adj. an. above, Lev. 14, 5, 6.

waábeu, waápu, it 'raised itself up', 'went up', Dan. 7, 5; Gen. 2, 6: (with an. or inan. subj.) *noh waabeit*, which goeth (may go) upward, Eccl. 3, 21 (*nawábeem*, I arise, C. 180).

wáadjishadt, v. t. to couple, to fasten, join, unite one thing to another, Ex. 26, 6.

wáadjishunk, n. a coupling, joint, Ex. 26, 4 et seq.

wáanegugish, pl. precious things. See *waonégugish; wunnegik*.

waántamouk, n. (El. Gr. 10) wisdom, 2 Chr. 1, 11, 12; 1 K. 4, 29; discretion, Ps. 112, 5: *nawántamouk*, my wisdom, Prov. 5, 1; *awaántamouk*, his wisdom, 1 K. 4, 30.

waantamúnát, v. i. to be wise (conjugated in El. Gr. pp. 25-27, as example of verb subst.): *nawaántam*, I am wise; *kawaántam*, thou art wise; *waantam noh*, he is wise; *waantam*, 'in his right mind', compos mentis, Luke 8, 35; *waantamwog*, they are wise; *waantash*, be thou wise; *waantaj*, let him be wise; *waantamon*, when I am wise (or if I am wise); *waantaman*, if thou art wise; *waantog*, if he be wise; negat. *waantamounát*, not to be wise.

waantamwe, adv. (El. Gr. 22) wisely, 2 Chr. 2, 12; Prov. 17, 2.

waantamweyeuonk, pl. *-onganash*, a proverb, proverbs, Prov. 1, 1. See *nupwoáonk*; *sogkawaonk*; *wunnupwoaonk*.

waapenat. See *waábenat*.

waápenumunát, v. t. to raise up, to lift up: *waápunum pogkomunk*, he lifted up the rod, Ex. 7, 20; *waápinuk wuttinnohkou*, when he held up his right hand, Dan. 12, 7.

waápinónat, v. t. an. to raise up, to lift up, an. obj.: *waápin wusken*, raise thou up the lad, Gen. 21, 18.

[Cree *o'opahoo*, he raises himself (as a bird), Howse 84.]

waápu. See *waáben*.

waashanau, v. t. an. he hangs (him): *ne waashanook*, hang ye him thereon, Esth. 7, 9; *owaashanóuh*, they hanged him, Esth. 7, 10; *nah awáashanóuh*, they hanged them, 2 Sam. 21, 9. With inan. obj. *wáóhshadtóog*, they hanged (it) upon, Ezek. 27, 10; *waashadto ohke*, he hangeth the earth upon (it), Job 26, 7. See *kechequabinnau*.

waashau, **woushau**, v. i. he hangs, he is hanging: *noh wóushau*, he who hangs (on it), Gal. 3, 13; *nag woushaog meh-tuygut*, they hang on the tree, Josh. 10, 26; *wooshunk*, if it hung (on his neck), Matt. 18, 6, = *waashunk*, Luke 17, 2; *wóhwoóhshunk onkwonk*, 'hangings', Ex. 26, 36.

waashpu, **waushpu**, **wowushpu**, adj. an. delicate, effeminate: *noh waashpit*, he who is (may be) delicate, effeminate, Deut. 28, 54, 56. See *wowushpawonk*.

waban, n. wind, Num. 11, 31; 1 K. 18, 45; Ps. 78, 39 (*wápan*, C. 158); *awépin*, the wind ceased; *na mo mishaowepin*, there was a great calm, Mark 4, 39.

waban—continued.

[Narr. *waápi*, pl. *wáupanash*; *misháupan*, a great wind. "Some of them account of seven, some of eight, or nine [winds]; and in truth, they do . . . reckon and observe not only the four, but the eight cardinal winds", etc., R. W. 83, 84. Peq. *wuttun*, wind, Stiles.]

wabesenát, **wabesinneát**, v. i. to fear, to be afraid: *wabesu*, (he) feareth, is afraid, Prov. 14, 16 (*nawábes*, I am afraid, or I fear; *nawabésumun* or *nawapantamimín*, we fear, C. 179, 191); *wabesuog*, (they) were afraid, Is. 41, 5; *wabsek*, fear ye, Ex. 20, 20; *ahque wabsek*, fear not, Matt. 14, 27, = *wabeschteok*, Is. 44, 8. See *quéhtam*; *qáshaü*.

wabesuonk, n. fear, 2 Cor. 7, 11 (*wapsuontamooonk*, 'afraid', C. 217). See *nunnukqussuónok*.

wabesuontamooonk, n. fear, fright (*wapsuontamooonk*, 'afraid', C. 217).

wabesuontamunat, v. t. to fear or be afraid of (inan. obj.), Deut. 28, 58; 3d pers. *wabesuontamunat*, Is. 31, 4. Cf. *quéhtam*.

wadchábuk, **wadchaubuk**, **wutchau-buk**, n. a root, Deut. 19, 18; Matt. 13, 6; Rom. 11, 16, 18 (*wutcháppekh* or *wottapp*, C. 164); in compound words, *-adchaubuk*, *-adchábuk*. V. subst. *wadchábukagog*, they shall take root, Is. 37, 31; *nag wadchabukagog*, they have taken root, Jer. 12, 3; *pish enadchábukod*, it shall take root, 2 K. 19, 30. See *wutchonquom*.

[Narr. *wattáp*, a root of tree, R. W. 89. Abn. *Sadabi*, *-ábak*, 'racine à canot' (petites, *Sadabisar*). Mod. Abn. *wadap*, root to sew with. Del. *tshuppic*, root, Zeisb. Voc. 12.]

wadchanauónat (?), v. t. to have in keeping, to have possession of (an. obj.): *wadchanau flocksoog*, 'he had possession of flocks', Gen. 26, 14. See *ohtaunút*.

wadchanittuonk, n. (the state of being kept), salvation, safety, Is. 59, 16.

wadchanónat, v. t. an. to keep (a person or an. obj.), to keep securely, to protect (conjugated in El. Gr. 28-58): *kowadchansh*, I keep thee; *nawadchanóog*, I keep them; *nawadchanukquog*, they keep me (I am kept by them); negat. *wadchanounat*, not to keep, El.

wadchanónat—continued.

Gr. 58; pass. *wadchanittéinát*, to be kept; *wadchanónunát*, not to be kept, El. Gr. 62, 63; *nawadchanit*, I am kept; *wadchanau*, he is kept; *wadchanoog*, they are kept; suppos. *wadchaníteason*, when I am kept; *wadchanit noh*, when he is kept.

wadchanumunát, v. t. inan. to keep (it), to own or possess (conjugated in El. Gr. 25, 27); to save, Matt. 18, 11: *nawadchanumun*, I keep (it); *kowadchanumun*, thou keepest it; *owadchanumun*, he keeps it; *kowadchanumumuw*, ye keep it; *wadchanumwog*, they keep it; imperat. *wadchanish*, keep thou (it); *wadchanitch*, let him keep (it); *wadchanumuttuh*, let us keep; *wadchanumok*, keep ye. Suppos. *wadchanumon*, if I keep; *wadchanuman*, if thou keepest; *wadchanuk*, if he keep (*noh wadchanuk*, he who keeps or possesses; *God wadchanuk kesuk kah ohke*, God the possessor of heaven and earth, Gen. 14, 19, 22); *wadchanunog*, if we keep; *wadchanumohog*, if ye keep; *wadchanumahetit*, if they keep. Negat. *wadchanumounát*, not to keep.

[Narr. *wadchánunama*, keep this for me, R. W. 52.]

wadchanuwasen, -in, n. one who keeps or saves, a savior, Is. 45, 21.

[Narr. *wáuchaünat*, a guardian (of a child); pl. *wuuchaüamachick*, R. W. 126.]

wadchaubuk. See *wadchábuk*.

[**wadchinat**] v. i. to come or proceed out or from: *mushonash wutjishaash*, boats came from (Tiberias), John 6, 23; *otshoh toh kod wutjishont*, it 'bloweth where it listeth', John 3, 8; *toh wadchiit*, whence he was (might come from), Judg. 13, 6 (*wosketomp wachiit Pharisesut*, 'a man of the Pharisees', Mass. Ps., John 3, 1); *ne wadchieh*, 'whence I am', John 7, 28; *noh wajehayeunt Godut*, 'he which is of God', John 6, 46; *neg wadchiitcheh Christ*, 'they that are Christ's', Gal. 5, 24; *nish wutchiyeuash Jehovah*, these things 'are the Lord's', Deut. 10, 14; *ne . . . wotcheun mittamwossiss-oh*, (of) 'that made he a woman', i. e. that he from-ed a woman, Gen. 2, 22; *wajhet mittamwossissit*, 'born of a woman', Gal.

[wadchinat]—continued.

4, 4; *howan wadchegit Godut*, 'whosoever is born of God', 1 John 3, 9; 5, 4; *noh wutchu . . . nish wame*, 'of him [as cause or source] are all things', Rom. 11, 36; *wutchaiyeumw*, it belongs to (him), in the sense of it proceeds from or is caused by, Ps. 3, 8; *menuhkesuonk wutchaiyeumw Godut*, power belongeth to God, Ps. 62, 11; *nuhhogkat wutchaiyeumwash (nish)*, to me belong (these things), Deut. 32, 32; *yeush wajehayeugish*, 'these things which concern' him, Acts 28, 31; *kenauu kochaiimw wutch agwu, neen nwachai wohkumaiou*, ye are from beneath, I am from above, John 8, 23. From *wutche*, *wch*. Cf. *wmunát*.

[Narr. *tunna wutshaúock*, whence come they? R. W. 29, and see other examples under **óteshem*. Del. *wundschum*, -*chen*, the wind comes from (a particular quarter), Zeisb. Gr. 161, 182; *untschihilleu*, it comes from (somewhere), *ibid.* 182.]

wadchu, n. a mountain, Ps. 78, 68; pl. + *ash*, Job 9, 5 (*wadchü*, + *ash*, C. 158): *mishadchu*, a great mountain, Rev. 8, 8; *misadchu kah wadchu*, mountain and hill, Luke 3, 5; *wadchuekontu*, 'in the hill country', Josh. 13, 6.

wadchue, adj. mountainous: *en wadchue ohkeit*, 'to the hill country', Luke 1, 39.

wádchuemes, n. dim. a hill (small mountain), Is. 40, 4; pl. + *ash*, Is. 42, 15; *wadchuwémesash*, little hills, Ps. 114, 4.

wadhuppa[enat]. See *wuttuhppa[enat]*.

wadohkinneát, v. i. to dwell (in a place), to be an inhabitant of, Neh. 11, 2: *neg wadohkitcheg*, the inhabitants of, they who dwell in (a land, or country), (Gen. 26, 7; Is. 9, 2. See *wutohkinneat*).

wadsh, **wadtch**, n. a (bird's) nest, Ps. 84, 3; Num. 24, 21: *wutch owadshat*, from her nest, Prov. 27, 8.

[Del. *wach schie chey*, Zeisb. Voc. 31.]

wadtan, **wodtan**, n. the rump, Lev. 3, 9; 7, 3; 8, 25. Cf. *wuttunkin(onat)*, to bend a bow.

wadtautonkqussuonk, n. (the making a sound,) the voice, Is. 40, 6: *owadit*, his voice, Is. 42, 2; -*uog*, they make a noise (of the sea), Is. 17, 12; (of

wadtautonkqussuonk—continued.

wheels), Ezek. 3, 13; *wuttautonkqussue wusseetash*, the sound of her feet, 1 K. 14, 6; 2 K. 6, 32; *unkqueneunkquodte wadtautonkqussuonk*, a dreadful sound, Job 15, 21.

wadtaumáógísh, things which belong to, have influence on, or concern, Luke 19, 42: *ne wodtaumaunog wuhhogkat*, that which does not concern himself, Prov. 26, 17. Cf. *pisssamatónk*.

wadtch. See *wadsh*.

wadtonkqs. See *adtonkqs*.

wadtutchuan. See *wuttitchuwan*.

waenodtumunát, waenot-, v. t. inan. obj. to praise or commend: *waenodtumwog*, they praise (it), Ps. 89, 5; *waenodtumwehettich*, let them praise (it), Ps. 148, 5; 149, 3; *waenotum magugish*, 'it boasteth great things', James 3, 5. With an. obj. *waenotumaunog nag*, 'I boast of you to them', 2 Cor. 9, 2 (double transitive form); *kawoweenótumaouúmwo*, we commend (her) to you, Rom. 16, 1. See *waenómonat*.

waenómonat, v. t. an. to praise, to commend, 1 Pet. 2, 14; freq. *woweenomomat; waenomowok*, praise ye (him), Ps. 150, 1, 2, 3; *waenomomoch*, let him praise (him), Ps. 150, 6; *woweenomobuh*, (they) commended her, Gen. 12, 14; *woweenomuh*, he approved him, Acts 2, 22; *waenomau wuhhogkuh*, he praises himself, Ps. 36, 2; *waenomomout wuhhogkuh*, 'boasting himself', Prov. 25, 14. See *wadunónuhkaubnat*.

waénu, adj. and adv. round about, Ex. 30, 3; 37, 26; 2 K. 25, 1; Rev. 4, 3, 4: *ne wekqshik waenu*, on the edge of it round about, Ezek. 43, 13; *wénu*, Gen. 31, 8 (*waene, wevéne*, prep. about, C. 225, 234). See *wayébag; weenuhkaubnat; weenusheau*.

waheónat, v. t. an. to know (a person, or an. obj.), to recognize: *waheau*, he knew (them), Gen. 42, 8; *waheuh*, he knoweth, or knew, them, Ps. 138, 6; Gen. 42, 7; *neen nowáeh*, I know him, John 7, 29; Gen. 18, 19; *matta pasuk nowaheoh*, I do not know one, Is. 44, 8; *kawádhush*, I know thee, Gen. 12, 11; Ex. 33, 12; *kawahéumwo*, ye know me, John 7, 28; *noh matta wahhédog*, ye (may) not know him, *ibid.* (*kawahhish*, I know thee;

waheónat—continued.

nawaeah noh, I know him; *nawahédog*, I know them, C. 196, 197. Cotton gives two pages to the conjugation of these several forms of *waheónat*, *wahtcouúnal*, *wahteauwaheonot*, etc.).

[Narr. *mátta nowáuwone*, *matta nowáhea*, I knew nothing, R. W. 51 (cf. *matta nowahheoh*, 'I know not', Gen. 4, 9). Del. *no woa huk*, he knows me, Zeisb.]

wahheonk, n. knowledge (of persons), Phil. 3, 8.

wahheunát, v. i. to be known (by others), John 7, 4: *waheoneau*, he is known, Prov. 31, 23.

wahsukeh. See *wasukeh*.

wahteauonk. See *wahteonk*.

wahteauúnát, v. t. inan. to know or have knowledge of, to understand, Eccl. 1, 17; 7, 25 (-ounat, C.); 'to perceive', Deut. 29, 4: *wahtcoum[at] wane-gik kah machuk*, knowing (to know) good and evil, Gen. 3, 5; *wahtcou*, he knoweth, understandeth (it), 1 Chr. 28, 9 (-au, Ps. 104, 19); suppos. *noh waudog*, he that understandeth (v. i.), Prov. 8, 9; *matta wahteauou*, he does not know (it), John 15, 15; *kawah-teóuwunneau*, ye know it, John 7, 28 (*nag wahtcoug*, they know, C. 196); *kawah-teoh wuttahháwoash*, thou knowest their hearts, 1 K. 8, 39; *nawah-teouun*, I know it, Gen. 48, 19; *kawah-teoun*, thou knowest it, Rev. 7, 14; *ne wahtcouun*, this thing is known, Ex. 2, 14; *wahtcounk*, knowing, when he knew, Mark 5, 30, 33; *wahtcoush*, know thou, Dan. 3, 18 (*nawáteo*, I know, I understand; *nawá-teomun*, we know; *wahtcouúnat*, to know; *wahtcouish*, know thou; *noh wahtéóitch*, let him know, C. 196).

[Narr. *nowáutam*, I understand; *cowáutam*, you understand [thou understandest]; *cowáutam tawhitché nippeeyáámen*, do you know why I come? R. W. 31.]

wahteauwaheonot, v. t. an. (caus.) to make one's self known to (another): *wahteauwaheont*, making himself known to (them), Gen. 45, 1; *nen pish nowáht-teauwah*, I will make myself known to him, Num. 12, 6 (*wahteauwah*, make him to know, C. 196).

wahteauwahuónat, v. t. inan. (caus.) to make a thing known to, Is. 64, 2; Rom. 9, 22 (*pish wahteauwahuau*, he shall make it known, Is. 38, 19): *nawahteauwahikqun*, he made (it) known to me, Eph. 3, 3; *wame nish kawahteauwahun-undoash*, I make all these things known to you, John 15, 15.

wahteonk, **wahteauonk**, n. knowledge, 2 Chr. 1, 11, 12; Is. 40, 14; 44, 19; 1 Cor. 8, 1.

waiyont, sun-setting. See *wayont*.

waj, **wajeh** [= *wutche*, *wutche*], for, because of, Prov. 17, 14; *yeu wajeh*, for this cause, John 12, 18; *newajeh*, therefore (for that cause), John 12, 17, 19, 21, = *newaj*. John 13, 31; *newutche yeu waj*, 'for, for this cause', etc., Rom. 13, 6 (*ne waj*, for which cause, C. 234; *waj*, conj. for, *ibid.*). See *wutche*.

wame, **wamu**, adv. all, wholly (El. Gr. 21), full (*wameyeue*, usually, C. 230); with v. subst. *wamut*, there is enough, sufficient, Gen. 45, 28; Ex. 9, 28; Matt. 6, 34; *nawameit*, I have enough, there is enough for me, Gen. 33, 11; inan. pl. *wamutash*, sufficient, Ex. 36, 7; *ohke wamut*, there is land enough, Gen. 34, 21; *wamók*, *womohk*, when or if it is enough, if it suffice, 1 K. 20, 10; *ánue ne woh adt womohk*, more than (when it was) enough, Ex. 36, 5; *wamach*, let it suffice, Deut. 3, 26; *wamatitch*, let them suffice, be sufficient, Deut. 33, 7; *wamenau*, he has enough; *matta pish wamenau*, he has not enough, is not satisfied, Eccl. 1, 8; *nawamanittamunun*, it sufficeth us, we have enough, John 14, 8. Cf. *úpi* (*tabach*, let it suffice, Ezek. 44, 6). See *pohshe*.

[Narr. *waúmet taúpi*, it is enough, R. W. 35. Abn. *égšami*, tout entièrement, Rasles 552. Del. *wemi*, all, Zeisb. Gr. 178.]

wamepwunneat, v. i. to be full, to have enough of food, to fill one's self, Luke 15, 16; *wamepoh*, he is satisfied, Is. 44, 16; *wamepwoog*, they are satisfied, are filled, Deut. 14, 29; Mark 8, 8; *wamepwoop*, (she) was sufficed, had enough to eat, Ruth 2, 14; *matta pish kawamepwoom-wow*, ye shall not be satisfied, Lev. 26, 26; *ney woh mo wamepwoogig*, they which can never have enough, Is. 56, 11; *wamep-*

wamepwunneat—continued.

wean, *wamepwoan*, when thou art full, Deut. 8, 10, 12. See *nadtuppa*.

[Narr. *nawúump*, I have enough; *cowúump*, have you enough? R. W. 36.]

wamesashquish (?), n. the 'swallow', Prov. 26, 2. See *mameesashques*.

wámunat, **wómunat**. See *womunát*, to go.

wanahchikomuk [*wanashque-komuk*], n. a chimney, Hos. 13, 3 (*wunnachkēmmuk*, C. 161).

[Narr. *wunnauchicómock*, R. W. 51.]

wanántamúnát, v. t. inan. to forget a thing or inan. obj. (*wunanatamunát*, Heb. 6, 10): [*naw*] *wanántam*, I forget, Ps. 102, 4; *wanántam*, he forgets, James 1, 24; *wunanatamwog*, they forget, Ps. 78, 11; *ahque wunantash*, do not (thou) forget, Deut. 9, 7; Prov. 4, 5; *nukkod-wunantam*, I will (wish to) forget, Job 9, 27 (*nawánantam*, I forget, C. 192).

wanantamwáheónat, v. t. an. and inan. caus. to cause (him) to forget (it), Jer. 23, 27 (*wanantamwahhínnean kenau*, make or cause us to forget you, C. 192).

wanánumónat, v. t. an. to forget a person or an. obj.: *nawánanum*, I forget; *kawánanum*, thou forgettest, Hos. 4, 6; *woh wánanumbuh*, she may forget them, Is. 49, 15; *wananumunon*, if I forget thee, Ps. 137, 5; neg. *ahque wananum*, do not (thou) forget, Ps. 10, 12; Prov. 3, 1; *wananumoncheg*, they who forget (him), Ps. 9, 17; *nawánanumukwoog*, I am forgotten (they forget me), Ps. 31, 12.

wanashque, **wunnash-**, **wannasq-**, prep. on the top of, Gen. 28, 18: *wanashque wutanwohhou*, on the top of his staff, Heb. 11, 21; (of the scepter,) Esth. 5, 2; *wannasque appuonganit*, the top of the throne, 1 K. 10, 19; *wanashquompsk-quit* (objective), 'the top of a rock', Ezek. 26, 14. (Rasles gives to the corresponding Abnaki word a more extended meaning: *Sanaskšiši*, *Sanaskširemaskšk*, le bout, au bout; *Sanaskšittan*, le bout du nez, etc.) See *wunnash*.

wanashquodtinnogish, n. pl. mountain tops, Ezek. 6, 13; Gen. 8, 5: suppos. *wanashquodtinnu wadchuut*, (when) on the top of the mountain, Ezek. 43, 12.

wanashquonk, n. the top (le bout); the top of the bough (tree), Is. 17, 6.

waneemsquag [*wunne-mūsqui* ?], crimson (cloth), Jer. 4, 30.

wanegik. See *wunne*; *wunnegik*.

wannantamóe, -*oē*, forgetful, James 1, 25. See *wanántamúnát*.

wannasque. See *wanashque*.

wanne, without, destitute of (strictly, it is an indeclinable adjective meaning none, not any; as an adverb it expresses exclusion, loss, or destitution, and is occasionally used by Eliot for direct negation): *matta wanne wutóshe*, *wanne wutokase*, without father, without mother, Heb. 7, 3; *wanne wahtéše*, without knowledge, Job 35, 35; *wanne ohtanaw*, there shall be none, Ex. 16, 26; *wanne kutahtooou*, thou hast not, Jer. 30, 13; *wanne nippeno*, there was no water in it (it was without water), Gen. 37, 24; *wanne mushehteaen ahtooou*, no murderer hath, etc., 1 John 3, 15; *wanne kutchohkesu*, there is no spot in thee, Cant. 4, 7; *wanne howane*, there was no one (left alive), Num. 21, 35. Cf. *howan*; *unne*; -*w*.

wannehheónat, **wanheónat**, v. t. an. to lose (a person or an. obj.): *nawanheomp nunnechanog*, I have lost my children, Is. 49, 29; part. *wanneheont*, losing, he who loses, Luke 15, 4; Matt. 16, 26; *mahe wanneheont*, after thou hast lost, having lost, Is. 49, 20; *matta pasuk nawanheoh*, I have lost none, John 18, 9; *ne wánheonche*, that which (an.) was lost, Luke 15, 4; but *noh wanheogkup*, who was lost (pass.), v. 6.

[Cree *wúnne hayoo*, Howse 41.]

wannehteauunát, **wanteauunát** (-*unneat*), v. t. to lose, inan. obj., or intrans. to be deprived of, to be without: *ne wanteauomp*, that which I lost, Luke 15, 9; *matta pish wanneteauou*, he shall not lose (it), Acts 27, 22; *pish owanteoun*, *owanteauun*, he shall lose it, Matt. 10, 39; 16, 25; Mark 8, 35; *wannehteunk*, *wanteunk*, if he lose, losing, Matt. 10, 39; Luke 13, 8; pass. *ne wanteamuk*, that which is lost, Matt. 18, 11; -*ómuk*, Lev. 6, 3.

[Cree *wínnetou*, Howse 41.]

wannonkwoók. See *wunnonkwoók*.

wannonau, n. (his) cheek, Lam. 3, 30; pl. *wannowash*, his cheeks, Cant. 5, 13; *konnawauash*, thy cheeks, Cant. 1, 10. See *manawau* (*m'nawau*).

wanonkquae, **wannonkou**, adv. in the evening, yesterday. See *wunnonkquáe*.

wánontowagk, -*oagk*, n. music, Dan. 3, 5, 7, 10.

wánónuhkōwaeu, **wawunonukōae**, adv. by flattery, Dan. 11, 32, 34. See *papanawau*; *wáunonuhkauónat*.

wanteauunát. See *wannehteauunát*.

waompog: *quenau waompog*, 'in the (morning) twilight', 2 K. 7, 7.

wáónat. See *wauónat*.

waonégugish, **waonegigish**, **wáane**, n. pl. precious things, Gen. 24, 53; Deut. 33, 13, 14; Prov. 24, 4. See *wunnegik*; cf. *wayebag-ish*, rings.

wáónit, if he go astray. See *wauónat*.

waont, sun-setting. See *wayont*.

***wapantamúnat**, to hasten: *nawápnátam*, I am in haste, C. 193.

***wapunnukquas**, n. the swallow, Mass. Ps., Ps. 84, 3, = *mameesashques* (q. v.), El.

wapwékan, n. the fin of a fish: *wapwékanúcheg*, pl. having fins, Lev. 11, 9; Deut. 4, 9.

***wasáquanánétick**, n. a light or candle, C. 161. See *wéquananteg*.

wasenumonche, n. a mother-in-law, husband's or wife's mother, Ruth 1, 14; Matt. 10, 35.

wasenumukqutche, n. a son-in-law, daughter's husband, Judg. 15, 6. See *wusénumónat*.

[Narr. *nosénemuck*, he is my son-in-law, R. W. 124.]

wasit (condit. part.). See *wusue*, 'seething'.

***waskèke** (Narr.), whalebone, R. W. 103. Cf. *wuskón*.

wassabbe. See *wossabpe*, thin.

wasukeh, **wahsukeh**, **wessukeh**, n. (construct.) the husband of, (her) husband, Num. 30, 7; Deut. 25, 3; Rom. 7, 3 (*wasükien*, *wasëkkien*, a husband, C. 161, 171): *pish ken wessuke*, thou shalt be her husband, Deut. 21, 13; *nasuk*, my husband, Gen. 29, 32; *kasuk*, thy husband, Gen. 3, 16; *kahsukowoog*, your husbands, Eph. 5, 24; *wasukkoouh* (obj.), to their husbands, *ibid.*; *noh waohsuk-*

wasukeh, etc.—continued.

kii, she who hath a husband, Rom. 7, 2 [*noh asúkkauau*, he whom she follows after?]; collect. *owessukkiinneunk*, all husbands, collectively, Eph. 5, 25. See *wussukeh*.

[Narr. *wásick*, an husband, R. W. 44. Peq. *neh-yushamug*, my husband, Stiles.]

***watamwe**, adv. knowingly, C. 228.

***watóncks** (Narr.), a cousin, R. W. 45. See *adtonks*.

***wattáp** (Narr.), a root. See *wachábuk*.

wáunonuhkauónat, v. t. an. to flatter (*waunonuhkawonát*, C. 192): *noh wáunónukumónt*, he who speaketh flattery, Job 17, 5 (*nawauwáunonukówan*, I flatter, C. 191). See *papannawau*. Cf. *waénómonat*.

***wauómpeg**. See *wompam*.

— **wauónat**, **wáónat**, **wauwóiná**, v. i. to go astray, to go out of the way: *nawauwóin*, I have gone astray, Ps. 119, 176; *onatu* sheepsut *waónit*, as a lost sheep (as a sheep when it goes astray), *ibid.*; *wóonu*, he goes astray, Prov. 5, 23; *wóonuog*, they go astray, Ps. 58, 3 [*ne-pauz matta pish wayauo*, the sun shall not go down, Is. 60, 20 (?)]; *no wáónit wúch mayut*, he who wandereth (if he wander) out of the way, Prov. 21, 16; *wauonit*, going astray (if he go astray), Deut. 22, 1; Matt. 18, 12; *neg wauonítcheg* (obj.), they who go astray, Matt. 18, 12 (*wáwónchik* (as adj.)), wandering, C. 176; *wauohnúog*, they wander; *nawoowón*, I wander, *ibid.* 214). From — and *auónat*. See *nawiyeyu*; *wayont*.

[Cree *wúnnissu*, he errs; *wúnnesin*, he loses himself, goes astray, Howse 81.]

***wauóntam** (Narr.), n. a wise man or counselor; pl. *wauóntakick*, wise men, R. W. 120. See *waantamúndat*.

wauontamauónat, v. t. an. and inan. to bear witness of, or testify of (it) to (persons): *nawauontamau*, I testify of . . . to . . . Rev. 22, 18; *kawauontamunkuneau*, he testifies of (these things) to you, Rev. 22, 16.

wauontamunát, v. t. to testify of (inan. obj.): *nawauwáóntamun*, I testify of it, John 7, 7.

waushpu. See *waashpu*.

wáussummuónat, v. t. an. to worship, 1 Sam. 1, 3. See *woussumónat*.

wáussumoncheg. See *woussumoncheg*.

***Wáútacone** (Narr.), Englishman; pl. *Wáútaconáog*, 'that is, coat-men, or clothed (*Wáúhkhánog*, Englishmen, 'such as wear coats', C. 169): *Wáútaconíst*, an English woman; *Wáútaconémese*, an English youth, R. W. 65. From *wut-tunkum*, he covers with (it). Other names given to the English were: *Awaunagress* (for *-gus?*), pl. *-suck*, "as much as to say, these strangers"; *Cháúquaquock*, knife-men, sword-men, R. W. 51, 65. See **awáün*. Morton (N. E. Canaan, 3, 5) says: "The Salvages of the Massachusetts . . . did call the English planters *Wotawquenange* [*-auge*], which in their language signifieth stabbers or cut-throates". . . . "A southerly Indian that understood English well . . . calling us by the name of *Wotoquansawge*, what that doth signifie, hee said hee was not able by any demonstration to expresse."

[Del. *utak ho hen sin*, to cover, Zeisb.]

wautjishaut (?): *wutche wautjishaut*, 'for the joinings', 1 Chr. 22, 3.

***waútuiques** (Narr.), 'the coney' (misprinted 'conck' in the reprint). "They have a reverend esteeme of this creature, and conceive there is some Deitie in it."—R. W. 95, 96. Josselyn (Voyages, pp. 82, 85) calls it the *squnck*, q. v. **wauwaen**, n. one who witnesses or testifies, a witness, 1 Pet. 5, 1; *wauwaénin*, Prov. 14, 5 (*wáwaénin*, a witness, C. 157).

wauwaonk, n. testimony, witness, 1 John 5, 11; Is. 19, 20.

wauwóiná. See *wauonát*.

wauwónat, **wauwaonát**, v. i. to bear witness, to testify (of), John 1, 7, 9: (v. t. an.) *ne awáuwon*, that which he testifies of or to, John 3, 32; *wauwau*, he testifies, Heb. 7, 17; *nawauwon*, I testify, Gal. 5, 3; Eph. 4, 7; *nawauwonan*, we do testify, 1 John 4, 14; *nag wauwacheg*, they who bear witness, 1 John 5, 7, 8; *wauwón*, if I testify, Acts 20, 24; *wauwonaj*, let it be a witness, let it testify, Gen. 31, 44; *wauwómanudj*, let it be a witness, v. 52; *nish wauwaonógish*, the

wauwónat, wauwaonát—continued.

things which I testify to you, Deut. 32, 46.

***wauwonnūonk**, n. wandering, or going astray, C. 214. See *wauónat*.

***wāwāmek**, n. a dress, C. 160.

waweenwhatuonk, n. 'strife', Prov. 15, 18.

wawunonukoaē. See *wanónuhkōwawēu*.

***wawwhunnekesōlog** (Narr.), pl. mackerel, R. W. 103 [*wunnogkesu*, he is fat, well-bodied].

wayeōag-ish, wayeōagish, wohway-, n. pl. rings, Ex. 39, 16, 17, 20, 21. Cf. *walēnu*, round about; *wowēaushin*, a winding about; *waonégugish*, precious things.

wayont, waont (part. of *wauónat*), sun-setting, Gen. 15, 12; Mark 1, 32; Lev. 22, 7: *papaume ahhuttōche wayont*, 'at the time of the going down of the sun', Josh. 10, 27 (*oowayaonk nepaz*, sun setting, C. 164); *wayau*, it was sunset, Gen. 28, 11; the sun went down, 2 Sam. 2, 24; *ash waaongkup*, before (it was) sunset, 'before the sun went down', Judg. 14, 18.

[Narr. *wayaduri*, the sun is set, R. W. 67. Peq. *weyhan*, 'moon', Stiles.]

weachimineash. See *weatchimíneash*.

weanun, weanin, n. a burden, Ps. 38, 4; Is. 30, 27: *ōweanun*, his burden, Num. 4, 19; pl. *weanunash*, Gen. 49, 14; *kōwēannunnōash*, your burdens, Deut. 1, 12; Gal. 6, 2. From *walēnu*, (wrapped) about (?).

weassunónat (?), v. i. to bear burdens; *weassukeg*, pl. *neg weassukeg*, they who bear burdens, Neh. 4, 10 (*weassukeg*, v. 17); *ōweassunóont*, (they) to bear burdens, 2 Chr. 2, 2.

[Del. *wi waschin*, to carry a load, Zeisb. Voc. 33.]

weatchimin, n. corn (in the field), standing grain, Deut. 23, 25.

weatchimíneash, weachimineash, n. pl. grain, corn (generically), Gen. 27, 28; Lev. 2, 14 (*eachimíneash, -eash*, C.): *appōsuash weatchimíneash*, (contract.) *appumiméonash*, parched corn, 1 Sam. 17, 17; 25, 18, = *uppashquassue weatchimíneash*, Lev. 23, 14; *munnequomunneash*, green ears of corn, Lev. 2, 14; *munnequomin*, growing corn, Hos. 14, 7; *missunkquamíneash, missuhk*, (dry

weatchimíneash, etc.—continued.

or ripe) ears of corn, Gen. 41, 5; *missunkquamunnémesash* (dimin.), thin or blasted ears, Gen. 41, 6; *nukkónuminneash*, old corn, Josh. 5, 11, 12. [Cf. Tupi *ubatim, viba-tim, uba-tim, avaty, avatyí* (*ui, uý, vi*, flour, 'farinha'), which Von Martius (Wörter-samml. Brasil. Sprachen, 427) derives from *viba*, 'gramen' and *tim*, 'nasutum' (*tim*= fructus, Callinago; *timíá*, 'comida', 'sustento', 'alimento', Seixas), or from *viba-túama*, 'gramen medullosum'; Omaguas dialect and Oyambi (of Cayenne), *auaty, abaty*; Cocomas, *awate* (Castelnau); Caraiab *avachit, aoachy, goari* (Callinago); Cayapós, *muschiú*; Araicú, *metschy* (cf. *meechu?*); Chicriabás, *notsche*; Taino (Yucatan), *mahiz, mayz*; Maya, *yim*; Tecuna, *schiauü*, Von Martius, l. c.; Corapó dialect, *tshumnam*.] See *meechu*, he eats; *min*, a fruit.

[Narr. *ewáchim[i]neash*, corn (i. e. Indian corn, maize); *scannémeneash*, seed corn, R. W. 91; *accoquias*, Indian corn, Stiles. Peq. *wewaúchemins*, Indian corn, Stiles.]

weatchimíneash (-teuk), n. a field of corn, 'standing corn', Deut. 23, 25.

***wéawhush** (Narr.), v. imperat. 'take it on your back', R. W. 51, = *niátúsh*, *ibid*. See *weassunónat*.

webe, adv. only, Gen. 18, 27; Num. 4, 9; *matta ne webe*, not only so, Rom. 5, 3; *webe kenaau*, you yourselves apart (you only), Mark 6, 31; *ken webe nusú*, thou only, 2 K. 19, 19; *matta howan . . . webe nen*, there is no one besides me, Is. 43, 11; *webe noh adtumunuk*, (no one knoweth) 'saving he that receiveth it', Rev. 2, 17. See *wèpe*.

[Peq. *wèpe*, but (= *qut*, El.), Mayhew, Lord's Prayer.]

webequshónat, v. t. an. to fear, Deut. 10, 12. See *qūshaiü; wabesenát*.

webesunok. See *wabesunok*, fear.

***wechékum** (Narr.), the sea, R. W. 98. See *kehloh; pummoh*.

weechauónat, wecháónat, v. t. an. to accompany, to go with: *wechau*, go thou with him, Matt. 5, 41; *ōweechauoh*, he went with them, Acts 10, 23; *ōweechauóuh*, they went with him, *ibid*. (= *ōweechogquoh* (?), Acts 20, 4); *wēe-*

weechauónat, wecháónat—continued.

chaiean, if thou go with me, Judg. 4, 8; *kawechaush*, I go with thee, v. 9; *weechauau*, he went with (him), *ibid.*

[Narr. *cowéchaush*, I will go with you; *cowéchaw ewd*, he will go with you; *wechawalíttea*, let us accompany (go together), R. W. 73.]

weeche, prep. with, in company with (a person, or an obj.), Ex. 23, 1; Job 1, 4: *kaweeche wamseumsh*, I go down with thee, Gen. 46, 4; *noh weechiyemuk*, he was with me, Neh. 4, 18. Cf. *nashpe*, with (inan. obj.).

[Del. *witschi*, Zeisb.]

weechinnineummoncheg, n. pl. one's family or company, Lev. 25, 10. See *teashiyuoonk*.

week. See *wék*.

weekinashq. See *wekinasq*.

weekittamun[neat (?)], v. i. to dwell in tents or houses; *aweekittamunnaout*, Ps. 78, 55. See *wekinnedt*.

weekittéinát, v. i. to build a house (for one's self?), to pitch one's tent: *wekitteau*, she builds her house, Prov. 14, 1; he pitched his tent, Gen. 31, 25; *wache wekítteau*, he began to build, 2 Chr. 3, 2; *wekítteag*, they pitched their tents, Gen. 31, 25; *matta pish wekítteawog*, they shall not build houses, Is. 65, 22; *wekítteagk*, build ye the house, Hag. 1, 8; *weekikash* [for *wekítteash* (?)], build thee a house, 1 K. 2, 36. See *adlannege*.

***weekóhquat**, fair weather, C. 158. See *wunnohquadt*.

weékomónat. See *wehkomónat*.

weekon, wekon, adj. sweet, Prov. 20, 17; 27, 7; Rev. 10, 9; pl. + *ash*, Prov. 16, 24. (Strictly, perhaps, verb impers. 'it is sweet', 'they are sweet'.)

[Del. *win gan*, sweet; *win gal*, tasting good; *win gi*, gladly, Zeisb. Voc. 12.]

weekontamóonk, n. pleasure, gladness, Eccl. 2, 1; 2 Sam. 6, 12; 1 Chr. 16, 27; joy, Prov. 14, 10; delight, Prov. 15, 8 (*weekontamóonk*, gladness; *taphettaonk*, cheerfulness, C. 193).

weekontamünát [= *wekon (unn) antamunat*], v. i. to be glad, to rejoice, to be pleased, Eccl. 3, 12; 8, 15 (C. 192; to be willing, *ibid.* 215): *nawekontam*, I am glad, Ps. 9, 2; *wekontam*, he is

weekontamünát—continued.

glad, Ps. 16, 9; pass. form with inan. subj. *wekontamaw*, (it) rejoices, is made glad, *ibid.*; *wekontash*, rejoice thou, be glad, Joel 2, 21; *wekontamok*, *kah ahche muskouantamok*, rejoice (ye) and be exceeding glad, Matt. 5, 12. See **wussekitteahhuónat*.

[Narr. *nawekóntam*, I am glad, R. W. 65. Abn. *néighinamen*, je le trouve agréable, à mon gré; *néighándam*, je le veux. Del. *winginamen*, to be pleased with; *wingelendam*, to love or be pleased with something, Zeisb. Gr. 179.]

weekontamwáe, -we, adj. and adv. glad, joyful, merry, Num. 10, 10; Esth. 5, 9; Prov. 15, 15; 16, 24 (*weekontamde*, willingly; *matweekontámwe*, unwillingly, C. 230).

weekshik. See *weshqshik*.

weematoh, n. (his) brother; constr. the brother of, Gen. 25, 26; Acts 12, 2; Mark 3, 17: *nemat*, my brother, Acts 9, 17; *kemat*, thy brother, Gen. 27, 35; *neematog*, my brethren, Matt. 12, 48; *kematog*, thy brethren, Luke 18, 20; *wematog*, his brethren, *ibid.* v. 19; *kemattawóog*, your brethren, Num. 32, 6; *kematou* (v. subst.), (I am) your brother, Gen. 45, 4. See *wetompas*; *wetukquoh*.

weemattinneunk, n. collect. the brethren, the brotherhood, Acts 10, 23; 1 Pet. 2, 17.

ween, wéin, n. the marrow, Job 21, 24; Prov. 3, 8; Is. 25, 6; Heb. 4, 12.

[Abn. *šin*, Rasles.]

weenan, his tongue. See *mēnan*.

weenohke, n. a grave, Prov. 30, 16; Hos. 13, 14: *woskeche weenohket*, on her grave, Gen. 35, 20; *weenohkeyew nek*, the grave is my house, Job 17, 13. [*wáenohke*, earth all around (?); *wáenu-ohke*, the winding up place(?).]

weenominneash [*wenomis-minneash*, vine-fruit], n. pl. grapes, Lev. 19, 10; Matt. 7, 16: *weenom*, a grape, Is. 18, 5.

[Narr. *wenómeneash*, grapes, R. W. 91.]

weenomis, n. a vine, Ezek. 15, 2, = *wenomesippog*, Ps. 128, 3. From *wáenu*, roundabout (?).

weenomwussipog, -mesippag, n. a vine, Ps. 80, 8; pl. + *uash*, Ps. 105, 33 (lit. vine leaves: *wenomis-wunnepog*, the vine in leaf).

weenont, n. raven, Lev. 11, 15 (but 'kite', Deut. 14, 13): *kutchikkont*, 'raven', Deut. 14, 14; *qussukquanush*, 'kite', Lev. 11, 14. Cf. *konkont*.

weenshónat, weenshauónat, v. t. to beg, to ask alms (from), Luke 16, 3: *weenshau*, he was begging, Mark 10, 46; he begged (bread), Ps. 37, 25; *wenshau-nitch*, let them beg, Ps. 109, 10. See *wenshamauonat*.

wéenu. See *wáenu*.

weenuhkauónat, v. t. an.: *weenuhka-uwaog neg*, they encamp round about them, Ps. 34, 7; *ayeuuhkone weenuhkók*, camp ye round about against (it), Jer. 50, 29. See *wáenu*.

weenuhkomumunát, v. t. inan. to camp round about (it), to besiege, to compass: *aweenuhkomun*, he besieged it, 2 K. 17, 5; *wéenuhkomak otan*, 'compass ye the city', Josh. 6, 7.

weenusheau, -shau, v. i. it goeth around, 'compasseth' (of a boundary line), Josh. 18, 14; 19, 14: *pemunneat weenisheau*, a line compasses it about, 2 Chr. 4, 2. See *wáenu*.

weenuwásog, n. pl. onions, Num. 11, 5. [Mod. Abn. *wi-noz*, onion, K. A. Del. *wi nun schi*, and *u lee pen*, Zeish. Voc.]

weenwee. See *wenwe*.

weepamóe, wepamuwáonk. See under *wehpamónat*.

weepit, (his) tooth. See *mēpit*.

[Narr. *wēpit*, pl. + *teash*, R. W. 59.]

weepwoiyeu-ut, 'in the passage' (between two places), 1 Sam. 13, 23.

weequau, (his) thigh. See *mehquau*.

wees, weis, n. fat, Lev. 9, 10, 20: *aweis*, its fat, Gen. 45, 18. As adj. *wehsue*, fat, Zech. 11, 16. From *weyaus* (?). See *wunnogque*.

[Del. *wisu*, (he is) fat, fleshy, Zeish. Voc. 13; *wil su*, fat meat, *ibid.* 12.]

weesadtippogquosh, n. pl. bitter herbs, Ex. 12, 8; Num. 9, 11. See *wunnepog*.

weesausháonk, wesósháonk, n. a pestilential or infectious disease, the pestilence, Ps. 78, 50; a fever, Mark 1, 31;

weesausháonk, etc.—continued.

John 4, 52: *weesóshau*, she was sick of a fever, Matt. 8, 14; Mark 1, 30. Cf. *enninnedonk*.

[Narr. *wesauasháonck*, the plague; *wesausashaámitch*, the great plague, R. W. 157.]

weeshittoon, n. (mouth-hair,) the beard, Ps. 133, 2; Is. 15, 2: *kaweeshittounit*, on thy beard, Ezek. 5, 1; pl. (often used for the sing.) + *ash*, Lev. 19, 27; Is. 7, 20.

wéeshquábashin (?), n. a pool of water, Ex. 7, 19 (only).

weesóe, adj. yellow, Lev. 13, 30, 32. Cf. *weeswe*, the gall.

[Narr. *wesauí*, R. W. Del. *wisawéii*, v. adj. it is yellow, Zeish. Gr. 164.]

weesogkinwóonk, n. bitterness, Prov. 17, 25. See *wesogkon*.

weesósháonk. See *weesausháonk*, pestilence.

weesquapinneat, oweesquabinneat, v. i. to wrap one's self up: *aweesquapin*, she wrapped herself, Gen. 38, 14; *aweesquabinun* (v. t.), he wraps it up, Mic. 7, 3; an. obj. *awishquanuh*, she wrapped him (in it), Luke 2, 7; *weesquabesu*, it is wrapped up (in a cloth), 1 Sam. 21, 9; suppos. inan. *weesquabesik*, (when) 'it was bound up with', Gen. 44, 30; *weesquabenau*, he bindeth up (the waters in the clouds), Job 26, 8. Cf. Cree *wáska*, around; *ne wáskánen*, I surround, inclose (it), Howse 34.

[Narr. *wesquaubenan*, to wrap up body for the grave, R. W. 161.]

weesumussoh, n. (constr.) the younger of sons or daughters, (his or her) younger brother or sister, Gen. 19, 31, 38: *mohtommegit*, . . . *wesumussoh*, 'the first born', . . . 'his younger brother', Gen. 48, 18, 19; younger sister, Judg. 15, 2. See *mullásons*; *peissis-su*; *wetuksquoh*.

weeswe, n. the gall, Deut. 29, 18; Ps. 69, 21: *naweeswe*, my gall, Job 16, 13. Cf. *wesogkon*, bitter; *weesóe*, yellow. (Cf. also Sax. *ge-alewe*, yellow; *gealla*, gall; Greek *χολή*, bile; *χλόη*, *χλόα*, greenish yellow; Arab. *murr* and *só'uda*, bile; *murr*, bitter; *dáfer* (fem. *ráfra*), yellow.)

weetahtu, n. a sister or half-sister, Lev. 20, 17; 21, 3; John 11, 5 (strictly, one of the same household or family, a near relative). (*netukkusq*, my sister, Luke 10, 40.) See *ummissies*; *weetompas*; *weetuksquoh*.

[Narr. *wéticks*, *wésummis*, a sister, R. W. 45.]

weetateamung-anin, n. a neighbor, Prov. 27, 10; Jer. 6, 21: *ketatteamung*, thy neighbor, Ex. 20, 16, 17; *weetatteamung*, his neighbor, Ex. 12, 4; pl. + *og*, Luke 14, 12 (*nehtohteamonk*, my neighbor, C. Math., Notit. Ind. 54). See *wu-tohtimoin*; *wutóhtu*.

weetauadteasen, -in, n. a bride, Jer. 16, 9; Joel 2, 16; Rev. 22, 17. Cf. *wessentamwáen*.

weetauómog (suppos. pres. 1st and 3d pers. sing. 'if I marry her',) n. a betrothed one, 'spouse', Cant. 4, 9, 10, 11.

weetauomónat, v. t. an. to take a wife or husband, to marry, Matt. 19, 10 (*wetouadtinnate*, to be married, C. 201): *wétoómau*, he took (her) to wife, Ex. 2, 1; *noh wetauadteadt*, he who is (when he is) married, 1 Cor. 7, 33; *wetauadteaan*, if thou marry, 1 Cor. 7, 28; *awetetauomouh*, 'they had her to wife', married her, Mark 12, 23; pass. *sekousq noh wetauomomp sephausuaenin*, a widow who had a priest (for husband), Ezek. 44, 22; *wetauomont*, he or she marrying, Rom. 7, 3 (*nawetauattam*, I (a woman) am married; *nummittumwussisnu*, I (a man) am married, C. 201). Cf. *ummittamwussenat*.

weetauomwaheónat, v. t. an. to cause to marry, to give in marriage: *weetauamwaheau*, he gave (her) to (him) as a wife, Ex. 2, 21.

***weetauog**, they live together, Ind. Laws, XIII, 10. See *paswauwátúog*.

[Del. *wíteü*, he goes with (somebody), Zeish. Gr. 83; *witawema*, he stays with him, Zeish. Voc. 60; *witawemuk*, he is with me, *ibid.*]

weetemungquot, -quok (suppos.), n. perfume, Prov. 27, 9 (*wechimooquat*, *wetimunkut*, a sweet smell, C. 163).

weetomónat, **weto-**, v. t. an. to dwell with (to live in the house with), Judg. 17, 11; to be 'present with', 2 Cor. 5, 8: *weetomeh*, dwell thou with me, Judg. 17,

weetomónat, etc.—continued.

10; *nawetom*, I dwell with, Prov. 8, 12; Num. 35, 34; *weetom kitassat*, abide with the king, 2 Sam. 15, 19; *weetomau*, she dwelt with (her), Ruth 2, 23; *awetomouh*, they dwelt with him, 1 Sam. 22, 4; *matta woh nawetómukouh*, he shall not dwell in my house, Ps. 101, 7. Cf. *weechauónat*.

[Cree *wéegee-mayoo*, helives with him, Howse 43.]

weetomp-ain [*wéetu-omp*(?)], n. a friend, Ex. 33, 11; Prov. 17, 17; 27, 6; a kinsman: *neetomp*, my friend, Is. 41, 8; Luke 11, 6; *kétomp*, thy friend, 2 Chr. 20, 7; *neetompaog*, my friends, Cant. 5, 1; my kinsmen, Ps. 38, 11; Luke 14, 12. Cf. *wuttinnunkumóin*, a kinsman.

weetompas, **weetompassu** (constr.), n. (his or her) brother or sister, the brother or sister of: *weetompas*, my sister, Gen. 20, 12; 2 Sam. 13, 6; Mark 3, 35; my brother, 2 Sam. 13, 12; *keetompas* (*két-*), thy sister (father's or mother's daughter), Lev. 18, 9; thy brother, 2 Sam. 13, 20; *weetompasu*, his or her sister, 2 Sam. 13, 2; Ezek. 16, 45; his or her brother, 2 Sam. 13, 8, 10, 20; *netukkusq*, my sister, Luke 10, 40 (*wetompasin*, a sister (or *netat*), C. 162). Cf. *ummissies*; *weematoh*; *weetahtu*.

[Narr. *wéticks*, *wésummis*, R. W. 45.]

weetomukqutch, n. a companion, Judg. 14, 20. From *weetomónat*. Cf. *nohtónukqus*.

weetuksquoh, n. (constr.) the sister of, his or her sister, John 11, 1 (*wetukushquoh*, Luke 10, 39): *netukkusq*, my sister, Luke 10, 40. Like *weetahtu*, it is not restricted in its application to a sister of the whole blood, or uterine, but signifies any near kinswoman or female inmate of the house. From *wet-aht-squa*. See *weetahtu*.

It is not certain that Eliot correctly employed or himself understood the various terms employed to express the relationship between male and female offspring of the same parents or parent. In the Gospel of St John, published with the Psalter (1709), the terms brother and sister are rendered as follows: *wematoh*, his brother, John 11, 41 (so Eliot); *wetahtuoh*, her brother, John

weetuksquoh—continued.

11, 2 (*wuumohónukqusoh*, Eliot); *wetaktuoh*, his sisters, John 11, 3 (*weesu-misoh*, Eliot); *wetaktu*, the sister of (him), John 11, 39 (so Eliot); *wetukish-quoh*, her sister, John 11, 1; 28, 5 (*wetukaquoh*, *wetáhtu*, Eliot). So, when the speaker is a female, *netáht*, my brother (*nohtónukqus*; *netukkusq*, my sister, Eliot), John 11, 21; Luke 10, 40.

weeweess, n. the screech-owl, Is. 34, 14. See *kóhkokhau*.

***weéwo** (Narr.), a wife; *nowéwo*, my wife (= *nummittamus*), R. W. 44. See *mittam-wus*; *mittamwusu*.

[Del. *wi wu*, he is married; *wi wall*, his wife, Zeisb.]

***wehkomáonk**, vbl. n. (a) calling, C. 182, 184.

wehkomónat, **weék-**, **wék-**, v. t. an. to call to, to call, Matt. 9, 13: *wehkomau weékomau*, he called (him or them), Ex. 24, 16; 1 Sam. 13, 17; *monchish wehkom kahsuk*, go call thy husband, John 4, 16; *kówehkomunumwop*, I have called you, Prov. 1, 24; *kówehkomunup*, I called thee, Num. 24, 10; *ówehkomuh*, he called her, 2 K. 4, 36; *kówehkomeh*, thou didst call me, 1 Sam. 3, 5, 8; *ówekomuh nah-hog*, he called them to him, Acts 20, 1; *wehkomont* (part.), calling, Is. 41, 2. See *wehquetumónat*, to call upon, to ask.

[Narr. *wécum*, call (thou), R. W. 49.]

wehpamónat, v. t. an. to lie with, as man with woman, to have sexual connection with; with prefix of 1st pers. *nówehpamónat*, 2 Sam. 11, 11; *ówehpomuh*, *-pamuh*, he lay with her, *ibid.* 11, 4; 13, 14; *kówehpamsh*, lie with me, *ibid.* 13, 11; *wehpamont*, lying with, Deut. 22, 23, 25. From *waapenát*, to mount up, or (with inan. subj.) *waapemó*. See *neekin-wog*.

[Del. *wipentin*, v. recipr. (and *wipengen*, *wipenditam*), to lie or sleep with each other, Zeisb. Gr. 133, 184.]

wéhpepétu, he is lame (from birth, Acts 3, 2): *wéhweepétu*, he is a cripple, Acts 14, 8. See *nóchumwi*.

wehpumónat. See *wepumauonát*.

wehqsheau, v. t. inan. it reaches to, ends at: — *sepuut*, it reaches to the river, Josh. 19, 11; *weekshin*, it reaches to, ends at, Zech. 14, 5.

wehqshik, **week-**, **wék-**, n. the end, the utmost limit, 1 K. 6, 24; Ps. 19, 6; 'the uttermost part', 2 K. 7, 5: *ne wehqshik waenu*, its edge round about, Ezek. 43, 13; *wehqshik ohke*, *weeqshinne ohke*, 'the ends of the earth', Deut. 33, 17; Is. 40, 28; 41, 9. See *pomushau*, he walks; *wóhkkéu*, at the side or sides; *uhquáe*, at the point or extremity of.

wehquanunkq, n. the stump (of a tree), Dan. 4, 15, 23; *wehquanunkquame*, of the stump, v. 26.

wehquau. See *mehquau*, the thigh.

wehque, prep. as far as, 1 Sam. 3, 20; Ex. 23, 31; 'even unto', 1 K. 12, 30: *wutch . . . wehque*, from . . . to; beginning from . . . ending at. Cf. *nóhqueu*; *uh-quáe*; *wóhkkéu*.

[Narr. *yo wéque*, thus far, R. W. 55.]

wehquetumónat, v. t. to call upon, to ask for (an. and inan.): *kówehquetumunk (-uk) keteaonk*, he asked life of thee, Ps. 21, 4; *kówehquetumoush*, I pray thee, Gen. 38, 25; *nówehquetumunk*, he shall call upon me (i. e. for help), Ps. 91, 15; *wehquetumau*, call thou upon (him), Jonah 1, 6; *wehquetumah*, call thou upon me, ask (it) of me, 2 Chr. 1, 7; Ps. 2, 8; 50, 15; *ne wehquetumauadt*, that which thou (may have) asked him for, 1 Sam. 1, 17; *wame ne waj wehquetumunkquean*, all which they (may) call upon thee for, 1 K. 8, 52; *kówequetummaunup*, I have called on thee, Ps. 17, 6 (*kówequetummdush*, I beseech you, C. 182). Cf. *natótomáü*, he questions (him). See *wehkomónat*; *wegutteamündát*.

wehquétumóonk, n. [asking for,] a request, supplication, 1 K. 8, 52; 1 Sam. 1, 27.

wehquetumunát, v. t. to ask for, to call for or upon, inan. obj.: *wehquetum*, he asked for (it), Judg. 5, 25; *nówehquetum*, I call upon, ask for, Deut. 4, 26; *nówehquetumun*, I called on (his name), Ps. 116, 4; *kówehquetum ne síohkok*, thou askest a hard thing, 2 K. 2, 10; *wehquetug*, *wehquetuk*, if he ask for (it), Matt. 7, 8; *wehquetush*, ask thou, 1 K. 3, 5; *wehquetumóok*, ask ye, Matt. 7, 7 (*wegutteamünat*, to call; *weguttinneat*, to be called, C. 182).

wéhquog, suppos. blunt: *misselchuog wéhquog*, iron when it is blunt, Eccl. 10, 10.

[Del. *wiquon*, (it is) blunt, not sharp, Zeisb. Gr. 167.]

***wéhquohke** [*wéhque-ohke*], the end of the earth ('uttermost part'), Mass. Ps., Ps. 2, 8. See *wóhkóeu*.

wéhquoshauónat, v. t. to go as far as: *wéhquosháog*, they went as far as, Acts 11, 19.

wéhsue (?), adj. fat, Zech. 11, 16. See *wees*; *wunnogque*.

wéhtauog, (his) ear. See *méhtáuog*.

wéhwepétu, he is lame (from birth, Acts 3, 2): *wéhwepétu*, he is a cripple, Acts 14, 8. See *nóchumwesu*.

wéin. See *ween*.

wéis. See *wees*.

wék, **week**, n. (his) house, tent, or dwelling, Ex. 20, 17; Prov. 14, 11: *ne ponamum week*, he pitched his tent there, Gen. 12, 8; *ayimun wetu*, he built a house, 1 K. 6, 9. See *wétu*.

[Del. *wi kú*, his house; *wik he*, to build a house; *wi quoam*, house, Zeisb.]

wekinasq, **weekinashq**, n. a reed, Is. 42, 3; (sugar) cane, Is. 43, 24: pl. + *uash*, reeds, Is. 19, 6. Cf. *mishashq*. Perhaps from *wék* and *ashq* (*méoskeht*), house grass, with which the roofs of the wigwams were filled in or covered. "Their houses are very little and homely, being made with small poles pricked into the ground and so bended and fastened at the tops, and on the sides they are matted with boughs and covered on the roof with sedge and old mats."—Higginson's N. E. Plantation, ch. 12. "The meaner sort of wigwams are covered with mats they make of a kind of bulrush."—Gookin, 1 Mass. Hist. Coll. 1, 149.

[Narr. *wékinash*, reed; pl. + *quash*, R. W. 90.]

***wekineaúquat** (Narr.), fair weather: *wekinnáquocks*, when it is fair weather, R. W. 81 (*wekóhquat*, fair weather; *wekeneankquat*, warm weather, C. 158). See **ómnóhquat*; *wunnóhquodt*.

wekinneát, v. i. to occupy or live in a house, tent, or other dwelling place, Prov. 21, 9: *na wekean*, when ye dwell therein, Deut. 8, 12. See *wekittamun* [*neat*].

wekinneát—continued.

[Narr. *tuckowékin*, where dwell you? R. W. 29. Cree *wégeemayou*, he tenteth with him, Howse 22.]

***weki-tippocat** (Narr.), 'it is a warm night', R. W.

wekitteakonk, n. a building, 2 Cor. 5, 1.

***wekohtea** (?), as interj. 'O brave', C. 234.

wékomónat. See *wéhkomónat*.

wekon. See *weekon*.

***wékónche**, adv. commonly, C. 227.

[Quir. *wegonje*, 'often', Pier. 5.]

wekshik. See *wéhqshik*.

wekuhkauónat, **wekuhkónat**, v. t. an. to build a house for (another person, etc.), 2 Chr. 2, 3; 6, 7; or, as in Gen. 33, 17, *wekikauau*, 'he made booths for (cattle)': *wekuhkon*, he went on building, Neh. 4, 18; *wekuhkau*, build the house for (of the Lord), 1 Chr. 22, 11; *nóh pish nówekekunk*, he who shall build me a house, *ibid.* v. 10; *kówekekauununnanonut*, to build thee a house, *ibid.* 29, 16.

wematin, n. appel. a brother, 1 Cor. 5, 11; Mark 13, 12 (*oowemáttin*, C. 162). See *wetuksquoh*.

[Narr. *wematittuock*, 'they are brothers', R. W. 45.]

wenauwetu [*wunne-wétu?*], adj. an. (is or was) rich, 2 Sam. 12, 1; pl. + *og*, Ruth 3, 10 (*wunne wétu*, a good house, C. 170): *wenauwetuen*, -in (indef. and general), any rich man, Prov. 28, 11. "A *winnaytue*, that is a rich man, or a man of estimation, next in degree to a sachem or sagamore."—Morton's N. E. Canaan, ch. 19. Cf. *wunneetu* +.

wenauwetuonk, n. riches, Prov. 30, 8.

***wénise** (Narr.), an old woman; pl. *went-suck*, R. W. 44. See *kehchisqua*.

wenom-in (?), n. a grape: *scane wenom*, the sour grape, Is. 18, 5. See *min*.

[Del. (?) *wi na min*, it is ripe, Zeisb. Voc.]

wenshaen, n. a beggar, one who begs, Luke 16, 20, 22; obj. *wenshaénuh*, 1 Sam. 2, 8.

wénshamauonát, v. t. to ask (alms) from, (an. and inan.) to ask for (alms): *ówenshamuh ne teaguas*, he asked an alms (something) from them, Acts 3, 3. See *wéenshónat*.

wenwe, weenwee, n. (his) navel, Job 40, 16: *kénwe, keenwe*, thy navel, Cant. 7, 2; Ezek. 16, 4. See *menwee* (*m'nōē?*).

***wenygh** (Narr.), woman, Stiles; (Peq.) *nehwegh*, my wife, *ibid.*

wepamoe, wepamue, adj. of generation: — *wuskannem*, semen virile, Lev. 15, 16, 17, 18.

wepamuwáonk. See *weepamoe*.

***wèpe** (occurs in chap. XXII of Roger Williams' Key, prefixed to an accusation, judgment, or sentence, or addressed to a delinquent): *wèpe kunnish-atmís*, you killed him; *wèpe kukkemíneanín*, you are the murderer; *wèpe kukkímoot*, you have stole, etc., 121, 122; *cuppittakánnamun wèpe wáme*, (he commands that) 'all men now repent', p. 118 ('only', Mass. Ps., Ps. 2, 12). See *webe*.

[Peq. *wepe*, but (= *qut*, El.), Exp. Mayhew, Lord's Prayer.]

wepumauonat, wehpumónat, wepimónat, etc., v. t. to eat with, to share a meal with: *wehpumop*, he did eat with (them), Gal. 2, 12; *pish kowepimimwō*, ye shall eat with me, 1 Sam. 9, 19; *yeush woh naweepemukquog*, they shall 'dine' with me, Gen. 43, 16; *kowehpumopaneg*, thou didst eat with them, Acts 11, 3 (*wehpittituk*, let us eat together, Exp. Mayhew).

[Del. *wipantín* (recipr.), to eat with each other, Zeisb. Gr. 133.]

wepumawáonk, n. carnal connection (natural or unnatural), Lev. 18, 23.

wequai, n. light, Gen. 1, 4; Zech. 14, 6, 7; John 1, 5, 8: *wequaiaj*, let there be light, let light be; *mó wequai*, there was light, Gen. 1, 3.

[Narr. *wequái*, light; *wequáshim* (dimin.?), moonlight, R. W. 68.]

wéquánanteg, n. 'candle', Prov. 31, 18; lamp, light, Gen. 15, 17; Ex. 27, 20; Lev. 24, 2: — *chagohtag*, a burning lamp, Gen. 15, 17; *wéquánantegash*, *chikohtaash*, lamps burned, Rev. 4, 5 (*wasáquonánétick*, a light or candle; *wéquánánetekonnáuhutuk*, a candlestick, C. 161). The word 'torch' is transferred by Eliot without translation, as in Zech. 12, 6.

[Narr. *wequanantig*, a candle or light; pl. + *anash*; *wékinan*, 'a light fire', R. W. 48.]

wequash, n. the swan, Lev. 11, 18.

[Narr. *wéquash*, pl. + *áduog*; and *wóm-patuck*, pl. + *quáduog*, R. W. 86.]

***wequáshim** (Narr.), moonlight, R. W. 68. See *wequai*.

wequtteamúnát (= *wehquetumunát*), **wé-qutteamauónat** (= *wehquetumauónat*), **wéqutteamō** (= *wehquetumau*), v. i. she calleth, 'crieth', Prov. 8, 3: *wehqu-teamweon*, when I called, Is. 65, 12 (*nawéqutteam*, I call, C. 183; *nawéqutteamunmún*, we call, *ibid.* 184). See *wehkomónat*.

***wequattinneat**, to be called, C. 184.

***wesattimís**, red oak: *wesokkúnk*, oak wood, C. 164. See **paugáutemisk*.

***wesattippog**, bitter water, C. 168.

wesháganash, wishagkinish, n. pl. hairs on the body or limbs of man or animals, Ex. 35, 23; Is. 7, 20; Mark 1, 6; Matt. 3, 4 (cf. *meesunk*). Adj. *aweshaginnúe*, hairy, 2 K. 1, 8; pl. *weshakinnúwash*, Gen. 27, 23. V. subst. *aweshaganu*, he was hairy, Gen. 27, 11 (*ukkeeshāe moskg*, a hairy bear, C. 171; from *kushki*, rough?). [Mr Pickering in index to El. Gr. gives "weshagan, hair of animals." The meaning can not be thus restricted, as will be seen from the above examples. It is compounded from — and *hog*, body, or *hogkw*, it clothes, covers the body, as *weeshittan* from *tan*, mouth.] See *wishshuwussuonk*.

***wésheck** (Narr.), n. the hair, R. W. 58. (Cf. Eth. *sha-ky*, hair-cloth; Sax. *sceaga*, hair, shag.)

weske. See *wuske*, young, new.

***wéskunck** (Narr.), a pounding mortar, R. W. 50. See *togguhchonk*.

***wesogkéyeu**, adv. bitterly, C. 227.

wesogkon, adj. bitter, Prov. 27, 7; Rev. 10, 10. See *weesogkinawonk*, bitterness. Cf. *weeswe*, gall.

[Del. *wi sach can*, Zeisb. Voc. 33.]

***wesokkúnk**, oak wood, C. 164. See *wesattimís*.

[Del. *wisachgak*, black oak, Zeisb.]

***wesomkuh**, interj. ah! (of sorrow?), C. 234.

wesósháonk. See *wesausháonk*.

***wesquaubenan** (Narr.), to wrap up a body for the grave, R. W. 161. See *weesquapinneat*.

wessentamwáen, -in, n. a bridegroom, Jer. 16, 9. See *wussentamwáen*.

wessukeh. See *wasukeh*, her husband.

wésuonk, **owe-**, n. a name, Gen. 11, 4 (= Narr. *wésuonck*, R. W. 29): *nawésuonk*, my name, Is. 42, 8; *kawésuonk*, thy name, Gen. 12, 2. From *wussin*(?). See *ussowessu*.

***wesuonkanehkônât**, to name: *nawesuonkanehkônât*, I name, C. 202.

wetahtuoh. See *wetuksquoh*.

***wetapimmin** (Narr.), to sit down: *wetapuwawas*, sit and talk with us, R. W. 64 (*taúpowaw*, a wise speaker, *ibid.*; *owetappemo*, he sat down with them, Luke 22, 55).
[Cree *wétuppee-mayoo*, 'he sits with him, co-sits him', Howse 43. Del. *witep*, 'to go with', Zeisb. Gr. 183; *witachpin*, 'to live, dwell with', *ibid.* 184.]

wetauadteacheg, pl. the married, they who are married, 1 Cor. 7, 10.

wetauadtuoñk, vbl. n. marrying, marriage.

wetauákon[at] (?), v. t. to be married, to marry, 1 Cor. 7, 9 (*wetouakônate*, to be married, C. 201).

wetauwadteog, **wetauad-**, -**teaog**, v. i. (?) they marry (one another), Matt. 22, 30; Luke 20, 35 (= *wetatein* [there is marrying (?)], Mark 12, 25; 1 Tim. 5, 11).
[Narr. *awetawátuock*, 'they make a match' (marry), R. W. 124, = *wussenetúock* (see **wusséntam*). Del. *witawentin*, v. recipr. to live or dwell with each other, Zeisb. Gr. 133; to work together, *ibid.* 183.]

wétu, n. a house (El. Gr. 11), tent, Ps. 78, 60: *neek* (*nék*), my house; *keek*, thy house; *week*, his house; *neekun*, our house; *keekou*, your house; *weekou*, their house; pl. *wetuomash*, houses, Lev. 25, 31; *kekwoash*, your houses, Neh. 4, 14, *nékinonash*, our houses, Neh. 5, 3; *nekit*, in my house; "*weekuwout* or *wekuwo-mut*, in his house. Hence we corrupt this word *wigwam*" (El. Gr. 11); *wetu ne wetimut*, 'a tent to dwell in', Is. 40, 22.
[Narr. *wétu*, R. W. 28; *wetuómuck nóte-shem*, I came from the house, *ibid.*; *wetuómuck*, at home; *nékick*, my house;

wétu—continued.

kékick, your house, *ibid.* 47. Quir. *wejo*, Pier. 21. Cree *wélegee*, a tent or dwelling, Howse 22.]

***weween**, n. a horn (?), C. 156.

***wewéne**, prep. about, C. 234. See *wuéenu*.

weyaus, n. (his) flesh, Is. 22, 13: *kaweyaus*, thy flesh, Prov. 5, 11; pl. + *og*, Ps. 78, 39; venison, Gen. 27, 3, 7; *askeyaus*, raw flesh; *kesittáe weyaus*, sodden flesh, 1 Sam. 2, 15 (*meyauussue*, 'of the flesh', Mass. Ps., John 1, 15.) Cf. *óáas*, an animal.
[Del. *o'yoos*, meat, flesh, Zeisb.]

wishagkinish. See *wesháganash*.

***wishittó** (as wrongly written by Du Ponceau in index to El. Gr.), the beard. See *weshittón*.

wishq, **wisq**, **wiskq**, n. a pot, dish, or vessel, Ex. 16, 33; 2 K. 4, 6; Heb. 9, 4; pl. + *uash*: *wishquie pummee*, a pot of oil, 2 K. 4, 2; *mukkonishquadt*, 'in old bottles', Matt. 9, 17; *wuskishquadt*, in new bottles, *ibid.*; *mahchishquash*, empty 'pitchers', Judg. 7, 16; empty vessels, 2 K. 4, 3 (*weaskq*, a vessel, C. 161; *quánawask* [*quñni-wiskq*, i. e. long vessel (?), or *quonawag*, a gourd (?), a bottle, C. 161). Cf. *wessequapinneat*.
[Cree *waska*, around.]

wishquin (?), n. a concubine: *awishquin*, his concubine, Judg. 19, 2; *awishquin-neunk*, (n. collect.) his concubines, Gen. 25, 6. Cf. *ashkappeum*.

wishshuwussuonk (?), n. hair on the body (?), Lev. 19, 20, 21, 25 (as *meesunk*, hair of the head or beard, v. 30, 31, 32). See *wesháganash*.

wiskq, **wisq**. See *wishq*.

wobpee. See *mobpee*, the hip.

wodtan. See *wadtan*, the rump.

wodtát. See *wuttát*, behind.

woduhquab. See *mattúhquab*, the skin.

wogkauunonât, v. t. an. to stir up, to move, to set in motion, to incite to action: *kutche awogkauunuh mómansh*, (it) began to move him at times, Judg. 13, 25; *awogkóuunnóuh*, they stirred them up, Acts 12, 50; *wogkauunau*, he stirreth up (the people), Luke 23, 5; *wogkóuunnaog*, they stir up (the people), Acts 17, 13; *kawogkauunnaout*, to stir you up, 2 Pet. 1, 13; pass. *wog-*

wogkauunonát—continued.

kouwémaw ummusquanumáonk, 'he was moved with choler', Dan. 8, 7.

wogkoueonk, n. a stir, a tumult, commotion, Hos. 9, 14; Rom. 7, 5; Acts 20, 1.

wogkouunumunát, v. t. to stir up, to set in motion, to excite (inan. obj.): *nawogkouunum*, I stir up (your hearts), 2 Pet. 3, 1; *wogkouunish*, stir up (thy strength), Ps. 80, 2; pass. *otan wogkouémaw*, the city was moved, Acts 21, 28; *nippe wogkouémawuk*, when the water is troubled, stirred, John 5, 7.

woh, conj. 'of possibility', may or can (El. Gr. 22), a word usually employed to express the 'notion of possibility to be' or to form the potential mode of a verb (El. Gr. 20): *woh kenusheh*, 'intendest thou to kill me?' Ex. 2, 14; *uttoh woh yeush en nihi*, 'how can these things be?' John 3, 9; *matta woh wun-nampohamaouh*, he can not answer him, Job 9, 3.

***wohhogke**, (a body,) a shell, or *anna* (q. v.), C. 156. See *hogki*.

wóhkóeu, **wohkóe**, adv. and adj. at the side or sides, on the sides of, on the ends of: *woskeche kah wóhkóeu waénu*, on 'the top thereof and the sides thereof, round about', Ex. 30, 3; *neese wohkóe*, 'on the two sides thereof', Ex. 37, 27; *ut wohkóeu*, 'in thy borders', Ps. 147, 14; *ut auohquaeu*, on the two ends of (the breastplate), Ex. 28, 24; *ut uhquaeu*, at the ends, v. 22; *ne anóh-queu kishkag*, its breadth (from side to side), v. 16; *wohohogquosh*, the ends (of the chains), v. 25. See *uhquáe*.

wóhkuhquóshik, n. the end, conclusion, Prov. 14, 13: *en wohkukquoshinit*, to the end, to the utmost, thoroughly, Job 35, 36; *ut wohkukquashik*, unto the end (of a matter, or in time), Ps. 119, 33, = *no pajeh wohkukquashinit*, Rev. 2, 26; *nawohkukquoiyeum*, my last end, Num. 23, 10; *asquam óhquaeu*, 'the end shall not be yet', Mark 13, 7. See *wehquashik*.

wohkukquoshinát, v. i. to come to end, to be ended: *wohkukquoshin*, (it) ends, is ended, Is. 24, 8; 40, 2; *pish wohkukquoshinash*, (they) shall be ended, Is. 60, 20; *wóhkukquoshik*, when it ends, ended, Jer. 8, 20; *en wohkukquoshinit*, to the end, to the utmost, Job 35, 36.

wohkukquoshitteauunát, v. t. (inan. subj.) to end, to make an end of (inan. obj.), Dan. 9, 24.

wohkummiyeu, adv. and adj. above, upward, Is. 37, 31: *ut wohkummiyeu*, at the top (of a dress, Ex. 28, 32); *wutch . . . wusseganit kah wohkummiyeu*, 'from . . . his loins even upward', Ezek. 1, 27.

wohpanag, his or her breast, Prov. 5, 20: *wohpanágunit*, on the bosom, John 13, 23. See *mohpanag*; cf. *poehenau*.

***wohquatumunát**, v. t. to pronounce or emphasize: *samp-wohquatumunát*, 'to pronounce right', C. 243; *wuttin nohquatumooonkánaw*, 'their manner of pronouncing', *ibid.* 242.

wohqut: *wutch wohqut*, from above, Ps. 18, 16, = *wutch waabu*, 2 Sam. 22, 17.

wohshinumunát, v. t. to open, Ezek. 21, 22; Rev. 5, 2, 3, 4 (*woshwunnumunát*); to 'uncover', Lev. 18, 7-13: *wohshinum*, he opens (it), Is. 28, 24; *wohshinum squont*, he opened the door, Acts 5, 19; 1 Sam. 3, 15; *woshwunnum*, he uncovered, Lev. 20, 11; *woshwunnumok kenogkaneg*, open you the window, 2 K. 13, 17 (the plural is used, perhaps by mistake, for the singular number, 'open thou'); *woshwunnumun*, he opened it, *ibid.*; *noh woshwunuk*, he who (may) open, Rev. 3, 8 (*nawoshwünnum*, I open, C. 202). See *pohki* and its derivatives, also *wóshwetashine*; *wóshwohtag*.

wohshitanaumauónat, v. t. to open to (a person): *nawohshitanumau nawsquontamash*, I opened my doors to (him), Job 31, 32.

wohshitanumunát, **woshwetánunumunát**, v. t. to open (a door or gate): *wohshitanush*, -*nish*, open the door, 2 K. 9, 3; — *kóskquontash*, open thy doors, Zech. 11, 1; *wohshítánwog squontamash*, when we opened the doors, Acts 5, 23. [= *wohshinum-wetu*, to open a house (?).]

wohsippahtáe, **wohsippohtáe**, **wósupohtáe**, **wóóhsuppáe**, adj. and adv. bright, shining, glittering, Ezek. 27, 19; hence, *wohsippahtáe*, adj. of copper, Ezra 8, 27 (but in 2 Tim. 4, 14, 'copper smith' is transferred) *wósippáe*, bright, Dan. 12, 3; *wósippohtáe wequai*, bright light, Ezek. 32, 8; — *togkodteg*, bright sword, Nah. 3, 3; glistering sword, Job

wohsippahtáe, etc.—continued.

20, 25; — *qussukquanash*, 'glistening stones', 1 Chr. 29, 2; — *qunuhtug*, glittering spear, Job 39, 23.

[Del. *sabbelev*, 'it sparkles, glitters', Zeisb. Gr. 164.]

wohsittáe, **wóssittáe**, adj. bright, Cant. 5, 14; 'glistening', Nah. 3, 3: *natáu wóssittau*, the fire was bright, Ezek. 1, 13.

wohsumauónat, v. t. an. to shine upon (an. obj.), 2 Cor. 4, 6.

wóhsumóe, **sohsumwáe**, adj. bright, shining, light-giving, Luke 11, 36 (*wossumwáe*, C. 168): *wohsumoe wequái*, a shining light, Prov. 4, 18, = *sohsumwáe wequái*, John 5, 35.

wohsumómunnéat, **sohsum-**, v. i. to shine, to emit light: *wequái sohsumómaw*, the light shineth, John 1, 5; *nukon wohsumómaw*, the night shineth, is light, Ps. 139, 12; *wohsumómou*, (it) shone, Matt. 17, 2; *matta wohsumómunnéat*, (it) not to shine, Job 36, 32; *wohsumómaw-óutch*, let (your light) shire, Matt. 5, 16 (*wohsumwinneat*, to shine, C. 208).

[Del. *waselev*, *woacheyéü*, v. adj. clear, light, Zeisb. Gr. 165.]

wohsumóonk, n. a shining forth, emitted light: *awohsumóonk wequanang*, the light of a candle, Rev. 18, 23; *awohsumóonganaw*, their shining (of the stars), Joel 2, 10. Cf. *pumóhsumaw*; *sohsúumáw*.

wohsumunát, **owohsumunát**, **wósum-**, v. t. (but for the most part used intransitively or without object expressed) to shine upon, to give forth bright light, 2 Cor. 4, 6; Rev. 21, 23: *awohsumun*, (it) did lighten it, Rev. 21, 23; *pish kawósum*, thou shalt shine forth, Job 11, 17; *pish wósumwog*, they shall shine, Dan. 12, 3; *wóhsish*, shine thou (give light), Is. 60, 1; *wequái wóhsumákitch*, let not the light shine on it, Job 3, 4 (*nawossom*, I shine, C. 208; *nepáz wohsum*, the sun shineth, *ibid.*). See **sqúttá*.

[Abn. *Sasákšré*, lumière; *Sassénemañgan*, -nar, chandelle.]

wohtamunát, v. t. to understand, to comprehend, Eph. 3, 18: *num-mácheke wohtam onk*, I have more understanding than . . . , Ps. 119, 100 (*wohwohtam*, v. 99); *matta wahteawog*

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wohtamunát—continued.

asuh wohtamwog, they have not known nor understood, Is. 44, 18; *nawohtamunan* (-un?), we understand it, 2 K. 18, 26; *wohtamok*, understand ye, Prov. 8, 5; *wautaj*, let him understand, Matt. 24, 15, = *wahteauutch*, Mark 13, 14. V. i. freq. *wohwohtamunát*, to possess or exercise the understanding, to understand, Dan. 10, 12; *woh kawóhpteomwaw* . . . *kanamptiimwaw* . . . *kawohtamunwaw*, ye may know, . . . believe me . . . (and) understand, Is. 43, 10.

wóhtoh: *wóhtoh wúttóntauadt*, (when) he climbs up some other way, John 10, 1.

***wohwatowau** (as adv.), ho, halloo! C. 233.

wohwayeóagish, pl. rings. See *wayeóag*.

wohwohquianumcoog, 'they are at their wits' end', Ps. 107, 27. From *wóhkkóeu* (?).

wohwohtamcoonk, n. understanding, Is. 40, 28; 44, 19.

wohwohtamwe, adj. of understanding, Is. 40, 14.

wohwohteauunat, v. i. to bark, as a dog, Is. 56, 10: *matta wohwohteauwog*, they can not bark (*anúm wohwóhteau*, the dog barks, C. 181; *wohwóhkónat*, to bark (at an. obj.), *ibid.*).

wohwohtog, (if he understand,) he who is prudent, a prudent (man), or one of understanding, Prov. 14, 6, 15.

wohwoshwohkossayeu, **wohwóshwuhkossáe**, adj. cloven footed, dividing the hoof, Lev. 11, 7; Deut. 14, 7: *wóhwóshwuhkossáeu*, (it) divides the hoof, Deut. 14, 8. From *wohshinumunát* and *wuhkos*; so, *wohshwuhkossáecheg*, *wóhwoshukossáecheg*, they who part the hoof, Lev. 11, 3, 4; Deut. 14, 7; *wóshweoh wuhkossáeoh*, they divide not the hoof, Deut. 14, 7. Cf. *neesukossont*; *passúkossáü*.

wói, "adv. of wishing", 'Oh, that it were!', El. Gr. 21; interj. 'of sorrow', El. Gr. 22 (O, wo! C. 234).

womantamunát, **womon-**, v. t. to love, inan. obj.: *nawomantam*, I love (thy law), Ps. 119, 113; *nummácheke womontam*, I love (it) very much, Ps. 119, 97; *womantámok wanegik*, love ye that which is good, Amos 5, 15; *kawoman-tamunwaw*, ye love (them, inan.), Luke

womantamunát, etc.—continued.

11, 42 (*nawomóntam wussukhonk*, I love a book, C. 200).

wometuaéu, adv. kindly, lovingly: *wometuaéu unnehheóg*, if you deal kindly with me, Gen. 24, 49.

wómiyeu, **wómiyeu**, adv. downward, Ezek. 1, 27: *wómiyeu wómiyeu*, very low, Deut. 28, 43. See *wóminnéit*, etc.

***womoausinneat**, v. i. to love: *womonuk-quissinneat*, to be loved, C. 200. See *womantamunát*; *womónat*.

womoausu, adj. an. (he is) kind, loving, 1 Cor. 13, 4.

womoausúe, adj. of love, loving: *kawomoausúe kitteamonteanítteáonk*, thy loving kindness, Ps. 92, 2.

womómpenat, v. i. to look downward: *womompú*, he looked down, Ps. 102, 19; *womompish*, look down, Ps. 80, 14, = *womómpsh*, Is. 63, 15; *pajeh womompit*, till he looked down, Lam. 3, 50. Cf. *wussampenát*.

womonáonk, n. love (abstract), 2 Sam. 13, 15; 1 Sam. 1, 26.

womónat, v. t. to love, to be kind to (*nishuwomónat*, to love greatly, 'to be ravished with', Prov. 5, 20): *nawomon*, I love (her), 2 Sam. 13, 4 (*nawómánú woskétomp*, I love a man, C. 200); (*kaw-*)*womonsh*, I love thee, Jer. 31, 3 (*kawomonúsh*, C. 200); *pish womanau*, he will love (him), Matt. 6, 24; *womonuh*, he loves or loved him or her, 2 Sam. 13, 1; *womonomp*, he loved (her) formerly, 2 Sam. 13, 15; *womoaus*, love thou (him), Matt. 22, 39; *womonok kumatwómóóg*, love your enemies, Luke 6, 35; *womonóg*, if ye love (them), Luke 6, 32; *womonaog*, they love (them), *ibid.*; *womonadt yeug missiminnúog*, if thou be kind to this people, 2 Chr. 10, 7; *neane womonadt*, as thou lovest (thyself), Matt. 22, 39; *wamónutche Jehovah*, whom the Lord loveth; *howan wámononche*, whom he loveth, Prov. 3, 12. [Du Ponceau, in Notes to El. Gr. x, derives this verb, as well as *wunnánum-ónat*], to bless, from *wunnegen*, good, "Del. *wu-lie-chen*"; but cf. *monánunau*, he is merciful to (him); *utloh woh monánunog*, 'to whom I will show mercy', Ex. 33, 19. Cotton (Voc. 200, 201) gives the verbs *womoaussinneat* (v. i.), to

womónat—continued.

love; *womonat* (v. t. an.), and *womontamunat* (v. t. inan.) in the several tenses and persons of the indicative.]

[Narr. *cowámmaunsh* (*kawomonsh*), I love you; *cowámmaunáck*, he loves you; *cowámmaus* (*kawomonausu*), you are loving, R. W. 31; *waumáusu* (adj. an.), loving, *ibid.* 125. Del. *ahoaleu*, or *w'dahoaá*, he loves, Zeisb. Gr. 118.]

womonausuonk, n. love (in exercise, or directed to an object), kindness (manifested), 2 Sam. 1, 26; Cant. 2, 5; Prov. 5, 19; 2 Cor. 13, 14; Eph. 2, 7; Gen. 20, 13.

womonittinneat, v. an. mutual, to love one another: (2d pers. pl.) *kawomonittinneáout*, you to love one another, 1 Thess. 4, 9; (with redupl. freq.) *kawowomonittinnanonut*, 1 John 3, 11; *womonittiteuh*, let us love one another, 1 John 4, 7; *womonittegk*, be kind one to another, Eph. 4, 32.

wómónittüonk, n. love, or kindness [(1) referred to its object, or (2) mutually felt]; Cant. 2, 4; 8, 6; Jer. 31, 3; John 17, 26; (lustful) Rom. 1, 26, 27; (favor shown) Prov. 14, 9; *wemattue womonittuonk*, brotherly kindness, 2 Pet. 1, 7 (mutual love, Eph. 4, 2; 'loving kindness', Jer. 31, 3).

***womosinneat**, v. i. to be kind: *nen nunohche womaus*, I have been kind, C. 196; *kitteamonteanúmeh*, be kind to me, *ibid.* See *kitteamonteanunau*.

wompag, n. 'brightness', bright light (oppos. to *pohkenahtu*, 'in darkness'), Is. 59, 9: *adchuwompag*, when it is day, 'in the morning watch', Judg. 16, 2; Ex. 14, 24; that which is white: *ne wompag wóóu*, the white of an egg, Job 6, 6.

***wompam** (Narr.), pl. *wauómpeg*, *wauompésichick*, the white money, "made of the stem or stocke of the periwinkle [Pyrula], which they call *meteáúhock*, when all the shell is broken off: and of this sort six of their small beads (which they make with holes to string the bracelets), are current with the English for a peny."—R. W. 128, 130. The *wompam* was half the value of the *suck-áúhock* (or black money), q. v. "A kind of beads . . . which they call *wampam-*

***wompam**—continued.

peak, and it is of two sorts; the one is white, the other is of a violet colour."—Morton's N. E. Canaan, 1, 12.

wompan, from *woinpu*. See *adchuwompag*; *utchwompan*, etc.

***Wompanand** [*wompan-mánit*] (Narr.), the Eastern God, R. W. 110.

wompanne, -neu, adv. all night, Judg. 19, 9; (*wam-*) 16, 2; Luke 6, 12. Cf. *moh-tompan*.

[Narr. *kitompanisha*, break of day, R. W. 67. Del. *wapange*, tomorrow (morning), Zeisb. Gr. 178 (cf. *wapanachewi*, p. 182).]

***wompanniyeu**, in the east, Mass. Ps., Ps. 75, 6; 103, 12, = *wutchepwoiyeu* (El.).

[Del. *wapanëu*, v. adj. easterly, Zeisb.; *woa pan*, the morning, Zeisb. Voc. 13; *woa-pa-ne-u*, morning, *ibid.* 60.]

wompasquehtu, 'in a meadow', Gen. 41, 2; 'in the fens', Job 40, 21.

[Narr. *micúckaskete*, a meadow; *tatag-goskituash*, 'a fresh meadow', R. W. 90.]

***wompatuck** (Narr.), a goose; pl. + *quá-uog*, R. W. 86 (*wompöhtuk*, pl. + *quaog*, a goose, geese, C. 156).

***wompkishëëe wosketomp**, a pale man, C. 173: *wompishkauonk wosketomp*, pale man, *ibid.* 232, but *wompishkauonk* is a noun substantive (paleness). See *wompekushonat*; *wosketomp*.

wompekushonat, v. i. to be pale, Jer. 30, 6.

wompequáë, adj. with child, Hos. 13, 16; 2 K. 8, 12 (*wompëquo*, C. 168): *wompequain*, I am with child, Gen. 38, 25.

wompequauónat, wompequáinat, v. i. to conceive, to become pregnant: *wompequauog*, they conceived, Gen. 30, 39; *onk woh wompequauuog*, that they might conceive, v. 38, 41; *wompequóu*, *wompequóu*, Gen. 4, 1, 17; 16, 4; (*-quáeu*) Hos. 1, 6; *wompequait*, if she conceives, Lev. 12, 2; pass. *wompequáinneat*, to be conceived, Hos. 9, 11; *asquam wompequauómuk*, before he was conceived, Luke 2, 21. See *neechan*; *neechau*; cf. *wunneechánat*.

wompequauonk, -quáonk, n. conception, Gen. 3, 16; 16, 4; Ruth 4, 13.

wómpi, adj. white, Matt. 5, 36; pl. *wompiyeuash* (El. Gr. 13), Esth. 1, 6: *wompi-*

wómpi—continued.

yeuaw, it is white; *wompëu*, (he is) white; *nawompes*, I am white; *kawompes*, thou art white, etc. (El. Gr. 16); *womposketomp*, a white man (from *wompi*, *wosketomp*, El. Gr. 15).

[Narr. *wómpi*, white, R. W. 154. Peq. *wumbiou*, white; *wumbanute*, a white blanket, Stiles. Del. (v. adj.) *woapeü*, it is white; *wapëu*, *woa-pëu*, he is white; *wapelechen*, it is white (?), Zeisb. Gr. 164, 167.]

***wómpimish** (Narr.), a chestnut tree: *wómpimineash*, chestnuts, R. W. 89. See *wompumus*.

[Del. *woa-pim*, chestnut; *woa-pi-min-schi*, chestnut tree, Zeisb. Voc. 61 (i. e. white-nut tree).]

***wompishocki**, adj. gray, C. 170.

***wompohkishónat**, to be pale, C. 203: *nawomppahkisham*, I am pale; *toh wutch nene wompohkesean*, why art thou so pale? *ibid.*

wompohshog, -puhshog, n. (white metal,) 'brass', Ex. 38, 2, 4; Deut. 8, 9; but in 2 Chr. 3, 4, 'brasse' is transferred.

***wompohshogque** [*wompi-oshog* (?), white], adj. brazen, Ex. 38, 5; Is. 45, 52. Cf. *maóshog*, (black metal,) iron.

womponák, n. (white cloth,) linen, Ex. 25, 4; Prov. 31, 24; 'cloth', Deut. 22, 17. See *mónak*.

[Peq. *wumbanute*, a white blanket, Stiles.]

womponákinne, adj. of linen, Jer. 13, 1.

wompóntupont, one having a white head, 'hoary-headed', Lev. 19, 32.

***wompontuppónk**, 'gray-headed', C. 170 (but a subst. grayness of head).

wompsikuk, n. the eagle, Lev. 11, 13; (*-køk*) Job 9, 26; (*wompussikøk*) Deut. 14, 12; (*womsikuk*) Ezek. 17, 3 (*wompsukook*, C. 156): dimin. *wompsikukquamësuog*, young eagles, Prov. 30, 17. [= *wompi-wussuqun*, white-tail. The name is perhaps more descriptive of the fishhawk or osprey (*Pandion haliaëtus*) than of the bald eagle (*Haliaëtus leucocephalus*), but was very likely applied to both by the Indians of the coast of New England.]

[Narr. *wómpissacuk*, pl. *wompsacuck-quáuog*, R. W. 85. Del. *woa pa lan ne*,

wompsikuk—continued.

bald eagle, Zeisb. Voc. 60 (from *woapeū*, white, and *wo lanne*, (a bird's) tail).]

wompu, *ompu*, he sees, he looks. This primary verb is not found separately in Eliot, but is employed to form numerous compounds, in the sense of to look (to see purposely), as *wómompu* (*wómiyeu*), he looks down; *wósampu*, he looks into, etc. It is found in other dialects of the Algonkin, as Cree *wáppu*, 'he sees' (Howse 43); Chip. *oowáhbunden*, he sees it (Jones, John 11, 9). Cf. *naumunat* and *nuhquaeu*. The three verbs signify: *naum*, he sees (voluntarily or involuntarily, without reference to purpose); *nuhquaeu*, he directs his eyes, looks (by accident or designedly); *ompu*, he looks and sees. Cf. *wompi*, bright, white; *wompag*, bright light, 'when he sees'; *mohtompan* (R. W. *motauban*), break of day, etc. See *nad-tawómpu*.

[Cree *wápun*, it is daylight, Howse 77. Abn. *ioppa*, 'voilà' (Rasles, subst. part. añ). Old Alg. *ni-ouapaman*, I see (him); *ni-ouabaten*, I see (it), Le Jeune (Arch. Am. II, 25); *ouabemo*, to see, Lah.]

wompuhquont [*wompi-puhkuk*], particip. having (white or) gray hair, having a gray head, Deut. 32, 25: *nawompuhquom*, I am gray haired, 1 Sam. 12, 2; *wompoquoi*, (when) I am gray haired, Ps. 71, 18; *wompuhquaog*, (they are) gray haired, Job 15, 10 (*noh womppuhqua*, he is gray [headed], C. 232.) See **wom-pishocki*.

[Del. *woap hoc qua won*, gray hair, Zeisb.]

wompuhshog. See *wompohshog*.

wompumus, n. a chestnut tree, pl. + *seash*, Ezek. 31, 8; Gen. 30, 37. See **wómpimish*.

[Narr. *wómpimish*, R. W. 89; *wómpimineaash*, chestnuts, *ibid.*; *waumpmunch*, chestnut, Stiles.]

womuhkóág-ish, n. pl. declivities, descents, 'steep places', Ezek. 38, 20. Cf. *wómiyeu*.

wómunat. See *wómunát*, to go from.

wómussinuk. See *wómsinmeát*.

wonk, adv. also, Eccl. 3, 11; again, Ps. 78, 39; moreover, Ps. 19, 11 (*wonkanet*, *wonk*, *onk*, again, C. 233). See *onk*.

wonk—continued.

[Narr. *wónck*, more (in the sense of encore, again), R. W. 48. Del. *woak*, *wak*, and, also, Zeisb. Abn. *aínkki*, *mais*; *aínkasi*, l'un après l'autre, per successionem.]

wónkinnunúnát, v. t. to bend, to make crooked [from *woonki*]: *wonkinnun kesukquash*, he bowed the heavens, 2 Sam. 22, 10 (= *quanábuhkam kesuk*, Ps. 18, 9); *wonkinnau wutohtompe*, he bent his bow, Lam. 2, 4; *wonkinógish ohtomp*, ye who bend the bow, Jer. 50, 14; *wonkanógish ahtomp*, v. 29 (*wonkununúnat*, to bend; *wonkennitineat*, to be bent, C. 182). Cf. *woonkítteauúnat*; see *patonkunau*; *wuttunkinonát*.

***wonkkenaúu** (adj. an.?) bent, C. 218. See *woonki*.

wonkónous, **wonkonoes**, n. a wall (by the roadside), Num. 22, 24; (of a city), Josh. 6, 5; a fort or stronghold, 2 Sam. 5, 9; Jer. 16, 19; 48, 18, 41 (*wókanooos*, a fence, C. 160).

[Narr. *waukaundésint*, a fort, R. W.]

wonkqunnésog, n. pl. (their) claws, of animals, Zech. 11, 17. See *onkqunnésog*.

wonkqússis, n. a fox, Neh. 4, 3; C. 240; *wonkais*, Luke 13, 32; pl. *wonkqússisog*, Judg. 15, 4. From *woonki*, 'crooked'; *wónkenu*, 'he is (does) crooked', i. e. he 'doubles'.

[Narr. *pequawus*, a gray fox, R. W. 95; *mishquáshim*, a red fox, *ibid.* (cf. *ané-gus*, little squirrel). Peq. *a'waumps*, fox, Stiles. Del. *woa cus*, a fox, Zeisb.]

wonkum, v. t. an. greet thou (him), 2 Tim. 4, 19: *kawonkomuk*, he greets thee, *ibid.* v. 21; *wonkomuh*, he greets him, Acts 23, 26 (he embraced him, Acts 20, 1); *wonkquttuwongauash*, greetings, Acts 15, 23; *wonkomæk*, greet ye (him), 1 Sam. 25, 5; salute ye, Rom. 16, 6-16; *wonkquttehettit*, when we had taken leave of each other, Acts 21, 6.

wonnepog. See *wunnepog*, a leaf or herb.

wonogkénat. See *ówonogkuog*, they burrow, 'have holes'.

wónogq, n. a hole, Ex. 28, 32 (-*nog*, Ezek. 8, 7): pl. *wonogquash*, the holes or dens of wild beasts, Nah. 2, 12; *ut wonogquehtu*, in holes (pitfalls), Is. 42, 22; *squontame wónogqut*, 'by the hole of

wónogq—continued.

the door', Cant. 5, 4; *wónogque passah-theg*, the hole of the pit, Is. 51, 1; *wutch hassunónogqut*, from the holes in the rocks, Jer. 16, 16; *petshonat ogqunat*, to fall into a pit, Matt. 12, 11.

[Del. *woa lac*, a hole; *wal heü*, he is digging a hole; *woal heen*, to dig a hole, Zeisb.]

wónteauunát, v. i. to dig a hole: *wónteau*, I have digged, 2 K. 19, 24; *wonteau ohkit*, he digged in the earth, Matt. 25, 18; *wonteah*, dig thou, Ezek. 8, 8; *wónteau*, when I digged, *ibid.*; *wónteauh kah ukkuthámun*, 'he made a pit and digged it', Ps. 7, 15; *wónteauog*, they dig pits, Ps. 119, 85. See *kuttaham*.

wóóhsuppáe. See *wóhsippahtáe*.

woonki, adj. and adv. (1) crooked, Prov. 2, 15; *woonki ayeuonqash*, crooked places, Is. 45, 2; *ne woonkag*, that which is crooked, Eccl. 1, 15; *woonkagish*, crooked things, Is. 42, 16. (2) perverse, wrong, Hab. 1, 4; *nashpe woonkagk*, wrongfully, Jer. 22, 13. Cf. *penaëu*; *pepemsque*.

[Narr. *wduki*, crooked, R. W. 54.

Cree *wágow*, it is crooked, Howse 71. Del. *wakteheü*, v. adj. it is crooked, Zeisb. Gr. 164.]

woonkitteauónat, v. t. (an. and inan.): *woonkitteau nummayash*, he makes my paths crooked (for me), Lam. 3, 9.

wósuppahtumunát, v. t. to make bright, to furbish, Ezek. 21, 11; *wósuppahtauun*, (it is) furbished, Ezek. 21, 9. See *wóhsumunát*.

wóóu, **wóu**, n. an egg, Luke 11, 12; *ne wampag wóóu*, the white of an egg, Job 6, 6; pl. *wóanash*, Is. 10, 14; *wóóunash*, her eggs, Job 39, 14 (*wou*, pl. *wóódnash*, an egg, eggs, C. 156). See **wóweou*. Cf. *ólas*, an animal; *wch*, out of.

[Del. *wahh wall* (pl.), eggs, Zeisb. Voc. 12; *wa cho wall*, *ibid.* 31.]

wóshinumunát, **woshwunnumunát**. See *wóshinumunát*, to open.

wóshweenit, ('if he open,') parting the hoof, Deut. 14, 6. Cf. *neesukossont*.

woshwemco, (the water) 'parted asunder' 2 K. 2, 14.

woshwetánunumunát. See *wóshitanunumunát*.

wóshwetaashine, adj. open (as a door, or gate), Rev. 3, 8. See *wóshinumunát*; *wóshitanunumunát*.

wóshwi, adj. or adv. open, Ps. 5, 9.

wóshwohtáe, adj. open; pl. *-ohtaash*, Dan. 6, 10: — *muttaon*, open mouth, Is. 9, 12.

wóshwohtag, (that which is) open: — *wishq*, an open vessel, Num. 19, 15.

wóshwohteau (from *wóshwohteauunát*), it is or was open, Rev. 10, 2.

wóshwuhkossaéheg: *neg wóshwuhkossaéheg*, they which divide the hoof, Lev. 11, 3, = *wóshwuhkossaéheg*, Deut. 14, 7, = *nag wóshweoh wuhkossawoh*, *ibid.*; *neg wóshwuhwunnoncheh uppahsikossónoh*, they which are cloven-footed, Lev. 11, 3.

woshwunnumunát. See *wóshinumunát*.

wósinneunkowae, adv. in the twilight, Ezek. 12, 7, 12.

wóssittáe. See *wóhsittáe*.

woskéche, adj. upper, on top, Deut. 24, 6; the tip of, Ex. 29, 20; Lev. 8, 23; the top or highest part of, Ex. 30, 3; Judg. 9, 51; *wosketuttauog*, the tip of the ear, Lev. 14, 14, 17; *wuskodtuk*, the forehead, Ex. 28, 38.

woskeche, adv. (1) on the top, on the surface: *woskeche manóbi*, on the face of the deep, Gen. 1, 2; *ut woskeche ohkeit*, on the face of the earth, Dan. 8, 5, = *wosketohkeit*, Lev. 11, 21; *noh wosket*, in that which was uppermost (placed on top of others), Gen. 40, 17; *woskechepiskq*, top of a rock, Ezek. 24, 7; *wutch woskecheguttu*, 'from the top of the rocks' (?), Num. 23, 9. (2) 'without' (El. Gr. 21): *anómut kah woskeche*, within and without (i. e. on the outer surface of), Ex. 37, 2. See *woskechepiskq*; *wuskodtuk*. Cf. *wuske*; *wuskesuk*.

[Narr. *woskéche*, on the top, R. W. 52.

Del. *woghitschi*, above, on the top or surface of, Zeisb. Gr. 183; *woghidhamique*, on the earth, *ibid.* Quir. *skeje*, *skeje*, 'upon', Pier.]

woskechepiskq, **-pisk**, n. the top of a rock, Ezek. 24, 7; 2 Chr. 25, 12, = *woskeche qussukquanit*, a pointed rock, cliff, or crag, Ezek. 24, 8. See *chippipisk*; *ompsk*.

woskeetompsqut, on the (top of the) rock, Job 28, 9. See *woskeche*.

woskehettue (?), adj. hurtful: — *togkódtég*, hurtful sword, Ps. 144, 10.

***woskêheuōnat**, to hurt: *woskehittinneat*, to be hurt, C. 195; *nawoskheum*, I hurt, *ibid.*

woskehittuonk, n. violence (suffered), a wound, Ex. 21, 25; spoiling, Hab. 1, 3 (= *woskehuwaonk* (?), Gen. 6, 13; cf. v. 11).

woskehtinneat, v. t. inan. and v. i. to do harm to (inan. obj.), Rev. 7, 2, = *woskehtauunát*: *nawosketeóh*, I persecuted (it, the church), Phil. 3, 6; *ahque woskehteanwak ohke*, do not harm (ye) the earth, Rev. 7, 3; *matta awoskehtauunabút moskehtuash*, (they) not to hurt the grass, Rev. 9, 4.

woskehuwáe, adj. hurtful, harmful, 1 Tim. 6, 9; *mat woskehuwáe*, 'innocent', Jonah 1, 14.

woskehuwaen, n. one who hurts or harms, 'the spoiler', Jer. 51, 56; pl. (obj.) v. 53: *woskehuwaenuog*, 'spoilors', 2 K. 17, 20; 1 Sam. 13, 17.

woskehuwáonk, n. violence, hurt, Gen. 6, 11.

woskehuwónat. See *woskheónat*.

woskesit, (he is) blemished, deformed, Lev. 21, 17, 18, 21. Cf. *chokkésu*.

wosketohsteak: *ut wosketohteakon*, on the open fields, Ezek. 29, 5.

wosketomp, n. a man, vir; pl. *wosketompaog* (cf. *missinin*, a man of another race or nation, a captive): *nóeu wosketompauhtu*, among men, Ps. 78, 60; *wosketompoaw* (v. subst.), he is a man, he became a man (El. Gr. 12, 16); *wosketomp kah mittamwossissoh ukkehheuh*, 'male and female created he them', Gen. 5, 2 (*nukkone wosk*, an old man, C. 157; *nawhutche wosk*, some men, *ibid.* 175; *onkatog woske*, another man, *ibid.* 232; *nanwi woske*, any man, *ibid.*). See *omp*.

[Narr. *skeétomp*, pl. *skeétompátog*, man, men (also *nñin*, *nñimnuog*), R. W. 44; *nñimnuock*, *nñimissintúwock*, *eniskeetompátuwog*, "men, folk, people", *ibid.* pref. 19; *enñ* or *eneskéetomp*, a man, *ibid.* 115.]

woskheónat, **woskehuwónat**, **woskhónat**, v. t. an. to hurt, to injure, to do harm to (an. obj.), Prov. 6, 18: *nawoskhukqunat*, to hurt me, Gen. 31, 7; *kwoskhonunat*, to do thee hurt, v. 29; *awoskheonabút wosketompuh*, (they) to

woskheónat, etc.—continued.

hurt men, Rev. 9, 10; *matta nawoskheounonog*, we harm them not, 1 Sam. 25, 7; *woskêheau*, he wrongeth, injureth, Prov. 8, 36; *woh woskeheau*, (it) may harm (him), Job 35, 8; *woskeheunt*, particip. harming, one who hurts, Rev. 11, 5; *ultoh woskragt*, 'whom thou persecutest', injurest, Acts 9, 5; *woskhuwaan*, 'thou that spoilest', Is. 33, 1; *mat pish kawoskhukkw*, he shall not hurt thee, Acts 18, 10; *matta awoskheuh*, hurt thou him not, Luke 4, 35; *woskeheihkon*, do him no harm, Jer. 39, 12; *ahque woskêheuk*, do (them) no harm, Ps. 105, 15 (*woskhehaog wuhhogkâuh*, they hurt themselves (injure themselves), C. 239); pass. *nawoskhít*, I am hurt, Jer. 8, 21; *kawoskitteop*, thou wast spoiled, Is. 33, 1.

wososhquit(?): *na ut wososhquit*, 'the marshes thereof', Ezek. 47, 11 (*wóssóskheht*, a meadow, C. 160).

[Del. *assiskuyu*, v. adj. marshy, muddy, Zeisb. Gr. 164.]

wossabpe, **wassabbe**, adj. and adv. thin, 1 K. 7, 29; Lev. 2, 4 (*wussáppi*, C. 176): *wossabpetáhhawog namékag*, they beat (it) into thin plates, Ex. 39, 3; *pish wossappeteauun*, (it) shall be made thin, become thin, Is. 17, 4. Cf. *saupáe*; *wussáppe*.

[Del. *wshappan*, *woasgeyen*, (it is) thin, Zeisb. Gr. 167, 172.]

wósumunát. See *wohununát*, to shine out.

wósupohtáe. See *wohsippahtáe*.

wóu. See *wóóu*.

wounkagk, n. error (that which is crooked), Eccl. 10, 5. See *woonki*.

woushau. See *waashau*.

woweashin, n. a winding about, Ezek. 41, 7. Cf. *wayébag*; *wayout*; *wóóu*.

[Cree *wóweússeshayoo*, he circumvents him, Howse 41; *wóweow*, it is circular, *ibid.* 79; *wówetow*, he roundeth it, *ibid.*]

wowushpoonk, n. effeminacy, 'delicacy', Deut. 28, 56. See *waashpu*.

wowushpu. See *waashpu*.

wowussumónat, **wáus-**, **wowos-**, v. t. an. to worship, 1 Sam. 1, 3; Rev. 19, 10; 1 K. 12, 30 (-*muónat*, C. 216): *wowussumaoag manitto*, they pray to a (false) god, Is. 45, 20; *wowussumoh*, he worships

wowussumónat, etc.—continued.

(it), Is. 44, 15; *nəwəwəwəsumomun*, we worship (intrans.), Gen. 22, 5; *nəg wəwəsumoncheg*, they who worship, Ps. 97, 7 (*nəwəwəwəsuwāmun*, we worship, C. 216; *wəwəwəsum* God, worship God, ibid.; *wəwəwəwəsuwəwəsum*, to be worshipped, ibid.). Cf. *nəwəwəwəsum*, he bows down; *pəantam*, he prays.

wowussumoncheg, **wəwəwəwəsum**, pl. worshippers, they who worship, Ps. 97, 7; 2 K. 10, 19.

wəwəwəwəsum. See *wəwəwəwəsum*.

wəwəwəwəsum. See *wəwəwəwəsum*, downward.

wəwəwəwəsum, **wəwəwəwəsum**, v. i. to go downward, Judg. 7, 10; Gen. 46, 3: *wəwəwəwəsum en*, *wəwəwəwəsum en*, he went down to (a place), 1 Sam. 15, 12; Jonah 1, 3; Ex. 2, 5; *wəwəwəwəsum*, they go down (to the gates), Judg. 5, 11; *nəh wəwəwəsum*, he who goeth down, Eccl. 3, 21; *onəwəwəwəsum* *pəppinəwəwəsum* *wəwəwəwəsum*, he goeth down as a beast, Is. 63, 14; *kəwəwəwəwəsum* *wəwəwəwəsum*, I go down with thee (into Egypt), Gen. 46, 4; *nəg wəwəwəwəsum* *en* *pəwəwəwəwəsum*, they that descend into the pit, Ezek. 26, 20; 31, 16; *nə əhəwəwəwəsum* *wəwəwəwəsum*, the descent, downward slope (of a mountain), Luke 19, 37; *nəwəwəwəwəsum* *wəwəwəwəsum*, I came down from the mount, Deut. 10, 5. See *wəwəwəwəsum*.

[Narr. *wəwəwəwəsum* [*wəwəwəwəsum*], down hill, R. W. 76.]

wəwəwəwəsum, n. a ravine (?), a steep descent: *kəshkə wəwəwəwəsum*, 'by the clift of (Ziz)', 2 Chr. 20, 16. Cf. *wəwəwəwəsum*.

***wəwəwəwəsum** (Narr.), "a great bunch of hair bound up behind."—R. W. 58.

***wəwəwəwəsum** (Narr.), "birching bark and chestnut bark, which they dress finely and make a summer covering for their houses."—R. W. 48.

wəwəwəwəsum. See *wəwəwəwəsum*.

wəwəwəwəsum, (his) body, himself, Lev. 21, 4; Prov. 31, 22; Cant. 3, 9. See *wəwəwəwəsum*.

wəwəwəwəsum, that which covers the body; hence a shell, and in pl. *wəwəwəwəsum* (q. v.), scales (of fish), Job 41, 15: *wəwəwəwəsum* (fish) having scales, Lev. 11, 9.

[Narr. *wəwəwəwəsum*, *wəwəwəwəsum* [*wəwəwəwəsum*], black-shell], black money,

wəwəwəwəsum—continued.

R. W. 104; *pəwəwəwəsum* [*wəwəwəwəsum*], 'a little thick shell-fish', ibid., the round clam; *wəwəwəwəsum* [— and *wəwəwəwəsum*], 'the periwinkle' (*Pyruca carica* or *canaliculata*), ibid.

wəwəwəwəsum, n. pl. husks, Luke 15, 16: *wəwəwəwəsum*, to the husk, Num. 6, 4.

wəwəwəwəsum, **wəwəwəwəsum**, n. a hoof (his hoof), his nails or claw, Dan. 4, 33; Deut. 21, 12. See *wəwəwəwəsum*.

wəwəwəwəsum, **wəwəwəwəsum**, **wəwəwəwəsum**. See *wəwəwəwəsum*.

wəwəwəwəsum, pl. + *əsh*, (his) ear, ears, Is. 32, 3; 33, 15. See *wəwəwəwəsum*.

wəwəwəwəsum, **wəwəwəwəsum** [*wəwəwəwəsum*, of the tree], n. a branch, John 15, 2; Is. 9, 14; (*wəwəwəwəsum*) Is. 19, 15; Ezek. 15, 2: *wəwəwəwəsum*, his branch, Job 15, 32; 18, 16; *wəwəwəwəsum*, on my branch, Job 29, 19; pl. *wəwəwəwəsum*, branches, (wood for) fuel, Is. 9, 5; Gen. 22, 6. See *wəwəwəwəsum*.

***wəwəwəwəsum** (and *wəwəwəwəsum*), adj. alone, C. 167. Cf. *wəwəwəwəsum*.

wəwəwəwəsum. See *wəwəwəwəsum*.

wəwəwəwəsum, v. t. an. to betray: *wəwəwəwəsum*, I betray, Matt. 27, 4; *nəh wəwəwəwəsum*, who betrayed him, Matt. 10, 4; = *nəh wəwəwəwəsum* *wəwəwəwəsum*, Mark 3, 19; *wəwəwəwəsum*, 'if ye be come to betray me', 1 Chr. 12, 17; *wəwəwəwəsum*, to betray him, John 13, 2 (*wəwəwəwəsum*, he was betrayed (?), C. 182 [when he was betrayed (condit.), as in 1 Cor. 11, 23, whence Cotton probably took this word]).

wəwəwəwəsum, adv. treacherously, Is. 21, 2.

wəwəwəwəsum, n. one who deals treacherously, Is. 21, 2.

***wəwəwəwəsum**. See *wəwəwəwəsum*, a chimney.

***wəwəwəwəsum**, or **wəwəwəwəsum** **wəwəwəwəsum** (Narr.), a fair wind: *wəwəwəwəsum*, when the wind is fair, R. W. 84. Cf. *wəwəwəwəsum*, a cross wind, ibid.

wəwəwəwəsum **wəwəwəwəsum**, hewed stones, 1 K. 7, 9 (*wəwəwəwəsum*, v. 11, 12).

wəwəwəwəsum [**k**] **wəwəwəwəsum**: — *wəwəwəwəsum*, he heweth down cedars, Is. 44, 14.

wunnagkittuhhausuen, -in, a carpenter, Is. 44, 13.

wunnaiyeu, adj. and adv. (he is) happy. See *wunniyeu*.

***wunnām** (Narr.), "their red painting, which they most delight in."—R. W. 154.

wunnamamōonk (?), n. healthfulness, promotion of health, Prov. 16, 24; = *wunnānumaonk*, a blessing (?). See *neetskesuonk* (under *neetskesu*).

[Del. *nolamalai*, I am well, Zeish.]

wunnāmonaenat, v. i. to beget a son or sons: *wunnamonieu*, he begets a son, Eccl. 5, 14; *pish wunnamonaeu*, he shall beget sons, Gen. 17, 20; *wunnamoniyeu*, he beget (us), James 1, 18; *noh wunamoniiit*, -*naiit*, if he beget a son, Prov. 17, 21; Ezek. 18, 10, 14; *noh wanamoniiit*, he who beget thee, Prov. 23, 22; *wunnamonaek*, beget (ye) sons, Jer. 29, 6 (*nānāmoniyeyum*, I beget (a son or sons), C. 181). Cf. *wuttaunaenat*.

wunnampōhamauōnat, v. t. an. and inan. to answer (a question) to (anyone), Matt. 22, 46; Acts 24, 10. See *nampōham*.

wunnamptamōonk, n. belief, faith, Heb. 11, 1; C. 182: *kānampamōonk*, thy belief, 2 Thess. 2, 13; thy faith, Matt. 9, 22; *nashpe wunnamptamōonk*, -*ōonk*, by faith, Heb. 11, 3, 4, 5, etc.

wunnamptamunat, (1) v. t. to believe, Luke 24, 25 [with an. obj. expressed, to believe or believe in (a person)]. (2) *wunnamptauōnat* (an. and inan.), to obey: *ōnamptauau*, 'he hearkened to' (him), Gen. 23, 16; *nānampam*, I believe, Mark 9, 24; Acts 27, 25; C. 182; *kānampamwō* God, ye believe in God, John 14, 1; *wunnamptamwog*, they believed, Ex. 4, 31; *wunnamptam*, *ōnampam*, he believes, Prov. 14, 15 (*wunnamptoadtinnat*, to be believed, C. 182); *wunnamptauōdog*, they believed (him), Ex. 14, 31; *nah mat ānamptauoh*, he did not believe them, Gen. 45, 26; *kānamptau*, dost thou believe on (him)? John 9, 35; *onk woh nānamptau*, that I may believe on (him), v. 36; *howan wunnamptauont*, whose believeth in (him), Rom. 9, 33, = *howan wanampdog*, 1 John 5, 1, 5.

wunnamptamunat—continued.

[Narr. *coandumatous*, I believe you or I will obey you. "This word they use just as the Greek tongue doth that verb [πιστεύω] πιστεύειν, for believing or obeying, as it is often used in the New Testament."—R. W. 65.]

wunnamuhqut, adv. truly, verily (El. Gr. 21), Matt. 11, 11; Heb. 11, 15; surely, Is. 40, 7.

wunnamuhquttee, -*teyeu*, adj. true, 1 K. 10, 6; Jer. 42, 5 (*wunnumuhkutēyeu*, truly, C. 230): *wunnamuhqutteyeuō*, (it) is true, Dan. 6, 12; -*yeuōash*, (words) are true, 2 Sam. 7, 28; *ne wanumuhkutēyeuuk*, that which is true (truth concrete), 1 K. 22, 16, = *wunnamuhqutteyeuōk*, 2 Sam. 15, 20; *wunnamuhqutteyeuonk*, truth (abstract), Ps. 15, 2.

[Del. *wulamoe*, he says true or the truth; *wulāmoyu*, v. adj. it is true, right, Zeish. Gr. 165.]

***wunnamwāteouūnat**, to prove; (i. e. to know-true, to demonstrate), C. 205.

wunnānittuonk, **wunānetuonk**, n. a blessing (referred to the object), Deut. 28, 2.

wunnāntamunat, **wunnānittamunāt**

[*wunne-wunnāntamunāt*], v. t. inan. to bless (it), Deut. 28, 12; 2 Sam. 7, 29; *wunantash*, bless thou (it), Deut. 33, 11; *pish wunnāntam*, he will bless (it), Deut. 7, 13; *micheme wunnāntamunach*, let (it) be blessed forever, 2 Sam. 7, 29. Primarily, to be pleased with a thing.

[Narr. *novecōntam*, *noveeteāntam*, I am glad, R. W. 65. Del. *nolelendam*, I rejoice, am glad; *nolatenami*, I am happy, Zeish. Voc. 50. Cree *noonantomen*, we rejoice, Howse.]

wunnānumaonk, n. a blessing (referred to the giver or agent), Deut. 33, 7. See *wunnamamōonk*.

wunnānumau, **ōnanumau**, he is happy (is blessed), pass. Rom. 14, 22; Prov. 3, 13. See *wunne*.

[Del. *nolinamen*, I like it, Zeish.]

wunnānumōnat, v. t. an. to bless, to invoke blessings on (Num. 24, 1) or confer blessings (*wunnānumonot*, C. 182; *nen nōnānum*, I bless, *ibid.*): *wunnānumomp*, he blessed (them), Deut. 33, 1; *ōnanumonāont*, they to bless (them), Deut. 27, 12; *kānanumoush*, I will bless

wunnánumónat—continued.

thee, Gen. 22, 17; *nónanum*, I bless (her), Gen. 17, 16; *wunnaumeh*, bless me, Gen. 27, 34; *pass. pish káanumit*, thou shalt be blessed, Deut. 27, 3; *pish wunnaumittamun*, (it) shall be blessed, v. 4, 5 (*wunnaumittinreat*, to be blessed, C. 182).

***wunnappinneat** (?): *kanepeam*, welcome, C. 217.

wunnash, v. to erect, to set upright (lit. to set on end): *wunnashau*, he set up (a pillar), 1 K. 7, 21; *nóh wánashont ahpehanoh*, he that setteth snares, Jer. 5, 26; *wunnash*, set (a watchman on the tower), Is. 21, 6; *wunnash ahkuhk*, set on a pot (on the fire), Ezek. 24, 3. See *wunnoh-teaumát*. Cf. *wanashque*, on the top of, or rather 'on end'.

[Del. *wo nach qui wi*, top of a house or tree, Zeisb.]

wunnashauonk, (his) spirit, Prov. 18, 14. See *nasháunok*.

wunnaashque. See *wanashque*, on the top of.

wunnatotamauónat, v. t. an. and inan. to question, to ask anyone questions, Matt. 22, 46; Mark 9, 32, etc. See *natotomáü*.

***wunnauanóúnuck** (Narr.), a shallop; *wunnauanoumuckquése*, a skiff. "Although themselves have neither, yet they give them such names, which in their language signifeth carrying vessels."—R. W. 98. Cf. *kóünuk*.

***wunnàug** (Narr.), a tray; pl. +*ánash*, R. W. 50; *wunnauganémesé*, a little tray, *ibid.* See *wunnonk*.

***wunnaugonhómmin** (Narr.), 'to play at dice', that is, by throwing painted plumbstones (*asáúanash*) into a tray, R. W. 146.

wunnaumoniin, n. appellative, a son (i. e. anybody's son), Prov. 17, 25; Heb. 5, 8 (*wunnaumonien*, C. 162).

wunnaumonuh, n. constr. (his or her) son, Gen. 22, 3; 21, 2, 3, 5, 7; (the son of) 2 K. 4, 37; *nunnaumon*, my son, Gen. 21, 23; 22, 7, 8; *nunnaumon wunnaumonuh*, my son's son, Gen. 21, 23; *kenaumon*, thy son, Gen. 22, 2, 12; Lev. 18, 10 (*kenómon*, thy son, pl. *kenaumónog*, C. 162.); *en wunnaumonat*, toward or to his son, Deut. 28, 56, 57; on

wunnaumonuh—continued.

his son, Gen. 22, 6; pl. *nunnaumonog*, my sons, Gen. 48 (collectively, all my sons, *nunnaumonunk*, Gen. 48, 9; 1 Sam. 2, 24); *wunnaumonuh*, his sons, the sons of, 1 Chr. 21, 20; 2 Sam. 23, 6; Gen. 50, 12.

***wunnáumwash** (Narr.), speak the truth: *wunnáumwaw ewd*, he speaks true; *coandumven*, you speak true, R. W. 63. The two last "are words of great flattery, which they use to each other, but constantly to their princes at their speeches", etc. *wunnaumwáyeen*, 'if he say true', *ibid.* 64 (*nónomwam*, I speak truth, 1 Tim. 2, 7; *wunnomwáyeeyan*, if I speak true, John 8, 46).

***wunnaumwáunock** (Narr.), n. 'faithfulness', R. W. 64.

wunnaunchemókaonk [*wunne-aunchemókaonk*], n. good news, Prov. 25, 25; the gospel, Gal. 2, 2. See *aunchemókaü*; *unnaunchemókaúonk*.

wunnauónat, 3d pers. infin. of *nauónat*, *nauwónat*, to see him, 2 Sam. 13, 6.

wunne, wone, adv. and adj. well, beautifully, pleasantly (Lat. bene); good, beautiful, pleasant: *wunne wultawantash*, be of good courage, 1 Chr. 19, 13; *wunne ohke*, a good land, Deut. 8, 7; *wone méechumámash*, his pleasant fruits, Cant. 4, 16; *wóh kóne mukkaónóminneaw*, ye might well bear with him, 2 Cor. 11, 4; adj. an. with prefix, *kani*, thou art happy, Deut. 33, 29; *pish kani*, thou shalt be secure, Job 11, 18; *onk wóh nani wutch ken*, that it may be well with me for thy sake, Gen. 12, 13; *kanaimwónish usséóg*, happy are ye if ye do them, John 13, 17; *wunniúcheg*, they who are happy, the happy, Mal. 3, 15. See *wunnegen*; *wunniyeu*.

[Quir. *verru*, *wáwérre*, well (adv.), Pier. 52 and *passim*. Del. *wulit*, good; *welhik*, the best; (an.) *welsit*, the best, holy, Zeisb. Voc. 12, 13. Chip. *weweni*, adv. 'well, right, just, exactly, diligently', Bar. Cf. Chip. *oni-*, as prefix.]

wunnechoteagk, v. (imperat. 2d pers. pl.) 'set on bread', i. e. serve the food, Gen. 43, 31. Cf. *wunnàug* (Narr.), a tray, R. W. 50.

wunnechānat, -ōnat, v. i. 3d pers. infinit. of *neechānat*, to conceive, Heb. 11, 11. See *wompequauōnat*.

wunnechāneunk, n. offspring, collectively, Rom. 9, 8 (all children).

wunnechan(oh), his child, constr. the child of, i. e. offspring, son or daughter, indeterminate of age or sex; pl. *wunnechaneumbog*, children, offspring, as related to *ōchetuonganōuh*, their parents, Matt. 10, 21. See *neečan*.

wunnechanōnat, v. t. an. to beget (a child): *noh wanechanit*, he who begets (a child), Dan. 11, 6.

wunnestupanatomwe. In the title of Eliot's Bible, excellent, 'holy'; grace, 'grace of God', Acts 14, 43; vbl. n., holy man, Mark 6, 20. Cf. *matchetupanatom*, 'profaned', Ezek. 22, 26.

wunnegen, 'adv. of quality' (El. Gr. 22) and adj. (it is) good, pleasant (used by Eliot sometimes as the equivalent of *wunne*, but, strictly regarded, *wunne* or *wunni* is applicable to the abstract, the possible or suppositive, or the subject, *wunnegen* to the concrete, the actual, of the object; yet Eliot was compelled to employ the latter form to express abstract good. See *wunnegik**): *wunnaumun . . . na en wunnegen*, he saw . . . that it was good, Gen. 1, 4, 10, 18; *ne wunnegen ut wuskesukqut*, the thing was good in his eyes, Gen. 41, 37; 'he was content' with it, Lev. 10, 20; *anue wunnegen*, (it is) better, a better thing, Matt. 18, 8, 9; *ut wunnegen ohkeit*, . . . *wunnegen ntahtauonk*, 'in pleasant places, . . . I (have) a goodly heritage', Ps. 16, 6; (rare in) pl. *wunnegenash*, good things, Matt. 12, 35; v. subst. negat. *matta wunnegeninnō*, -no, it is not good, Gen. 2, 18; 2 Sam. 17, 7; Matt. 19, 10; *quenau wanne wunnegeminōgk*, thenceforth it is (will be) good for nothing, Matt. 5, 13; *wanne wunnegenninōgk*, no good thing will (he withhold), Ps. 84, 11.

[*FOOT NOTE.—"On reflection I am convinced that *wunnegen* is, primarily, the contracted infinitive, or 3d pers. sing. indic. pres. of a verb *wunnegenēt*, to be good, as *wunncēnēt*, to do good or well. From this verb *wunnegik* and (negat.) *wunnegenninōg*, etc., are regularly formed. No, it is the inanimate noun, or 3d pers. pres. indic., meaning 'good thing' (*bonum* or *καλόν*) or 'it is good.'"]

wunnegen—continued.

[Abn. *Brighen*, 'cela est bon, beau', Rasles. Narr. *wunnegin*, *cōwish* [*kōwish*], welcome, sleep here, R. W. 38. Del. *wu lie chen*, it is good or well done, Zeisb. Voc. 34.]

***wunnegennūe**, adv. famously, C. 228.

wunnegik, wanegik, -guk, that which is good, a good thing, 2 Tim. 1, 14: *nishnoh waneguk*, every good thing, Philem. 6; *ne teagua wanegik*, any good thing, Josh. 21, 45; *wahtouun wanegik kah machuk*, to know good and evil, Gen. 3, 5; pl. *wunnegikish, wanegikish* (more commonly *wanegugish*), good things, Josh. 23, 14, 15; Ps. 103, 5. See *waonégugish*.

***wunnégin waúpi**. See **wunnágehan*.

wunnehteauunát, v. t. inan. to beautify (it), to render beautiful or pleasing, Is. 60, 13: *noh wunnehteu nishnoh teag*, he has made everything beautiful, Eccl. 3, 11.

[Del. *wuliton*, to make (something) well; *maniton*, to make (?), Zeisb. Gr. 160; *paliton*, to spoil something, to do it wrong, *ibid.*]

wunnéhtonuhquamuō, it buds, Is. 27, 6.

***wunnekuonk**, n. the birth of a child, birth, Ind. Laws vii, 7.

***wunneneehhuâs**, kindly, C. 228.

wunneneheōnat, v. t. an. to do well toward (or do good to) another: *wunneheog nâg wānenehukqueagiy*, if ye do good to them that do good to you, Luke 6, 33; *wunnenehikkō*, (do not my words) do good to (him), Mic. 2, 7; *wōh kōneneheōbog*, (when) ye may do them good, Mark 14, 7; *wunneneheontuh wame*, let us do good to all men, Gal. 6, 10. From *wunne-unnēheonāt*.

wunneōnat, v. t. an. to beautify, to make beautiful, to make good (?): *wunneh, kuhhog nashpe . . . wunneetunok*, 'deck thyself with . . . excellency' (beauty), Job 40, 10. See *wunneneheōnat*.

wunnepog, n. a leaf, Lev. 26, 36; Is. 64, 6; (*wunnepog*) Job 13, 25 (*wunnēpog*, C. 164): *ōnepog*, his leaf, Jer. 17, 8 (*ōneepog*, Mass. Ps., Ps. 1, 3); pl. + *quash*, Dan. 4, 12, 14; *ut nōchumwe wunnepogqut*, on the tender herb, Deut. 32, 2; *meechu wunnepogquash*, he eats herbs, Rom.

wunnepog—continued.

14, 2, = *wunnepaquash*, Ps. 105, 35, = *wunnepukquash*, Mark 4, 32: *wunnepogque meetsuonk*, 'a dinner of herbs', Prov. 15, 17. Cf. *weesadlippogquosh*, bitter herbs, Ex. 12, 8; Num. 9, 11.

[Narr. *wunnèpog*, leaf, pl. + *quash*, R. W. 89. Del. *wu ni pak*, Zeisb. Voc. 35.]

wunnesenat [*wunne-ussenát*], v. i. to do good, to do well, Num. 24, 13; Mark 3, 4.

[Del. *wulilissin*, to be good; *wulisso*, good, handsome, Zeisb. Gr. 166.]

***wunnetoóahhtëuinat**, v. t. caus. to make good; 3d pers. *wunetoóahhtëuinat*, 'to make (it) good', C. 226.

wunnetue, **wunnetu**, adj. an. good, Ps. 112, 5; beautiful, Gen. 29, 17; 1 Chr. 16, 29 (*wunnetoó?*, good, bonus, C. 226); *wunnetou*, a good man, Ps. 112, 5; Matt. 12, 35. Cf. *wenauwetu*, rich.

[Narr. *wunnétu*, 'proper and personal', R. W. 60; *wunnétunita*, my heart is good, *ibid.*]

***wunnetünat**, to be good: *konetünat*, (thou) to be good, C. 226.

wunnetuonk, **wone**, n. goodness, Prov. 20, 6; excellency, beauty, Job 14, 10: *wonetuonk*, his beauty, its beauty, 2 Sam. 1, 19; 14, 25; *wutche kōnetuonk*, for thy good, Deut. 10, 13.

***wunniish** (or *nehunūshshash*), fare you well, C. 227.

***wunnikketeauunat** (?): *nuttanūkkō wunnikkētām*, I am pretty well, C. 225. See *keteau*.

[Narr. *konketedug*, they are well, R. W. 28.]

wunninabpehteau, he maketh (it) dry, of the sea, Hag. 1, 4. See *nunassenát*.

wunniyeu, **wunnaiyeu** [*wana yeu*], adj. an. (?) (he is) happy, Job 5, 17; Ps. 127, 5; 137, 8, 9: *noh wunniyeu*, happy is he who, Prov. 16, 20; *anue wunniyeu*, more happy, 1 Cor. 7, 40 (*sun . . . wunniyeuog*, are (they) well? C. 225). See *wunne*; *wunnegen*.

***wunniyeūe**, adv. happily, C. 228.

wunnógkus, (his) belly, Lev. 11, 42: *kenógkus*, thy belly, Cant. 7, 2. See *menógkus*.

wunnogkussue, **-usse**, adj. of the belly; as n. bowels, Col. 3, 12; Acts 1, 18.

wunnogque, **wunogkōe** [= *wunne-hogk*, good-bodied or well-covered], adj. fat, 1 Sam. 28, 24; Ezek. 34, 20; as v. *wunógkōog*, they shall grow fat, Deut. 31, 20; *mo aheche wunogkō*, he was very fat, Judg. 3, 17.

*[Narr. *wauwunockōo*, it is fat, R. W. 143.]

wunnogqutcheq, pl. they who are fat, the fat, Is. 10, 16; Ezek. 34, 16; = *wāōnog-qutcheq*.

wunnohquodt: *pish wunohquodt*, it will be fair weather, Matt. 16, 2 (*wekōh-quāt*, fair weather; *wunnohquāt*, pleasant weather; *wekeneankquāt*, warm weather, C. 158). See *onnōhquāt*.

[Narr. *wekineatiquāt*, fair weather, R. W. 81.]

wunnóhteahuau, he maketh peace, Ps. 147, 14.

wunnohteauunát, v. t. to set up, to erect: *wunnohtōog*, they set up (towers), Is. 23, 13. See *wunnash*.

wunnompamukquok (after *adt*), 'in an open place', Gen. 38, 14.

wunnompuehkohteaonk, n. craftiness, Eph. 4, 14; *wunnombeukanittuonk*, a conspiracy, 2 K. 17, 4. Cf. *asōkekodēdmō*.

wunnompuehkónat, v. t. an. to beguile, to deceive by craft: *wunnompuehkonomp*, he beguiled (Eve), 2 Cor. 11, 3.

wunnompewessu, adj. an. 'subtile', Gen. 3, 1 (= *nehtōmpuwissuénú*, 2 Sam. 13, 3): *wunnompewissuēu*, adv. subtilely, 1 Sam. 23, 22; (-*wáeu*) with guile, Ex. 21, 14; *wunnompuwissuwōde*, with subtlety, Gen. 27, 35; 2 K. 10, 19.

wunnompuwussinēat, v. i. to be crafty or subtle, to deceive by craft (with affix of 3d pers. pl. Eph. 4, 14).

wunnompuwussuonk, n. subtlety (*wōmp*, his subtlety, 2 Cor. 11, 3).

wunnomwauusseonk, n. righteousness, right-doing, Prov. 11, 18; Matt. 5, 6.

wunnomwáyeuonk, n. truth (abstract), Ex. 34, 6; Prov. 8, 7; Rom. 1, 18. Cf. *wunnamuhquttee*.

wunnonk, n. a dish, 2 K. 21, 13: *nōnonganit*, in my dish, Matt. 26, 23; C. 161; *wunnonganit*, in the dish, Mark 14, 20; *wunonk*, 'platter', Matt. 23, 25. Cf. *wunnógkus*, belly; *wónogg*, a hole (dug out?).

wunnonk—continued.

[Narr. *wunnaug* [*wunnâug*], 'a tray', R. W. 50; pl. *wunnaugânash*. Micm. *slukan*, 'un plat', Maill. 10. Del. *ulacanis*, a dish; *ulacananen*, to make dishes; *ulacanahe-munschi*, (dish-tree) elm tree, Zeisb.]

wunnonkou, adv. yesterday (El. Gr. 21), i. e. last evening, John 4, 52: *pajeh wunnonkout*, until evening, Josh. 10, 26.

[Del. *wu la cu*, evening, Zeisb. Voc. 34.]

wunnonkwook, **wannonkwook**, n. (when it was) evening, the evening, Gen. 1, 5, 8, 13, 18.

[Narr. *wunnauguit*, evening, R. W. 67. Del. *wulacaniwi*, in the evening; *wulaguiké*, 'last night', Zeisb. Gr. 171 ('this evening', *ibid.* 178).]

wunnonkquâe, adj. and adv. in the evening, of evening, Zeph. 3, 3; Gen. 30, 16; Esth. 2, 14.

[Micm. *selag*, 'ce soir', Maillard 28. Del. *wulaku*, (in the) evening, Zeisb. Gr. 171.]

wunnonuhkauónat. See *wunonuhkauónat*, to flatter.

wunnonuhkowaonk, n. flattery, Dan. 11, 21 (*wouwekawónk*, C. 220).

wunnoohwhósinneat, v. i. (to be) adorned, C. 217 (as participle): *pish kenashpe wunnowhos*, thou shalt be adorned with, Jer. 31, 4. See *wunneónat*.

wunnowhamwoonk, n. a valuation or estimated value (for ransom?), Lev. 27, 16: *kawhamwoonk*, thy valuation (value fixed by thee), Lev. 27, 12, 13.

wunnowwáonk [*wunne-nawáonk*], n. a covenant, an agreement: *nawawáonk*, my covenant, Gen. 17, 4; *nutayim nawawáonk*, I make my covenant, v. 2; *wawáonk*, his covenant, the covenant of, Ps. 78, 10; 105, 8; *wunnowwáonk ayimaiek nashpe magwáonk*, 'make a covenant with me by a present', Is. 36, 16.

wunnowwónat, v. t. an. to make a league with, Dan. 11, 6; to covenant with: *wunnowhteahuau*, he maketh peace, Ps. 147, 14.

***wunnuhketeaonkánnu**: *sun wunnuhketeaonkánnu*, 'is it a healthy time?' is it healthy? C. 225.

wunnumuhkinumunát, v. t. to turn a thing upside down, 2 K. 21, 13: *wunnumuhkinumun*, he turned it upside down, Ps. 146, 9.

***wunnupkomiyaónk**, n. opportunity, C. 163.

wunnuppauhwhunne, adj. winged, Deut. 4, 17.

wunnupphoh, (her or its) wing, the wing or wings of (constr.), Job 39, 26; 1 K. 6, 24: *pasuk wunnupphoh*, one wing (of), 2 Chr. 3, 12 (*wunnúppoh*, a wing, pl. + *whunash*, C. 156).

[Narr. *wunnúp*, wing, pl. + *pash*, R. W. 85.]

wunnupphohwhun, **wunnuppuwhun**, **wunnupwhun**, n. (his, her, or its) wing (constr. + *oh*, the wing or wings of), Deut. 32, 11: *wunnuppuwhunóh*, their wings, 2 Chr. 3, 11; Job 39, 26; *pasuk wunnupphohwhunoh*, one wing (of), 2 Chr. 3, 11; *ut wunnuppuwhunit*, on the wings of, 2 Sam. 22, 11; *ut waskeche wunnupphohwhunit*, upon her wings, Deut. 32, 11; *mogkinnuppuwhunau*, having great wings; *quogquonipuhwhunau*, long-winged, Ezek. 17, 3. See *nupphoh*.

wunnupwoaonk, pl. -*ongash*, (his) proverb, proverbs, Prov. 25, 1. See *siogkawoaonk*; *waantamweyeuonk*.

wunnusswoog, n. pl. (his) testicles, Deut. 23, 1: adj. *wunnussue*, Job 40, 17; *quosh-quunnusswoont*, one who has his testicles broken, Lev. 21, 20. From *neesnog*, a pair (?).

wunnutcheg, **wunnutch**, n. (his) hand. See *menutcheg*.

wunogkcoe. See *wunnogque*.

wunowhónat, v. t. an. to fix a valuation on, to value (for ransom?): *pish wawhóh*, he shall value him, Lev. 27, 12; inan. *wunowhamunát*: *pish wawhamun*, he shall estimate it, Lev. 27, 14. Cf. *manowham*.

wus, n. the brim or edge, (of a cup) 2 Chr. 4, 5: *ut wussadt*, on the edge of (a curtain), Ex. 26, 4, 5; on the brim of, 2 Chr. 4, 5; pl. *wussash*, the borders of, 2 K. 16, 17.

[Narr. *wúss*, 'the edge or list' (of cloth), R. W. 134.]

wusápinuk, **wussápinuk** [*wus-appinuk*, that which is on the edge of], n. the bank or margin (of a river, etc.), 2 K.

wusápinuk, wussápinuk—continued.

2, 13; Dan. 12, 5: *kishke wusápinuk*, by the bank, Deut. 4, 48; *wusápinuk ut sepuut*, on the bank of the river, Gen. 41, 17; *ánuwutchuan wussábanukquosh*, (it) overflowed its banks, Josh. 3, 15 (*wussáppinuk*, a bank, C. 158, 160).

wushikco, he sneezed, 2 K. 4, 35. See **annuonk*; **nanagkoonk*; **sannegkoonk*.

wushim-in, n. a daughter-in-law, a son's wife, Matt. 10, 35: *kushim*, thy daughter-in-law, Gen. 38, 24; (son's wife) Lev. 18, 15; *wushimoh* (constr.), his daughter-in-law, Lev. 20, 12.

[Del. *chumm*, Zeisb. Abn. *nesem*, 'ma bru (dit le père)'.]

wushimoh, n. constr. (his) daughter-in-law, (his) son's wife, Gen. 38, 11; *wushimoh*, 16.

***wushówunan** (Narr.), n. the hawk, R. W. 87. See *quanunon*.

wushpunnaúonát, v. t. an. and inan. to bind up, to bind to or upon, an. ending and inan. obj.: *wshpunauoh nóchumwehtahwhaongash*, he bound up his wounds, Luke 10, 34; *wushpunnaush kummozunash*, bind on thy sandals, Acts 12, 8; *noh woshpununk sheavesash*, he who binds the sheaves, Ps. 129, 7. Cf. *assepinum*; *kishpinum*, etc.

wuskannēm, n. seed (semen), lit. his or its seed (?) (cf. *skannēmunash*, seeds, Gen. 1, 11, 12); of plants or grain, Lev. 27, 16; Matt. 8, 20, 22, 23: *wuskannem mustard*, a mustard seed, Matt. 13, 31; of man, Gen. 38, 9; *weepamove (-muúde)*, *wuskannem*, semen virile, Lev. 15, 16, 18; 19, 20; pl. *wuskannemuneash*, -*nash*, seeds, Matt. 13, 31; seed corn, Gen. 47, 19, 23, 24; *waskan-*, his seed, Lev. 27, 16; *kaskun-*, thy seed, Deut. 11, 10. [*wuske-minneash* (?), but cf. *wuskenuunneat*, to be young.*] See *sohqui*.

[*NOTE.—In another place in the manuscript occurs the note "skannem-un. with pronom. prefix."]

[Del. *woch ga nihm*, seed, Zeisb. Voc. 34.]

wuskappeum (?), n. (his) concubine: *kaskappeumog*, thy concubines, Dan. 5, 23. See *wshkappeum*.

wuske, weske, adj. and adv. (1) new, Is. 65, 17: *wuske ketassot*, a new king, Ex. 1, 8; *wuske teag*, a new thing, Num.

wuske, weske—continued.

16, 30; *wuske monak*, new cloth, Matt. 9, 16; pl. *wuskeaiash kah nukonne hias*, things new and old, Matt. 13, 52. (2) young: *wuske penomp*, a young virgin, 1 K. 1, 2; but rarely used in this sense except in compound words; cf. *wusko-shim*, etc. (3) first in time, of or at the beginning: *weske kutchissik*, in the beginning, Gen. 1, 1; *wutch weske kesukodt*, from the first day, Dan. 10, 12; *wutch weske*, from the very first, Luke 1, 3. Cf. *aske*.

[Cree *wéskutch*, formerly, Howse 33. Del. *wuskiyeyu*, it is new, Zeisb. Gr. 165; *wuski*, new, *ibid.* 168; a little while ago, *ibid.* 172.]

wuskehettuonk, n. See *woskehittuonk*, violence or hurt suffered, a wound, etc.

wuskehuwáonk, n. See *woskehuwáonk*, violence, etc.

wusken, -in, n. a youth, a young man, Gen. 4, 23; 41, 12; Eccl. 11, 9; Matt. 19, 20, 22; dim. *wuskenes*: *ken wuskenes*, thou art but a youth, 1 Sam. 17, 33; *wuskenesu*, adj. an. he was a youth, 1 Sam. 17, 42 (*wúskenin*, *nunkomp*, a young man; *wuskennin*, a girl, C. 157). Cf. *nunkomp*.

[Narr. *wuskéne*, a young man, R. W. 124.]

wuskenue, adj. and adv. of youth: *kaskenue*, of thy youth, Eccl. 11, 9; 12, 1.

wuskenuoonk, n. youth, the season of youth, Eccl. 11, 10; Ps. 103, 5.

wuskenuunneat, v. i. to be young: *wutche wuskenuunneat*, from his youth, 1 Sam. 17, 33; *wutche naskenuunneat*, from my youth, Matt. 19, 20; *wuskenu-wuskeno*, he is young (as n. a young man, a youth, 1 Sam. 17, 55; obj. *wuskénuh*, Gen. 18, 7); *wuske nuog*, they are young (as n. pl. young men, youths, Is. 40, 30; Jer. 31, 13); *ash wuskenuo*, he was yet a youth, Judg. 8, 20. [The form indicates 'to become', 'to grow' (-*enaw*).]

wuskesuk, (his) eye, (his) face. See *muskéruk*.

wuskishim. See *wuskoshim*.

wuskittamwus [*wuske-mittamwus*], n. a young woman, Ruth 4, 12; (pl. obj.) Tit. 2, 4.

wuskodtuk, n. the forehead, Ex. 28, 38; Ezek. 3, 9: *kuskodtuk*, thy forehead, v. 8; *ut wuskodtugqut*, on his forehead, Rev. 14, 9. See *wuskodtuk*; *woskeche*.

[Narr. *masáttuck*, the forehead, R. W. 58.]

wuskón, n. (his) bone, Job 2, 5; Ezek. 37, 7; pl. +*ash*, Judg. 19, 29; Ezek. 37, 1, 3: *muskonash*, the bones, Prov. 14, 30 (*wishkon*, *weshkeen*, C. 157 [but perhaps only of a broken bone]). See *áskon*; *muskon*; *ohkón*; *oskon*.

[Del. *woch kan*, bone, Zeisb.]

wuskonóntup, n. the skull, 2 K. 9, 35; Judg. 9, 53; Mark 15, 22; = *wuskon-óntup*, bone-head; so, *mishkonóntup* [= *mishe-wuskon-ontup*], John 19, 17 (*wuskonontip*, C. 157). Cf. *chepiontup*; *mishkonóntup*.

wuskoshim, **wuskishim**, adj. young (of an animal): *calfe wuskoshim*, a young calf, Lev. 9, 2; *wuskishim*, a young (pigeon), Gen. 15, 9.

[Del. *wusk chum*, a young creature, Zeisb.]

wuskoshimwus, n. a whelp; pl. +*sog*, Prov. 17, 2; Nah. 2, 12: dim. *wuskoshimomés*, Deut. 33, 22; Nah. 2, 12.

wuskuhwhun-an, n. a dove, Cant. 5, 12; Hos. 11, 11; Jer. 8, 7.

[Narr. *wuskórhàn*, a pigeon; *wuskowhannanátikit* [*wuskowhannan-áukit* (?)], the pigeon country, R. W. 87.]

wusqheonkane, **-ongane**, adj. bloody, Ex. 4, 25, 26.

[Narr. *mishquè*, *néepuck*, the blood; *mishquinash*, the veins, R. W. 60 (*mishquineush*, *ibid.* 158).]

wusq(ue)heonk, n. (his) blood, Num. 35, 33; Rev. 14, 20; Matt. 16, 17: *nashqheonk*, my blood, John 6, 54, 55, 56; *ashqheonk*, his blood, Gen. 37, 26; 42, 22; Ezek. 3, 18. Cf. *musquéhonk*, blood.

wussagsóhou, n. (her) earring, Gen. 24, 30. See *sogkussóhou*.

wussampenát, v. i. to view or look out (from): *nashamp*, I looked (from my window), Prov. 7, 6; *wussampu*, he looked (from the window), Cant. 2, 9; *yeng wosompitcheq*, they who look (out from windows), Eccl. 12, 3. Cf. *nadtauwómpu*; *womómpenat*.

[Narr. *wussampatámmín*, to view or look about, R. W. 75; *wussaum patámoonck*, a prospect, *ibid.*]

wussapínuk. See *wusápinuk*.

***wussáppe**, adv. thinly, C. 230; *wussáppi woppinnok*, thin air, *ibid.* 176. See *wossabpe*.

wussaume, adv. too, extremely, very greatly, Gen. 34, 7 (*wussómme*, C. 173): *wussaume peasin*, 'too strait', 2 K. 6, 1; *wussaume musquanatamvog*, they were very wroth, Gen. 34, 7; *mahshagquod wussaume*, 'the famine was grievous', Gen. 12, 10; *wussaume nóohk*, 'if the way be too long', if the place be too far off, Deut. 14, 24.

[Narr. *wussaume kusópita*, it is too hot (to be eaten); *wosaúme sokenámmis*, you have poured out too much, R. W. 34. Cree *osáim*, overmuch, Howse 33. Del. *wsami*, too much, Zeisb. Gr. 172.]

wussaumeppoh, (he is) gluttonous, a glutton, Matt. 11, 19 (= *úhquodtamwáénin*, Luke 7, 34). See **wussomup-poóonk*.

wussaumeppowaénin, n. a glutton, Deut. 21, 20; *wussaumeppowaen*, Prov. 23, 21.

wusseet, n. (his) foot. See *musseet*.

***wusséke** (Narr.), 'the hinder part of a deer' (or other animal), R. W. 143.

[Del. *socan*, the hind part of any creature, Zeisb. Voc. 11.]

***wussekitteahhuónat** (*wussikkéteahónat*, C. 237), to please: *-hittinneat*, to be pleased; *nashsekkitédh*, I please, C. 204. See *wekontamáéndt*.

wussenát, v. i. to flee: *nashem*, I flee, (or) I fled, 1 Sam. 4, 16; *pish nashemun*, we will flee, Is. 30, 16; *kashemwaw*, you flee; *wussemwog*, they flee, v. 17; Prov. 28, 1; *wussemaw* (= *-au*), he fled from, Ex. 2, 15; *wussemawok*, flee ye, Jer. 49, 8; *tohwutch wussemoan*, wherefore didst thou flee away? Gen. 31, 27. Cf. *ussishónat*.

***wusséntam** (Narr.), 'he goes a wooing', R. W. 124; *wussenetúock*, 'they make a match', *ibid.* See *wetawomónat*, etc.

wussentamóonk, n. a wedding, Matt. 22, 7.

***wussentamúnat**, to marry: *nashentam*, I marry, C. 201. See *wetawomónat*.

wussentamwáén, n. a bridegroom (one who marries): *wessentamwáén*, Jer. 16, 9.

wussénumónat, v. i. to be a son-in-law of (to marry the daughter of ?), 1 Sam. 18, 18, 23, 27: *wussénum ketassat*, 'be the

wussénumónat—continued.

king's son-in-law', 1 Sam. 18, 22; *pish ken waseenumukqueh*, thou shalt be my son-in-law, 1 Sam. 18, 21; *wasénumuk-qutche*, a son-in-law, Judg. 15, 6.

wushashquobok (?), n. the flag (a water plant), Job 8, 11. Cf. *mishashq*.

wussin, he saith, 3d pers. sing. indic. pres. from *ussinát* or *wussinát*.

***wussininneat**, v. i. to adorn (one's self), to make handsome; *noosin*, I adorn; *noh wussinuu*, he adorneth, C. 179.

***wussinnuontamunat**, 'to be adorned', C. 179 (to adorn one's self with, inan. obj. ?).

wussiases, wussusses, (his) uncle (consanguineus?), Esth. 2, 7; father's brother, Lev. 10, 4; *nassusses*, my uncle, Jer. 32, 8; *kussusses*, thy uncle, Jer. 32, 7; *ashes-oh*, 1 Sam. 10, 14; 14, 50; *ummit-tumwussoh ashesoh*, his uncle's wife, Lev. 20, 20 (*ashesin*, an uncle, C. 162). Dimin. from *ashe*. Cf. *adtonkqs*, 'cousin'.

[Narr. *wiassese*, an uncle; *nissese*, my uncle, R. W. 44.]

wussisseton. See *wussissittan*, a lip.

wussittumoonk, n. judgment, sentence, Rom. 5, 16; Is. 9, 7; *asittumoonk*, his judgment, Rom. 2, 2.

wussittumunát, v. t. inan. (and intrans.) to judge, to pass judgment on, 1 Chr. 16, 33; Ps. 96, 13; *wussittumunát awa-kompande*, to condemn, John 3, 17; *nassittum*, I judge, Ezek. 34, 17; *ken kasittum*, thou who judgest, Rom. 2, 1; *ken wussittuman*, thou who mayest judge, thou when thou judgest, Rom. 2, 1; *wussittum*, he judges, 1 Cor. 2, 15; *wussittuk*, when he judges, Rom. 2, 16; *noh wussittuk*, he who judges (when he judges), the judge of, Gen. 18, 25; *wasittumwóg*, if ye judge, Matt. 7, 2; *wussittich nashaue ken kah nashaue neen*, let him judge (the matter) between thee and me, Gen. 16, 5.

wussittumwaen, -in, n. a judge, one who judges; pl. *-waenuog*, judges (as in title of the book of Judges).

wusso: *noh wusso*, she is a man's wife, Gen. 20, 3 (she 'who is another man's wife', Ind. Laws xi, 8). Cf. *mittamew;* *ummittamwussoh*.

[Abn. *n8ssi*, je suis mariée (ait mulier).]

wussohsumóonk, (his or its) glory, Ex. 24, 16, 17. Cf. *sohsumoonk*, 1 Cor. 15, 41. See *sohsúimóonk*; *wohsumóonk*.

***wussomsippamóonk**, n. drunkenness, C. 165.

***wussomuppoóonk**, n. gluttony, C. 165 [*wussaume uhpóonk*, excessive feeding]. See *wussaumepówaénin*.

***wussoohquattóminash**, pl. walnuts, C. 164: *wussohquattomis*, a walnut tree, *ibid*.

***wussoohquóhham**, v. i.: *nassohquóhham*, I write; *sun woh kassohquóhham*, can you write? C. 216.

***wussoquat** (Narr.), n. a walnut tree; *wusswaquatómineug*, walnuts. "Of these they make an excellent oil, . . . for their anointing of their heads."—R. W. 90. From *sussequunát*, to anoint (?). [Peq. *wishquuts*, walnut tree, Stiles.]

***wussuckhósu** (Narr.), adj. painted, R. W. 107; a painted coat (or skin), *ibid*. 154.

***wussuckwhómman** (Narr.), to paint, R. W. 66. See *wussukhumunát*.

wussue [= *wusseu* (?)]: *wussue ohkuk*, 'a seething pot', Jer. 1, 13; v. i. imperat. *wussish*, seethe thou it, Ezek. 24, 5; *wasit ohkuk* (condit.), a pot when it seethes, 'a seething pot', Job 41, 20. See *wunnash*.

wussukeh, (her) husband; constr. the husband of; v. subst. *ken wussukkin*, thou art a husband, Ex. 4, 25, 26. See *wasukeh*.

wussukhumauónat, v. t. an. and inan. to write anything to or for a person: *kassukkuhumáununnáont*, to write to you, 2 Cor. 9, 1; Jude 3; *toh ánwathkhum ne nullinsukhumun*, what I have (is) written I have written, John 19, 22; *kassukkuhumáunumwó*, I write to you, 1 John 2, 12.

wussukhumunát, wussukkuhumunát, v. t. to write, Luke 1, 3: *woh nassukkuhum*, I would write (it), 3 John 13; *wussukkom, wussukhum*, he wrote, Ex. 34, 28; Num. 33, 2; John 8, 8; *mukkodwussukhumup*, I was about to write, Rev. 10, 4; *ahque wussukkuhush*, do not write, *ibid*.; *yesh nassukkuhumunash*, I write these things, 1 Cor. 4, 14 (*wussokkhamunát wussukquóhkonk*, to write a book, C. 216).

wussukhumunát, etc.—continued.

[Narr. *wussúckquash*, 'write a letter'; *wussúckwheke*, -*yimmi* (?), write, 'make me a letter' [for *wussúckwhonk ayimeh* (?)]; *wussúckwhèke*, *wussúckwhonck*, a letter. "From *wussúck-whómmen*, to paint; for, having no letters, their painting comes the nearest."—R. W. 66.]

wussúckqun, n. a tail of an animal, Job 40, 17; Is. 9, 14: *wussúckquat*, by the tail, Ex. 4, 4.

[Narr. *wussúckqun*, a tail, R. W. 103. Abn. *šwégšné*, queue (de castor). Del. *schu cku ney*, Zeisb.]

***wussukquóhohonk**, n. a book, C. 216.

***wussukwhósuonk**, n. writing, Ex. 32, 16; ('evidence') Jer. 32, 14, 16, etc.: *ut wussukwhonganit*, 'in a book', Ex. 17, 14, but elsewhere *ut bakut wussukwhonk*, Dan. 5, 25. (On a blank leaf of the copy of Eliot's Bible which is before me a former owner has left his autograph, "*nen Elisha, yeu nossohquohwonk*" (my book), and underneath, in English, "I Elisha, this my hand.")

wussumitteonk, n. judgment or sentence (incurred, referred to the object), Job 27, 2.

wussumónat, v. t. an. to judge, to pass sentence on, to condemn, 1 K. 3, 9: (3d pers. sing.) *wsumónat*, Is. 3, 13; *kásum kuhhog*, thou condemnest thyself, Rom. 2, 1; — *naumatuonk* (for *kásumitum*?), thou judgest the law, James 4, 11; *ahque wsumonak*, judge (ye) not, Matt. 7, 1; *wósumont*, *wásumont*, *wasumont*, particip. judging, he who judges, 2 Tim. 4, 1; James 4, 11; Job 21, 22; (*wus-*) Prov. 29, 14; *wussumau*, he judges (them), Ps. 7, 11; *wsumuh*, he sentenced him ('gave sentence'), Luke 23, 24; *wsumóuh*, they judge him, 1 Cor. 14, 24; *kásumomwop*, ye have condemned (him), James 5, 6; *kásumitamwá*, ye are condemned, v. 9; *matta awakompanáe wussumau*, he is not condemned, John 3, 18.

wussuses. See *wussises*.

wut-, prefixed to the name of a place or people, forms a gentile or ancestral noun, as *wut-Hebrew*, the Hebrew, Gen. 14, 13; *wut-Amorite*, *ibid.*: so *ukkananú*, the Canaanites, v. 21; *wut-Egyptianseog*, the Egyptians, Ex. 7, 18; *wut-ohkit*, an inhabitant of; *wut-óhtu*, Acts 20, 4.

wutahtomp, (his) bow. See *ohtomp*.

wutaméhpunaonk, n. trouble, Neh. 9, 32. See *wuttamantamunat*.

wutamiyeu (adv. as n.), the hind parts of man or other animal, behind: *ut wutamiyeu*, 'into the draught', Matt. 15, 17; *atámiyeu*, his hinder part (opposed to *wuskesuk*), Joel 2, 20; *atámiyeumoash*, their hinder parts (of animals), 2 Chr. 4, 4 (*wuttommiyeu*, as prep. behind, C. 235). See *wuttát*.

[Cree *uttámik*, underneath, Howse 34.]

wutappin, n. his bed, Cant. 3, 7. See *appin*.

wutchaiyeumwá, it belongs to (him). See *wachinat*.

wutchaubuk. See *wachábuk*.

wutche, **wutch**, **wotch**, prep. from, Eccl. 3, 11; Ps. 78, 4; for, Eccl. 3, 1; instead of, in the place of, 1 Pet. 3, 18; because of: *nenan wutche*, for the same cause, Phil. 2, 18; *ne wutche*, for the cause that, for that cause, therefore (see *neutche*); *noh wutchu*, 'of him' (as a cause or source), Rom. 11, 36. See *wach*; *wachinat*; *waj*. Cf. *wáshoh* (*wutchisheau*), the active form.

[Narr. *yó wuché*, from hence, R. W. 74. Del. *untschi*, of, by, therefore; *wuntschi*, of, on account of; *wentschi*, therefore, for this reason, Zeisb. Gr. 178; *untschi*, *wuntschi*, *wentschi*, of, from, on account of, for the sake of, *ibid.* 182.]

***wúтчéháwau** (?), her mother, C. 162. See *ókas*.

[Narr. *wúчháv* (and *okánu*), a mother; *núчháv*, my mother, R. W. 44.]

wutcheken, **wutchegen**, it bears, yields, brings forth, produces: *wutchegen mee-chum*, it bore fruit, Luke 8, 8; *wutcheken* . . . *almondsash*, it yielded almonds, Num. 17, 8; *pish wutcheken* . . . *wáégo-gish*, he shall yield . . . dainties, Gen. 49, 20; *pish wutcheken panik bath*, (the land) shall yield one bath, Is. 5, 10.

wutchekwáw: *wunnutcheq wutchekwáw*, his hand was leprous, Ex. 4, 6.

wutcheksuaye, -**iyeu**, adv. westward, to the west, Gen. 13, 14; *wutcheksuau*, northwestward, Acts 27, 12 (= *puhtadtu-niyeu* and *maqumittinniyeu*, Mass. Ps., Ps. 75, 6; 103, 12; 107, 3).

wutcheksuayeu, -iyeu—continued.

[Narr. *chékeu*, the northwest, R. W. 83; *Chekesuwánd*, the western god, *ibid.* 110.]

wutchepwaiyeu, -wóiyeu, -woayeu, adv. eastward, to the east: *wutche wutchepwoiyeu*, from the east, Is. 41, 2; Ps. 107, 3.

[Narr. *chepewéssin*, the northeast wind, R. W. 83.]

wutchepwosh, n. the east wind, Job 27, 21 [the northeast wind (?); see (Narr.) *chepewéssin*] (*wutchepwoshe wittin*, east wind, C. 158): suppos. *wadchepwashik*, when the wind is east, when the east wind blows, Is. 27, 8.

***wutchettuonganog**, ancestors, C. 162. See *ochetuonganog*, parents.

***wutcheyēuš**, adv. merely, C. 229.

wutchinneat, v. i. to be profited or advantaged (to profit by). See *achiinneat*.

wutchimau, v. (he blames?); pass. he is blamed, 1 Tim. 3, 2.

wutchinat, wutchinneat. See *wadchinat*; **óteshem*.

***wutchipattükque mōsunk**, curled hair, C. 168.

wutchómqut: *ut wutchómqut kéhtahhan-nit*, in the bottom of the sea, Amos 9, 3.

wutchonquom: *wutchonquom matugqut*, to the root of the tree, Matt. 3, 10, = *wutchuhquom*, Luke 3, 9. Cf. *wadchábuk*, a root.

***wutchumonate**, v. t. to blame: *nen wāchum*, I blame; *wutchúttinneat*, to be blamed, C. 182. See **nāchtum*, I blame.

wutohkinneat, wadohkinneát, v. i. to be an inhabitant of or to dwell in (a land or country), Neh. 11, 2: *yeu wātohkin*, here will I dwell, Ps. 132, 14; *wadohkéomp*, I dwelt, Gen. 24, 37; *uttoh wadohkeyog, ut toh wádohke*, (the land) which ye shall inhabit, wherein I (shall) dwell, Num. 35, 34 (cf. *uttiyeu kutohk*, what is thy country? Jonah 1, 8); pass. *wutokeinat*, to be inhabited, Is. 13, 20; *howan woh wadohket kō . . . wadchumut*, who may dwell in thy . . . hill? Ps. 15, 1; *wutohkish en ohkít*, dwell thou in the land, Gen. 26, 2; *neg wadohkúcheq*, they who dwell in (a place or country), the inhabitants of, Gen. 26, 7; Is. 9, 2. This

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wutohkinneat, etc.—continued.

is one of a considerable number of words which Eliot made use of to express, approximately, an idea which the Indian was slow to receive—that of fixed and permanent habitation. Thus *ohtauwát*, to possess (a place); *apinneat*, to be or remain in a place, to stay; *wutayinneat*, to be in a place named, in this place (*yeu, ayeuonk*), and, so, to dwell in (a house, a tent, etc.); *wetomónat* (from *wétu*), to dwell with, to live in the house of or with; *wutohkinneat*, to be of the land of (*wut-ohke*), to inhabit, etc. See *wadohkinneát*.

wutohtimoin, n. a nation, Is. 60, 12; Jer. 7, 28 (*wutohtimoin*, C. 157); pl. *wutohtimóneash*, Gen. 10, 32; Is. 40, 15, 17: *wutohtimoinneunk*, the nations (collectively or corporately), Jer. 31, 10.

wutóhtu, n. an inhabitant of or one belonging to a place: *Sopater wutóhtu Berea*, 'Sopater of Berea', Acts 20, 4; *wutch wutohtuóut Israel*, (a captive) 'from the land of Israel', 2 K. 5, 2; *wutohtu*, 'he dwelt' (was a dweller) in, etc., Gen. 20, 1; 26, 6.

wutompeuk, wuttompek, n. (his) jaws, Judg. 15, 16, 19: *wutombeukanawāsh*, their jaws, Job 29, 17; adj. *wutompuk-one*, Prov. 30, 14.

wutonkquosketúeuonk, n. poison, Ps. 58, 4. See *úhquosket*.

wutonse[nat (?)], v. i. to proceed from or grow from: *wutonsem kah nám Godut*, 'I proceeded forth and came from God', John 8, 42.

wutontseonk, n. descent, lineage (a proceeding from), 2 Chr. 31, 19; pl. *-ongash*, 'genealogies', 2 Chr. 12, 15. See *ontseu*.

wutóu: *nó adtit wutóu ummeetsuonk*, she 'bringeth her food from afar', Prov. 31, 14.

wutoashimau, n. appel. the father, individual for the class, Mark 13, 12. See *ashe*.

Wutoshin(ne), n. the Father; obj. *Wutoshinneuh*, John 6, 45, 46.

wutoshinneunk, n. the fathers (collectively), Num. 31, 26; Mal. 2, 10; 1 John 2, 13. See *ashe*.

wuttaeyeu, adj. inan. behind, 2 Sam. 10, 9. [Probably for *wutamiyeu*.]

***wuttagesinneat**, to be wet: *nōtāgkes*, I am wet; *nōtagkessimūn*, we are wet, C. 215. See *wuttogki*.

wuttah, his heart. See *mētah* (m'tah).

wuttahhamonk, -unk, n. a well, Gen. 21, 25, 30; 24, 11; John 4, 11: *Jakob othomonk*, Jacob's well, John 4, 6; *wut-tohomonk*, 'the well', *ibid.* See *kuttahham*, he digs (it).

***wuttāhimneash** (Narr.), n. pl. strawberries, R. W. 90 (*wuttahminneoh*, a strawberry, C. 164).

[Chip. *odlimini*, heart berry, Bar. 441. Del. *wte him*, Zeisb. (= *wuttahminne*). Alg. *oteimin*, pl. +an.]

wuttahtukquosh, n. pl. (his) temples, Judg. 5, 26 [*wut-acetaue*, on each side (?), or *wetahu-kquosh*, brothers or sisters (?)].

wuttaihe, his, (is) his, belongs to him, Lev. 27, 15, 19, 26: *nuttaiheh kah nen wuttaiheuh*, (he) is mine and I am his, Cant. 2, 16; *nish wuttaiheash Cesar*, the things which are Caesar's, Mark 12, 17; *nōh waddiheit*, 'he whose right it is', to whom it belongs, Ezek. 21, 27; *nuttaihe*, (is) mine, belongs to me, Ps. 60, 7; *nippe nutaihen*, the water is ours, Gen. 26, 20; *wame ne nauman nuttaihe*, all that thou seest is mine, Gen. 31, 43; *wame . . . nuttahcin*, all . . . is ours, Gen. 31, 16; *ahtōonk kuttahain*, the inheritance shall be ours, Mark 12, 7; *wame nuttaiheog*, *kuttaiheog*, all (an. pl.) mine are thine, John 17, 10.

wuttamantamunat, v. t. to be troubled, to have care or trouble about anything (*wuttanantamunat*, to care, C. 184): *kotamantam*, thou art careful, full of care, Luke 10, 42; *wuttamantam*, he is or was troubled, Dan. 5, 9; *nōtamantam*, I am troubled, Ps. 38, 6; *wuttamanatamōk*, be ye troubled, Is. 32, 11. See *wuttōantamundāt*.

[Narr. *nētop notammāuntam*, friend, I am busy, R. W. 49. Cree *āthem-issu*, he is difficult (?); — *chayoo*, he perplexeth, embarrasseth him, Howse.]

***wuttamāuog**, n. tobacco; *wuttammāsīm*, give me tobacco, R. W. 55; *wuttāmmagon* (and *hopuōnck*), a pipe, *ibid.* 56. Peq. *wutrumunc*, a pipe, Stiles. Mass. *sun woh kotam*, will you smoke? C. 241, = *kōttam* (?), drink (?). [*wuttam* (he

***wuttamāuog**—continued.

smokes) is, I think, for *wuttamau*, t. an. form of *wuttattam*, he drinks. Cf. the Abn. *šdāmañ*, 'petun' (tobacco); *šdamé* (= *wuttamau*, El.), il *petune*, Rasles.] See *ūhpuōnckash*; *wuttoohpoamueonish*.

wuttameheōnat, v. t. an. to trouble, to disturb, to discomfort, to hinder: *ōtam-eheonaoont*, to trouble them, 2 Chr. 32, 18; *ahque wuttamheh*, do not trouble me, Luke 11, 7; *ahque wuttamheh kuhhog*, do not trouble thyself, Luke 7, 6; *howan wuttamhehkitch*, let no man trouble me, Gal. 6, 17 (*wuttamhuōnat*, to hinder; *nōtamehhūwam*, I hinder, C. 194).

[Narr. *ōtāmmish* (*kōtamēhish*, C. 194), I hinder you; *ōtāmmūme*, *ōtamēme*, you trouble me, R. W. 49. Cree *ōotumme-thoo*, he is busy; *ōōtūmmehayoo*, he interrupts him, Howse 82.]

wuttaonk, n. a path: *um-may-eue wutaonganōash*, 'the paths of their way', Job 6, 18; *wuttaonganū*, 'in their paths', Prov. 2, 15; *wuttaonganash*, her paths, Prov. 3, 17.

[Abn. *añđdi*, chemin; (suppos.) *añđdik*. (*may* is not found in Rasles.)]

***wuttapōhquot**, wet (weather), C. 176. See *wuttogki*.

wuttash, pl. *wuttaj*, let it seethe (boil)? Ezek. 24, 5 (or is *wuttaj* for *-ōsh*, 2d pers. sing.?). Cf. *wussue*.

wuttāt, adv. behind (El. Gr. 21), Judg. 18, 12; behind all, hindermost, Gen. 33, 2 (*wuttate*, after, behind, C. 235): *wuttat wagig*, they who are last, Matt. 19, 30; *wōttāt ohtagish*, 'things behind', Phil. 3, 13. See *wutamiyeu*.

[Del. *utenk*, afterwards, Zeisb. Gr. 172; at last, the last, *ibid.* 178.]

wuttattamōonk, *ōtta-*, n. drink, Matt. 25, 35, 42: *nōttattamōonk*, my drink, Ps. 102, 9; *ōt-*, his drink, Is. 32, 6.

wuttattamunat, *wadt-*, v. i. to drink, 2 Sam. 11, 11; Neh. 8, 12; Esth. 3, 15: *wuttattam*, he drank, 1 K. 19, 6; *wuttattamwog*, they drank, Ex. 24, 11; *toh wadtattam*, what he drinks, 2 Sam. 19, 35; *wuttattamōg*, if you drink, 1 Cor. 10, 31; *wuttattash*, drink thou, Gen. 24, 14, 18; Lev. 10, 9; *wuttattamōk*, drink ye, Cant. 5, 1; *wuttattaj*, let him drink, John 7, 37 (*nōttattam*, I drink; *nāgum wuttattam*, he drinks, C. 189). (*wuttattamunat* has

wuttattamunat, etc.—continued.

the form of a verb transitive and frequentative. The earlier form of the intransitive is not found in Eliot. As *meechinat* means primarily to eat vegetal food, the radical verb from which *wuttattamunat* is derived signified to drink water. This earlier form, without reduplication, may be traced in some of the phrases given by Roger Williams and Cotton: *ahque waumatous* (*ahque wa-meattoush*), do not drink all, R. W. 34; *sun woh kotam eyeu*, will you smoke it now? [i. e. drink (?)], C. 241. There was another word, meaning to drink (intransitive), whose original form it is not easy to trace in its compounds. The radical appears to be *sip*, related perhaps to *sapáe*, *sabáe* (q. v.), *sup-pequash* (tears); possibly to *sepe*, *sép. kogkeisippamwáen*, a drunkard (*koghe-sip*-, C.; *kakeup*-, Mass. Ps.); *tohneit wonk ohksippamwáen*, 'if you will leave off drinking', C. 240 [*ahque-sip*-(?)]; *nuttannatam matokqs woh matta missip-pano sakanunk*, 'I will command the cloud that it rain no rain upon it', Is. 5, 6; *tápsippámhettit* (*tápsuppamwehhtit*, Mass. Ps.), 'when they have well drunk' [*tápi-sippam*-], John 2, 10; *nup-pomgranatum óweeksippáonk*, the (sweet? *wekon*?) juice of my pomegranates, Cant. 8, 2. Cf. *mussuppeg*, a tear.

[Narr. *niccáukatoné*, I am thirsty, R. W. 33 (= *nuk-kohkuttáon*); *páutous notatám*, give me drink; *wuttáttash*, drink, *ibid.* 34; *wuttattumútta*, let us drink, *ibid.* 35.]

wuttattamwaitch, n. a spoon, Num. 7, 62, 68; pl. + *uash*, v. 86; a cup, Jer. 25, 15; 1 Cor. 10, 21; *wuttattamwaidj*, Gen. 44, 2 (*notattamwaetch*, my cup, C. 161). From *wuttattamweheónat*, to give to drink, to cause to drink, 'let him (it) give drink to me'.

[Narr. *kundm*, a spoon; pl. *kunnamduog*, R. W. 50.]

wuttattashónat, v. t. an. to hide (a person), Ex. 2, 3: *wuttattashuh*, she hid him, Ex. 2, 2. [= *wuttat-attashónat*, to hold behind anyone (?); suffix an. form from *adashau*, he hides.] Cf. *Waíta-cone* (?); *wuttunkhumunát*.

[MARGINAL NOTE.—"Wrong."]

wuttaun, **wuttaunoh**, (his) daughter; appel. *wuttaunin* (*wuttonin*, C. 162), a daughter, Matt. 10, 35; constr. *wuttaunoh*, the daughter of, 1 Chr. 2, 49; pl. *wuttaunog*, *wuttanog*, *wuttanuog*: *nuttáunes* (*nuttónnees*, C. 162), my daughter, Deut. 22, 17; Judg. 11, 35; *kuttaunes*, thy daughter, Gen. 29, 18; *nuttáunnónog*, our daughters, Gen. 34, 9; *kuttaunwóog*, your daughters, Gen. 34, 9; Jer. 29, 6; *wuttónoh nákas*, my mother's daughter, Gen. 20, 12; *wuttaunéunk*, n. coll. the daughters, all the daughters, Judg. 21, 21. Cf. *weetahtu*; *weetompas*. See *adóc-kiit*, second daughter.

[Narr. *núttáinnis*, my daughter, R. W. 45. Del. *wáan*, daughter; *wáa nall*, his daughter, Zeish.]

wuttaunaenat (?), to have (as father or mother) daughters: *kah ompetak wuttónéu*, 'and afterwards she bare a daughter', Gen. 30, 21; *matta pish kólamiyéu*, thou shalt not have daughters, Jer. 16, 2. Cf. *wunnámonaenat*.

wuttenantamóonk, n. (his) will, wish, Mark 3, 35; the will of, the purpose of: *noh aseit wuttenantamóonk násh*, he who doeth the will of my father, Matt. 7, 21; *kuttenantamóonk n umach*, thy will be done, Matt. 6, 10 (— *ne naj*, Luke 11, 2); *matta nuttenantamóonk, qut kuttáihe naj*, not my will but thine be done, Luke 22, 42. See *unnantamóonk*.

wuttin, **wuttinne**, he himself, she herself, ille ipse, the emphatic pronoun of the 3d pers. sing.: *uttoh wuttin touusunum*, how has she become a desolation? Zeph. 2, 15. See *unnáinneat*.

***wuttininümóokossinat**, to serve: *wuttinnumuhkoattinneat*, to be served, C. 208.

wuttinneumuhkauónk, n. his service, a serving (him), service rendered to, Ezra 6, 18.

wuttinneumuhkauónat, v. t. an. to serve (him), 2 Chr. 29, 11; 34, 33: *wuttinneúmohkauog*, they served (him), Gen. 14, 4; *kótenúmuhkauunup*, I have served thee, Gen. 30, 26; caus. *wuttinneumuhkonuninumukup*, thou wast made to serve, Is. 14, 3; *matta kótinneumuhkónuwahinná*, I have not caused thee to serve, Is. 43, 23.

wuttinniin (?), 3d pers. sing. pres. indic. from *wuttinnáinneat*, = *wut-unne-áinn*

wuttinniin—continued.

neat, to be like (or such as) himself, to be of his (own) kind (?): *neáne unnantog ut wuttahhul, ne wuttinniin*, 'as he thinketh in his heart, so is he', Prov. 23, 7; *neaniit wuttinneumin, ne wuttinniin wus-sontimomun*, 'as with the servant, so with his master', Is. 24, 2; *wuttinniin howan*, 'whosoever', Matt. 16, 24, 25 (*wuttinnaiin howan*, Prov. 6, 29); *ne pish wuttinniin*, 'so will be his manner', 1 Sam. 27, 11. See *unnaiinneat*.

wuttinnohkóe, **wuttinuhkóe**, adj. and adv. right (dexter), Ex. 29, 20; Lev. 8, 23, 24; Rev. 10, 2: *wuttinohkóunít*, in his right hand, Matt. 27, 29; Rev. 2, 1 (*unninuhkóe menúcheq*, the right hand, C. 157). See *muttinnohkóu*; *nohkóu*.

wuttinnohkóu, (his) right hand, Dan. 12, 7: *nuttinnohkou*, my right hand, Ps. 73, 23; *kuttinnohkou*, thy right hand, Ps. 18, 35; *wutch muttinnuhkóuneiyeue*, from the right side (of the temple, etc.), 2 Chr. 23, 10. See *muttinnohkóu*; *nohkóu*.

wuttinnowaonk, n. (his) commandment, Acts 15, 5; the Word, John 1, 1 (= *kuttawonk*, *ibid.*): *nuttinnowaongash*, my commandments, Gen. 26, 5. [*unnowaonk*, from *unnawónat, annawáü* (q. v.), he commands.] Cf. *kuttawonk*, *kuttawongash*.

wuttinnúm, n. (his or her) servant, Gen. 16, 3: *wuttinnámun*, Gen. 24, 5, 9; *wuttinneumun*, a servant, Lev. 25, 40 (pl. *wuttinninneumun*, v. 44); *kuttinninneum*, thy servants, Lev. 25, 44; *nuttinnum*, 'my maid' (servant), Gen. 16, 2; '*nuttinneum*, my man', El. Gr. 12; *wuttinneumoh*, his servant (constr.), 2 Sam. 13, 18; *wuttinnumoh*, Gen. 30, 7; *kuttinnum*, thy servant, Gen. 16, 6; *kuttinneum*, Neh. 1, 7, 8; *pish kottinninneumun*, he shall serve thee, Lev. 25, 40 (*wuttinninúmin*, a servant; *nuttinninnuum*, my servant; *wuttinninnimoh*, his servant, C. 167; *wuttinnumin*, a servant, *ibid.* 208).

wuttinnúmuhkausú, adj. an. (is or was) serving, Gen. 29, 20 (he served).

wuttinnúmuhkausonk, n. service done, the doing of service, Ezek. 29, 18.

wuttinnúmunnéat, v. i. to be a servant, to serve, Ex. 21, 7.

wuttinnúmunnéunk, n. coll. the servants collectively, Ex. 21, 7; *wuttinneumunnéunk*, Eph. 6, 5.

wuttinnunkumóin, **wuttinonk**-, n. a kinsman, Ruth 3, 12; 4, 1. See *weelompain*.

wuttinuh, he said to him: *howan wóh wuttuggun uttoh*, etc., who can tell him how, etc., Eccl. 8, 7. See *hennau*.

[NOTE.—The definition was not completed. Above the words "said to" the compiler wrote "commanded" in pencil.]

wuttinuhkóe. See *wuttinnohkóe*.

wuttinwhunnutcheq, **wuttinwhunitch**, n. (his) finger, Matt. 23, 4; Lev. 4, 17, 30; (*wuttinuhwhunitch*) Lev. 4, 25: *nut*-, my finger, John 20, 25; *kut*-, thy finger, v. 27; *kehtoquanúch, keituhq*-, (great finger,) the thumb, Ex. 29, 20; Lev. 8, 23, 24; *uppuhkukquanúch*, (head of finger,) the tip of the finger, John 16, 24.

***wuttip** (Narr.), the (his) brain. "In the brain their opinion is, that the soul keeps her chief seat and residence."—R. W. 58.

***wuttishau** (Mass. Ps.), = *wotshoh*, Fl., in John 3, 8, 'the wind bloweth'; *wuttishonk*, = *wutjishont*, *ibid.*

wuttitchuwan, **wuttitchowan**, **wad-tutchuan**, defect. v. (it) flows or flowed from (after *nippe, sepu*, etc., in sing. and pl., with or without the pl. affix *-ash*), Ps. 105, 41; John 7, 38: *sepupog wuttitchuwan*, 'rivers of water run down' (from), Ps. 119, 136; *sepuash wadutchúog*, rivers run from, Eccl. 1, 7; *nuppe wuttitchudnup kah kussitchuan anuwutchuwan*, 'the waters gushed out (from the rock) and the streams overflowed', Ps. 78, 20. The several words which describe running water are used by Eliot, with little apparent regard to grammatical construction, as verb, noun, or adjective, as the construction requires. The radical is uncertain, perhaps *wutche* or *woch* (q. v.). In Gen. 2, 10–14, are other forms of these compounds: *seip ne ashunk*, the river which goeth toward (flowing), v. 14; *seip ne quamupishunk*, which compasseth (flowing about), v. 11, 13; *seip wutehishau*, a river went out of (flowed from), v. 10. Cf. *anuwutchuwan, anticheuan*, it overflowed, overflowing; *kussitchuan*, it flowed in a stream (n. a stream); *pamúchuan, pumitchuwan*, it ran or flowed (generally or indefi-

wuttichuwan, etc.—continued.

nitely); *sohwütchuan*, it flowed out of, forth from; *sokkhetchuan*, it gushed out, burst out, Is. 35, 6; *unnitchuan*, it flowed to, ran to; *woreeyonchuan*, it flowed round about, 1 K. 18, 35.

[Abn. *ari'ts8aän*, il coule, v. g. le sang.]

wuttogki, n. moisture, Luke 8, 6. See *ogqushki*, wet, moist; **wuttapdhquot*, wet weather; *wuttageinneat*, to become wet.

[Peq. *wuttüggio eyew-kéezuk weenugh*, wet today, very; *waughtüggachy*, a' deer, i. e. wet nose', Stiles.]

wuttogque. See *ogquè*.

***wuttohkokhominneönash**, pl. blackberries, C. 164.

wuttóhuppa[enat]. See *wuttuhppa[enat]*.

wuttompek. See *wutompek*.

wuttóntauunat, v. t. to climb to or into: *wuttóntauadt*, if he climb up (into it), John 10, 1; *kutóntauohtou*, he climbed up, went by climbing (on his hands and feet), 1 Sam. 14, 13; *nóntauáhettit kesuk-qt*, if they climb up to heaven, attain to by climbing, Amos 9, 2. See *tohkótauunat*.

[Narr. *atáuntowash*, climb the tree; *ntáuntawem*, I climb, R. W. 91.]

wuttoohpocmweonish, n. tobacco, C. 241. See (Narr.) *wuttamduog*; *ühpu-ankash*.

***wuttoónat**, to complain: *notówam*, I complain; *notowap*, I did complain, C. 186; *sun kátawam nuhhog*, did you complain of me? *ibid*.

***wuttotükkon**: *teadche wuttotükkon*, 'it jerketh or suddenly twitcheth', C. 195.

wuttoantamunát, v. t. to care about, to be careful of, inan. obj. (*wuttanantamunat*, to care, C. 186): *wuttoantam*, he careth for, 1 Cor. 7, 32, 34. Cf. *wuttamantamunat*.

wuttohuppa[enat]. See *wuttuhppa[enat]*.

***wuttookummissin**, a grandmother, C. 162: *kokummus*, thy grandmother, 2 Tim. 1, 5; (*kokummes*) thy aunt, Lev. 18, 14.

wuttoon, (his) mouth, the mouth of (him), Ex. 4, 11; Prov. 10, 31. See *wuttoon*.

***wuttoonantamoonk** (?), n. 'valor', Man. Pom. 86, l. 1.

***wuttóotchikkinneasin**, a grandfather, C. 162.

***wuttowosketompaog**, pl. 'men of high degree', Ps. 62, 7.

wuttugk. See *wuhtuk*.

wuttuhhunk, n. a paddle, Deut. 23, 13.

[Narr. *wútkunck*, a paddle or oar, R. W. 99; *paütous nenóthunck* [= *paud-taush nóstuhhunk*], bring hither my paddle, *ibid*. Del. *tahacan*, paddle, oar, Zeisb. Voc. 29.]

wuttuhppa[enat (?), **wuttóhup-**, **wadhup-**, **wuttóhup-**, v. i. to draw water (*wuttuhupponat*, Mass. Ps., John 4, 7, 15): *wuttuhuppaog*, *wutuhpaog*, they drew water, Ex. 2, 16; 2 Sam. 23, 16 (= *quomhippaog*, 1 Chr. 11, 18); *wuttuhuppak*, draw ye water, Nah. 3, 14; *wadhupahettit*, when they drew water, Gen. 24, 13; *nóthupau* I drew water for (them), Gen. 24, 19; *wuttóhupauau*, she drew water for (them), v. 20. Cf. *sokhippag*, 'draw out' (water), John 2, 8; *numwdpag* . . . *nippe*, fill (it) with water, v. 7.

[Del. *thup peek*, a well, Zeisb. Voc. 12.]

wuttuhq, **wuttuhqun**, **wuttuk** [*wuhtuk*, of the tree], n. a branch or bough of a tree, Gen. 49, 22; Jer. 23, 5; 33, 15; firewood, Prov. 26, 20: *wuhtuk*, wood, Is. 60, 17 (*wuttoohqünash* or *mishash* (?), wood, C. 164; *pohchátuk* (from *pokshanat*, to be broken, or from *pohcheau*, it divides, branches), a bough, *ibid*.) See *wuhtuk*.

[Narr. *wúdtuckqun*, 'a piece of wood'; *wúdtúckquanash*, lay on wood (on the fire), R. W. 48; *pauchautaqunnéash*, pl. branches (of a tree), R. W. 89.]

***wuttuhtuhkomunat**, v. i. to arrive: *nótuhtuhkom*, I arrive, C.

[Cree *túckoo-sin*, he arrives (by land), Howse 50. Narr. *ntiauké wushem*, I came by land, R. W. 31.]

wuttuk. See *wuhtuk*; *wuttuhq*.

wuttunkhumunát, v. t. to cover with: *wuttunkhumun monak*, she covered it

wuttunkhumunát—continued.

with a cloth, 1 Sam. 19, 13. See also *unkhamunát*; cf. **Waítacone*.

wuttunkin[ónat] ahtompeh, to bend a bow: *noh wadtunkinont ahtompeh*, he who bends a bow; *wuttunkinonch wutoh-tompeh*, let him bend his bow, Jer. 51, 3; but *kenaau wonkinógish ohtomp*, you that bend the bow, Jer. 50, 14, 29; *neg*

wuttunkin[ónat] ahtompeh—cont'd.

potunkanoncheg ohtompeh, they who bend the bow, Jer. 46, 9; Is. 66, 19. See *potonkunau*; *wonkinunat*.

wutuhshame, adv. (?) on this side, Josh. 8, 33 (opposed to *ongkoue*, on that side, beyond): *wutuhshame sepuut*, on this side of the river, Dan. 12, 5 (*wuttoshimaiyeu*, on this side, C. 235).

Y

yá. See *yo*; *yódi*.

yaneinn: *wanne yanéinno wutch matta-mog*, 'is not seemly for a fool', Prov. 26, 1.

yánequohho, n. a veil, Gen. 24, 65, =*puttoquequohhou*, Gen. 38, 14, =*ong-quequohhou*, Ex. 34, 33; 2 Cor. 3, 14.

yáneyéu: *pish yáneyéu*, it shall be as, or like, Is. 17, 5 (circumstance to circumstance or fact to fact); *ne wonk yane*, and likewise (in the same manner), John 6, 11. Cf. *neane*; *onatuh*; *tatuppe*.

yánitchan [*yamitanum-nutcheq*, he shuts the hand (?)], n. a handful, Lev. 2, 2; pl. +*ash*, Ezek. 13, 19: *nequtnutchan*, a handful of, 1 K. 17, 12.

yánittanumunát, yeán-, v. t. to shut (a door, gate, etc.): *yánitanum squont*, he shuts the door, Judg. 3, 23; *yánittanumwog*, they shut the gate, Josh. 2, 7; *yeánittanumau* (v. i.), he shut the door, Gen. 19, 6; *pish keánittanum*, thou shalt shut the door, 2 K. 4, 4.

yánunumunát, v. t. to shut: *yánunum wuskesukquash*, he shuts their eyes, Is. 44, 18; *yanunush*, shut thou (their eyes), Is. 6, 10; *noh yanunuk*, he who shuts (his eyes) Is. 33, 15.

[Narr. *yeáúsh*, shut the door after you, R. W. 50.]

yau [*yauwe*], num. four (El. Gr. 14), Ezek. 1, 10; *yauog, yauwog*, an. pl. four (living beings), Gen. 14, 9; Ezek. 1, 5, 8; *yauunash*, pl. inan. four (things), Prov. 30, 18, 21; *yauut nai*, four square, Ex. 38, 1; *yauquinogkok*, on the fourth day, 2 Chr. 20, 26; *nabo yau*, fourteen; *yauunchag* (-*kodtog, -kodash*), forty, El. Gr. 14.

[Narr. *yòh*, four, R. W. 41. Peq. *yauh*, Stiles. Del. *ne wo*, Zeisb.]

yeán [*yá-en*, to yonder, thither], prep. to, as far as: *wutch . . . yeán*, from . . . to, Mic. 7, 12, = *yaén*, Zech. 9, 10. See *yeu unne*.

yeánittanumunát. See *yánittanumunát*.
yeu, (1) demonstr. pron. inan. this: an. *yeuoh*; pl. inan. *yeush*, an. *yeug*, these; pl. an. *yéuh*, these (accus.), Gen. 15, 10; *uttiyeu*, interrog. which?; pl. *uttiyeush* (El. Gr. 7); *yeu nepauz*, this month, Ex. 12, 2; *yeu kodtumuk*, this year, Luke 13, 7; *yeu waj*, for this cause (El. Gr. 22); *yeu in kah yeu in*, thus and thus, 2 Sam. 17, 15. (2) adv. here, in this place, 2 K. 2, 8; Gen. 22, 1, = *yeuut*, Gen. 21, 23; *yeu nogque*, toward this way (El. Gr. 21); hither, 2 K. 2, 8. See *ayeu*.

[Del. *yan*, here, Zeisb. Gr. 171. Quir. *yeuoh*, Pier. 5. Narr. *yo* (q. v.). Cree (an.) *ow'd*, (inan.) *oom'd*, this, Howse 188. Chip. (an.) *wowh*, (inan.) *owwh*, Howse 188. Micm. *st*, 'ici', Maillard 30.]

***yéuh** (Narr.), man (*wenýgh*, woman), Stiles.

[Peq. *nehyeugh*, my wife; *nehyushamug*, my husband, Stiles.]

yeuhquog, n. pl. lice, Ps. 105, 31, = *yeukw(og)*, *yeuhkw(og)*, Ex. 8, 16, 17, 18.

yeuoh, this, (an.) 'this man', El. Gr. 7. See (Narr.) *ewd*; cf. *noh*.

yeu unne, adv. in this manner, thus, John 11, 48, = *yeu in*, 2 Sam. 17, 15 (*yeu unni*, thus, C. 234).

yeuyeu, adv. now (El. Gr. 21), Gen. 21, 23; 22, 2; 2 Cor. 6, 2.

***yo** (Narr.), = *yeu: yo wéque*, thus far; *yówa*, thus, R. W. 55; *yò wutché*, from hence, *ibid.* 74 (= Mass. *yeu wutché*, Ex. 33, 15).

[Del. *yu-wuntschi*, from hence, therefore, Zeisb. Gr. 171.]

yó, yá, adv. yonder, that way: *yeu nogque in kah yá in*, hither and thither, to this side and to that; *yó nuttónan*, we will go yonder, Gen. 22, 5 (*wonk hó kuppeyaunumun*, we will come again [hither(?)] to you, *ibid.*); *monchish yeu wutch, yaaush*, go hence to yonder place, i. e. go hence, go to yonder (from *yá-auonat*), Matt. 17, 20.

[Narr. *yo nowékin*, I dwell here, R. W. 29.]

yóái, yóaeu, yóáe [*yó ayeu*], adv. on that side, 2 Sam. 2, 13; Dan. 7, 5: *wutch yóáe kesukqu* kah *yeu onk in aongkoue*, from the one side of heaven unto the other, Deut. 4, 32; *wutch yóáe . . . nogque*, on the one side . . . on the other, 1 Sam. 14, 4; *yóaeu . . . nahóhtóe yóayeuwók*, on the one side (of the ark) . . . on the other side, Ex. 37, 3; *ut yóáe*, at the sides of (the ark), v. 5; *wutch*

yóái, yóaeu, yóáe—continued.

yeóáeu . . . ogkómae, out of one side . . . out of the other (of the candlestick), v. 18; *pasuk yóáyeu . . . onkatuk ogkomáeu*, one on one side (of him) . . . another on the other, Ex. 17, 12; *yóáeu nannummiyeu*, on the northward side, Lev. 1, 11. Cf. *ongkome*.

[Del. *yawi*, on one side, Zeisb. Gr. 171.]

***yóte** (Narr.), fire; *Yotáanit*, 'the fire god', R. W. 47, 110. See *natau*.

[Peq. *yewt*, fire, Stiles.]

yowutche [*yeu-wutche*, because of this], adv. wherefore, Matt. 18, 8.

[Del. *yu wuntschi*, from hence, Zeisb.]

yoyatche, adv. always, Matt. 28, 20; 26, 11 (usually, C. 230); *yeoyatche*, Is. 45, 17. See *wameyeue*. Cf. *nagwutteáe*.

[Micm. *yapchis*, 'toujours', Maillard 28. Del. *yanewi*, Zeisb.]

ENGLISH—NATICK

A

abnor, *uhquanumau*; inan. *uhquantam*, he has an extreme aversion to; *uhquanunau*, he is abhorred, is loathsome; *uhquanumukquok* (when it is abhorred), an abominable or detestable thing.

abide, *áppu*; it abides in, *appehtunk-un*.

able, *tapenum* (*táptinum*), he is able, potest. From *tápi*, sufficient.

abomination, *uhquanumukquok*.

abound, *monat*, when there is much or plenty; *num-mæchekohtoh*, I abound, I hil. 4, 18.

about, (concerning) *papaume*; (round about) *quinnuppe*; *waénu* (*waene, wevène, C.*).

above, *waabe, wohgut*; *wutch wohgut, wutch waabu*, from above; *wohkumiyeu*, upward; *kuhkuhque*, higher up.

abundance, *ne masegik*, when it is plentiful (*missechāonk, C.*), an abounding; *máunetash, misháunetash*, 'great store', R. W.; *mummishkod meechum*, 'store of victuals'; *monatash*, many things, abundance; *monaonk*, abundance; *mamatū*, when there is plenty.

accept, *tapeneam*, he receives with satisfaction; *tapeneaumōonk*, acceptance; *tapeneunkquot*, that which is acceptable. From *tápi*, sufficient, enough.

accompany, *wēchau*, he goes with, an. obj.; *kawechaush* (*kovéchaush, R. W.*), I go with you; *wēchauattittea*, let us accompany, R. W. From *wēche-au*, he goes with.

according to, *ne aunak* [*ne aunak*, that which is so].

acorn, pl. *anáuchemineash*, R. W. See nut.

across. See crossover.

act (*agere*), *ussenat*, to do, to act; *ussu*, he does; *usseu*, he acts; *unnéhhuaui*, he does, with respect to others, he conducts himself; *wunneneheau*, he did well to, conducted himself well toward; *yeu nullinhikgun*, thus he deals with me. See conduct one's self; do to.

action, *usseonk*, a doing.

add, *kotneheau, katenaheteau*, he adds (it, to it); *ukkotneheauun*, he adds to it, makes an addition to it; *kæchteau* [*kutche-ohteau*], he adds to.

adorn, *wunneheau*, he adorns (makes beautiful) himself: *wunneh kuhhog*, adorn thyself (*wussinnu*, he adorns himself, C.); *wunnehteou*, he adorns (inan. obj.).

adorned, inan. *wunnehteomuk*, an. *wun-nawhosu*.

adultery, *mamussu*, he commits adultery; *mamussēkon*, thou shalt not commit adultery; *mamussuaen-in*, an adulterer (*mammatūsu*, pl. *mammatūsachick, R. W.*); *manishquauausuen-in*, an adulteress. See fornication.

advantage. See profit.

adversary. See against; enemy; opposite.

advice, *kenonittuonk*, good advice received. See counsel.

advise, *kogkahtimau*, v. t. he gives advice to, advises (*kogkahqutteau*, he advises, C.); *weogquttumōak kah keneetamōak*, 'give your advice and counsel', Judg. 20, 7.

affair (matter of business), *ūnniyēuonk*.

affrighted, *chepshau, chepshontam*, he is affrighted, startled, astonished (*kitchessahteau*, he affrights; *kitchesshanittinneat*, to be affrighted (?); *kuttijsahanittūonk*, fright, C.).

afraid, *wabesu*, he fears, is afraid; *no-wabes*, I am afraid; *qushau wabesuoneau*, he is afraid of (him); *quēhtam*, he is afraid (to do, to go)—not implying slavish or disgraceful fear (*wesāssu*, (he is) afraid; *covēsass?* are you afraid?; *ta-whūch wesāssan?* why fear you?; *mano-wēsass*, I fear none, R. W.). See fear.

after, adv. after that, afterward, *ne mahche* (see have, auxil.); prep. *asuhkaue* [*asuhkaueu*, it goes after, follows]: *ne-gonne onk nen . . . asuhkaue onk nen*, before me . . . after me, next after

after—continued.

(in order of time or place); *nahóhtócu* (secundus, -a, -um); *noh asuhkiit*, he who goes or comes after. Cf. *asuh*, or; *neese* [*ne-esse*], two.

afternoon, *qudtuhqudhuq*, C.; *panicóm-paw*, *nawéduwéqaw*, R. W.; *qudtúkquawaw*, after dinner, *ibid.* See day.

afterward (in the future), *ompetak*.

again, (a second time) *nompe*; (in addition) *wonk* (*wonkanet*, *onk*, or *wonk*, again, C.).

against, *ayeuuhkone*; mutually opposed, *ayeuuhkonittue* (*ayeuukauntúe*, C.); *ayeuuhkonau*, he goes against, he makes war on (an.); *nup-penuanum-uk*, he is against (at variance with, contending with) me. *piuhúke*, over against, opposite to; reciprocally opposite, over against each other, *pápiuhúke*. Cf. *pápisúke*; *pap-skeu*; *neesit piskeu*, it is double; *piskinum*, he doubles (it). See opposite; war.

age. See old; old age.

ago. See long time ago.

agreement. See covenant.

ah! alas! wáwee! woi!

ail, *toh kut-ushpunam?* what aileth thee? also *to kut-uspínam* (and *tócketúspanem*, R. W.); *toh uspunáü* (*tahaspuñdyi*, R. W.), *tohsplain?* what ails him, what does he happen on, what chances he?; so, *nag wame . . . ushpunáog*, 'chance happeneth to them all', Eccl. 9, 11; *tatuppe uspunáog wame*, 'one event happeneth to them all' (they chance all alike), Eccl. 2, 14.

air (atmosphere), *mamahche kesuk*, = *mamohchiyeu kesuk*, the empty or void sky.

alarm. See war.

alewife. See fish; menhaden.

alike, *tatuppe*, equally.

alive, *pomanlog* (when he lives, living).

all, *wame*, *wamu* (omnino); *wamut* (when there is all), enough. *mámusse* (*missésu*, R. W.), totus, ex toto (*mamásséyüü*, wholly, entirely, C.). From *missi* (*musst*), great, by reduplication.

almost, *nāhen*, nearly, nigh to (*omógpeh*, C.).

alone, *nussu*, *nusseu* [*noh usseu*, he who does?]; *n'nishshem*, I am alone, R. W. *nomsiyeuü*; *wukse*, *nonsiyeu*, all alone, C.; *nun-nánsi-up*, I was alone, *ibid.*

alone—continued.

noná, of himself only, I. P.; *naúnt*, R. W.; *pasuk naúnt* God, there is only one God, *ibid.*

also, *wonk*, again, moreover.

always, *nagwutteáe*, continually; *yoyat-che* [= *yeu wutche*, from this time?], *micheme*, forever. See ever.

am. See *appu*; *ayeu*; *na*; *nont*; *ohleau*.

amazement, *chepsaonk*, a startling; *chepshau*, he is amazed, affrighted; *monchanatam*, he wonders. See wonder.

among, *kenugke*, *kunnuke*. Related to *konukkehtahwchau*, he pierces, penetrates (?), *kannukkashunk*, penetrating, piercing; from *kenag*, that which is sharp. Cf. Lat. inter, interere, intrare.

ancestors, *wutchettuogánog*, C. From *wutcheu*, suppos. *wadchit*. See parents.

anchor, *kenuhquab*, *kenunkquap*, *kenompsquab* (*kunnósnep*, R. W.; *kussuppanunkquank*, C.).

and, *kah*. From 'k progressive.

angle, *nái*, angular, having corners or angles; *naiyag* (when it is angular or cornering), a point, angle, or corner; *ut yaué naee*, at the four corners of; *yaué naiyag wetu*, the four corners of the house. Cf. *kendái*, sharp; *kenag*, that which is sharp. *pachag*, an interior angle or corner. See corner.

angry, *musquantam*, he is angry; suppos. part. *noh musquantog*, he who is angry, i. e. any angry man; imperat. prohib. *ahque musquantash*, be not angry (so, R. W.; *nummosquántam*, I am angry, C.); act. verbal *musquantamóonk* (*musquannítamóonk*, C.); pass. verbal *musquantitúonk* anger. V. t. an. *musquamu-mau*, he is angry at or with (an. obj.). From *musqui*, red, bloody, and *antam*, minded, purposing, or having in mind.

animal, *óáas*, *óaus*, *howaas* (*óáas*, *oowaas*, *ááas*, C.), animal, creature (pl. *óásineg*, *oowaasneg*): *nishnoh oas pámontog*, 'every thing that liveth' (*pomanamóe oowaasineg*, 'living creatures', C.). *nē-tassuog* (pl.), tame or domestic animals (*netastog*, R. W.). *puppínashim* (*penashim*, R. W.), pl. -*mwog*, beast. Cf. *puppínshaasog*, bird, avis. *Óáas*, *howaas*, is evidently related to *howan* (*awdün*, R. W.), someone, anyone, a person. The termination repre-

animal—continued.

sents the verb of animate agency, *us-su*, he does, acts. The prefix is perhaps the inseparable pronoun of the 3d pers. sing. *w'* (*ewò*, he, R. W.), as in *howan*, *awdùn* [*ewò-unni*, any he].

ankle, *mussipak*; *wussupskon*, his ankle bone [*m'sussuppoi-oskon*, the side bone?].

anoint, *susségunnau*, he anoints (him); *sussequinum*, he anoints (it) (*nussissequin*, I anoint, C.); act. verbal *sussequéonk*, anointing, anointment; pass. verbal *sussequunnittuonk*, being anointed.

another, *onkatog*, another person, pl. *onkatogig*, others; *onkatog*, another thing, pl. *onkatoganash* (*onkatuk*, *onkne*, besides; *onkatogtñit*, otherwise, C.). From *onk*, *wonk*.

answer, *nampōham*, he answers; *nampōhamau*, he answers (him).

ant, *annuneks*.

any, anybody, any person, *howan* (*awd-ìn*, R. W., whoso; Del. *auwen*, who; *auwon*, *howan*, anybody, C.). *nanwi*, *nanwe*: *nanwé* *wosketomp*, any man, C.; *nanwe* *missinninnuog*, common people, C. Adj. inan. *teagwe*: *ut teagwe mehtugkit*, on any tree; *ne teagwas*, any thing.

apart, *chippi*, *cheppi* (it is separate): *chippéu*, he separates himself; *chippau*, he separates himself to, 'consecrates himself'.

appear, *numnogquis*, I appear, C.; *ánukquok* (when it appears), the appearance of a thing (*nogqüssuonk*, appearance, looks, C.). See looks.

appease, *um-mánunnéhtaun*, he appeaseth (strife, Prov. 15, 18), from *manunne*, quiet, calm, moderate. *mahtédnum*, he appeases or pacifies, C.; *mahteannōnat*, to quiet, *ibid.*, from *mahtō*, he makes an end, has done.

appoint (a person to post or place), *kehtimaü*, he appoints (him); *kuk-kehtim*, thou appointest (him); *noh nukkehtim*, he whom I appoint.

appoint or designate (a place or inan. obj.), *kuhquttum*, he appoints (it). Adj. *kuhquttumme*, appointed.

apron, *aütah*, *aütawhun*, *audtä*, the apron or covering worn in front by the Indians; 'a pair of small breeches or apron', R. W.

archer, *pépumuaen-in*, one who shoots habitually, pl. *-innuog*; *pépumutcheq* (pl.), they who are shooting, actually. From *pummu*, he shoots, with frequentative reduplication.

arm, *muhpít* (*méhpít*, C.); *wuhpít*, his arm (*wuppttene*, pl. *-nash*, R. W.). *m'ap-
peht*, related to *appéh*, a trap; suppos. *appéhit*, (when) it holds fast or catches.

around, *waénu*, adv. and prep. it goes around, winds or curves around (*waene*, *wewéne*, about, C.); *quinnuppe*, adv. [*quin-appu*, *quinuppu*, it turns about], about, around; *quinupphoke* [*quinnuppu-ohke*], everywhere, all about.

arrive, *ntiauké wushem*, I come by land, R. W. 31. Cf. Cree *túckoo-sin*, he arrives (by land), Howse 50. For *nutohke* (?). Cf. *aukeewushatog*, 'they go by land', R. W. *nomishoonhómmin*, 'I come by water' (i. e. by boat, *mushoon*), R. W. 31.

arrow, *kóuhquodt*, *kóunkquodt* (suppos. part. inan., having a pointed or sharpened end); pl. + *ash*. *caúquatash*, arrows, R. W. Peq. *keeguam*, arrow; *nuckhegunt*, my arrows.

artful. See crafty.

as, *neane* [*ne-unni*, like that, of this or that kind], as, so, in like manner; *onatu* [*unne-toh*], as though, as if, as when, used with the suppos. mood; *wehque* [*au-uhquaeu*, going to the extreme or limit] as far as; *wutch* . . . *wehque* (with verb of motion), from . . . to (*yo wéque*, thus far, R. W.); *adtahshe*, *attōche*, *uttōche*, *ahhut tahshe* [for *adt tohsú*, = *ut-tahshé*], as much as, as many as, as often as (*ayatche*, as often, R. W.). See like; long as; such.

ascend, *kukkuhqueu*, he goes up, denoting voluntary, progressive upward motion; *waápu*, *waábeu*, he rises up or ascends, denoting change of place, without respect to locomotion; with inan. subj. *waape-mō*, it rises, ascends (is raised), as smoke, the water in a river, etc.; *ushpeu*, *ushpushau*, he ascends into the air quickly or with swift motion, as the soaring of a bird, etc.; with inan. subj. *ushpemō*, *usspemō*, it mounts aloft, is borne upward. See go.

ashamed, *akodchu*, he is ashamed; *nut-akodj* (*nut-dgkodch*, C.), I am ashamed; *akodchheau*, he makes (him) ashamed, puts (him) to shame (*nut-dgkodchelik-gun*, it ashameth me, C.).

ashes, *pukquee*. Cf. *pukit* (Narr. *púck*), smoke; *pukquee*, mire, mud; *pohqut* (that which is broken off?), a brand.

ash tree, *monunks*, Is. 44, 14.

ask, *nataotomau*, he asks (him) a question, questions; *nataotomwehteau*, *nataotomuh-teau*, he inquires, asks a question; *nataotomúhkau*, he makes inquiry of, he asks questions of (about anything) (*nataotomwehkau*, *nataotomúhkau*, he asks, inquires, C.; *n'natotemúckau*, I will ask the way (inquire about it), R. W.; *kun-natolemi?* do you ask me? *ibid.*).

ask for, *wehquetum*, he asks for (it); *weh-quetumau*, he asks (him) for (it) (*kaw-quetummdush*, I beseech you, C.). Cf. *wehkouau*, *weékomau*, he calls (him).

assemble, *miaeog*, *maiyaéog*, they assemble, meet together; *mukkinneonk moemaw* or *miyaémaw*, the assembly meets (is gathered together); freq. *mohmoéog*, they meet often or habitually (*miawé-tuck*, let us meet; *miawéhettit*, when they meet, R. W.). From *miáe*, *miyae*, *moe* (*moyue*, C.), together. V. t. an. *mianau*, he assembles, causes (them) to assemble, gathers together (*midwene*, a court or meeting, R. W.).

assembly, *moewehkomonk*, *mishoéonk*, a great many together; *mukkinneunk*, a gathering.

astonished, *chepshau*, he is astonished, amazed; *monchanatam*, he wonders. See amazement; wonder.

astray, *panne*, out of the way; *panneaü*, he goes astray; suppos. part. an. *pannéont*,

astray—continued.

going astray, erring. *wauonu*, *wéonu*, he goes astray, wanders out of the way; suppos. part. an. *wéónit*, *wauonit*, going astray; hence, *wayont*, *waont*, sunseting (*wawonnitog*, they wander, C.). From *wáenu* (*wewéne*, C.) and *au*, he goes round.

as yet, *ashpummeu*, *ash páme*.

at, *ad*, *ahhut*, *ut*. At or in a place (the locative case), expressed by the termination *-ut*, *-at*, or *-it*, with or without a governing preposition.

attempt, *kodussu* [*kod-ussu*], he attempts (*nen nukkodússep*, I attempted, C.).

aunt (?), *okummes* [from *okas*-, related to the mother]; *kokummes*, thy aunt, Lev. 18, 14; but thy grandmother, 1 Tim. 1, 5. See grandmother.

autumn, *n'ipun* (*néepun*, R. W.; *nepinnäe*, C.), the harvest season, the latter part of summer and beginning of autumn (*taquónck*, the fall of the leaf, R. W.; *'ninnawäet*, fall, C.). See seasons.

avoid, *chippinum*, he avoids (it), puts it away; *chippeltau*, he avoids, keeps away from (it); *qussúhkom* (?), he shuns or avoids (*nuk-quisúhkom*, I shun or avoid, C.).

awl, *m'ukqs* (*múckæuck*, awl blades, R. W.). Cf. *kóus*, a thorn; *m'úhkos*, a nail or talon. *puckwhéganash*, awl blades, R. W., from *puckhummin*, to bore, *ibid.* See point.

ax, *togkunk* (*togkong*, C.), pl. + *ash*, that which strikes; suppos. part. inan. from *togkom*, he strikes an an. obj. *chichégin*, a hatchet, R. W.; pl. *chichéginash*. Cf. Del. *pachkshican* or *kshican*, a knife; *m'chonschican*, a large knife, Hkw., Corr

B

babe. See child; infant.

back, *muppusk*, *muppisk* (*muppuskq*, C.; *uppusquan*, R. W.), from *poske*, *poskeu*, it is bare, naked, unprotected, with indef. prefix, *m'poske*; *kuppusk*, thy back; *nuppusk*, *nuppisk*, my back; *uppisk*, his back; *uppusquanit*, *uppusquanit*, at his back, on his back, behind him.

backward, (oppos. to faceward) *ontánu* - *ontánu penushau* or *antáshau*, he fell backward; (oppos. to forward) *qushké* - *qushkeu*, he goes back, returns; *qushkemaw*, it goes backward; *nukqushkem* (*nuk-quisheem*, C.), I go back. *asóúshau*, he retrogrades, moves backward; *nut-assóúsham*, I go backward.

bad, *matche* (Lat. male); suppos. part. inan. *matchü*, when it is bad; concrete n. *matchuk*, *machuk*, evil, that which is bad; adj. *matchetou* [*matchetou*, he is bad], bad, evil, wicked; *matchesu* [*matche-usu*, he does badly], a bad person, i. e. (one, he, who) acts badly; vbl. n. of agency *matcheseän-in*, an evil doer; act. vbl. *matchetouk*, badness, wickedness (in disposition, purpose, or nature); pass. vbl. *matchehettuonk*, wickedness encountered or referred to its object; act. vbl. *matchesuonk* [from *matchesu*], the doing of evil, badness in action. From *matta*, *mat*, adverb of negation. Cf. Engl. not, naught, naughty.

bag, *basket*, *manot* [*m'not*], pl. *m'notash*; *munnöde*, a basket, R. W.; *munnötgh*, Stiles; *sogkissänute*, a hand basket, C. "Instead of shelves, they have several baskets, wherein they put all their household stuff; they have some great bags or sacks, made of hemp, which will hold 5 or 6 bushels."—R. W. 50. "Notassen, or bags which they plait from hemp."—De Vries, *Megapolensis*, 2 N. Y. H. S. Coll. III, 95, 107, 158. From *natin-at*, to lift or take up a burden (*niduläsh*, 'take it on your back', R. W.); see bear. *petunk* (when it is put in; suppos. part. inan. from *petauun*, he puts it into), a bag or pouch for carrying small articles: "*petouwässinug*, their tobacco bag, which hangs at their neck, or sticks at their girdle, which is to them instead of an English pocket."—R. W. 108.

bait (for fishing), *onawangónnakaun*, R. W. Cf. Abn. *asañgan*, Rasles.

bake (roast), *appöau*, *apwau*, *appösu*, he bakes, roasts, or cooks; *apwónat weyau*, to roast flesh (*appöshish weyau*, roast the meat, C.). The primary signification appears to be to prepare for food.

bald, *mösi* (smooth); *mukkükki* (bare): *mösonuttupö*, he is bald, has a bald head (*mösonutp*, a bald head, C.); *mukukkonuttupö*, he is bald.

ball (for playing), *pompasuhkonk*. From *pompü*, he plays; *asuhkau*, he chases, follows after: *pomp-asuhkau*, he chases in sport.

bank (of river), *wusápinuk* (*wusáppinuk*, C.), = *wus-appin-uk*, where the edge or margin is, that which is at the edge (*wus*).

bare, *mukkükki* (*muckükki*, 'bare, without nap', R. W., of cloth); *mukkaökeg*, 'strip yourselves', Is. 32, 11. Hence *mukkükkinaw*, he robs, plunders, strips bare; *mukkükkinuwaän-in* (n. agent.), a robber, and perhaps *mukki*, *mukkutchouks* (*muckquachucks*, R. W.), a child, a boy. See bald; naked.

bargain (agreement), *wunnöwáonk*, = *wunne-nöwáonk*, good saying, satisfactory talk. See trade.

bark (v.—as a dog), *wohwohteau*, he barks (*wohwöhteau*, C.); *wohwohkau*, he barks at, keeps barking (onomatopoetic; so *wohwatöwau*, 'ho! holloo!', C.).

bark (n.), *wunnadteask*, C.; *wuchickapéuck*, 'birchen bark and chestnut bark, which they dress finely and make a summer covering for their houses.'—R. W. 48. Cf. Abn. *maskéé*, pl. *-kär*, 'écorce de bouleau à cabaner', etc., Rasles.

barn, *auqün-nash*, barns, R. W.

barren, *méhchéu*, *méhchéyeu* (she or it is empty, is nought); *méhcheyéue*, barren (*mohchiyéue*, empty, C.); *méhcheyeuonk*, barrenness, sterility; *matchekine ohke*, barren land. From *mat*, *matche*, or *mahtsheau*.

barter. See sell; trade.

basket. See bag.

bass (a fish), *Labrax lineatus* (?), *missücke*, R. W.; pl. *-kéquock*; *suckequog* (pl.), Stiles. Peq. *m'sugkheege*. *qunnamag*, bass, C. (?).

bastard, *nanwetü* (*nanwetüe*, C.). From *nanwe*, general, communis, and *wetu*.

bat, *mattappasquas*, *matappusques*.

battle, *ayeuwuttuonk*, *ayenteáonk* [making war, vbl. from *ayeuhteau*, he makes war against]. *matwátonck*, R. W. Cf. *matwäü*, he is an enemy.

bay, *pötluppog*, *pötluppag*.

be. See *appu*; *ayeu*; *na*; *nont*; *ohteau*.

beads. See wampum.

beans, *tuppuhquam-ash* (pl.) [from *tuppuhqueu*, it turns or rolls]; *manusquesséd-ash*, R. W.; Peq. *mushquissedes*, Stiles.

bear (n.), *mosq*, *masq*, *mashq* (*moshq*, C.); *most* or *paukúnnawwau*, R. W.; Muh.

bear—continued.

mquoh, Edw.; Del. *mak'hk*, *machk*, Hkw.). From *mawhau*, (*maquáú*, R. W.), he devours, eats, an. obj.(?). Peq. *a'háugwul*, Stiles; Narr. *konoooh*, *ibid.* See wolf.

bear (v.), *kennunum*, he bears or carries (it), takes it along; with an. obj. *kennau*, *konunau*, he carries (him); with suffix *ukkenunóh*, he carries or bears him; *kónunont* (suppos. part. an.), when he carries or bears: *kónunont ahtómpeh*, carrying a bow (see take). *kónunum*, he bears, sustains, holds up; suppos. part. inan. *kónunuk*, when it carries, it carrying, a carriage or anything used for carrying burdens; freq. *kogkónunum*, he supports, holds strongly or firmly. *nayeutam*, he bears (it) on his person as a burden; imperat. 2d pers. sing. *nayeutash*, bear or carry it (*nidulash*, take it on your back, R. W.); suppos. pass. part. *nayeumuk*, *naiámuk*, (when he is) borne or carried on the back (of a man or beast), hence *nayeumuk*, when he rides: *nayeumukquog kamelsoh*, 'they rode on camels', Gen. 24, 61; *noh nawmukqut* (*nayeumukqut*), he who rides, a horseman; pl. *neg nayeumukqutcheq*, riders, horsemen. So *nahnayoámewot*, R. W.; *nahnaiyeumdoadt*, a horse 'or a creature that carries', C.; Del. *nayundam*, to carry on the back or shoulders; *nanayunges*, a horse, 'the beast which carries on its back', Hkw. Perhaps from *nauwaeu*, he bends down; *nauwahtam*, he bends or stoops to it. See horse.

bear children, *neechau*, *néchau*, she is in travail or brings forth (*néchaw*; *paugcótche* [*pakodché*] *nechauwaw*, she is already delivered, R. W.). See beget.

bear fruit. See produce.

beard, *weeshitton*, = *wéshak-ton*, hair (of the) mouth (?). See hair.

beast, *puppinashim*, pl. + *wog* (*penashim*, pl. + *wock*, R. W.). See animal.

beat, *tattagkomau*, he beats (him); suffix *wut-tattagkombuh*, they beat him; *tatogkoddam*, *tohtogkoddam*, he beats (it). Freq. from *togkomau*, he strikes (him), and *togkoddam*, he strikes (it). *pogguh-ham* (*pockhómmín*, to beat out corn, R. W.), he threshes or beats out corn. See grind; strike.

beautiful, *wunnegen* (good, handsome, desirable, pleasing); *wunnehheau*, he beautifies himself, makes handsome; *wunnehtheu*, he makes (it) beautiful or pleasing.

beaver, *tummúnk*, pl. + *quaog* (*tommunque*, Peq.; *túmúnk*, C.; *tummóck*, R. W.). From *tummigquohhóu*, he cuts off (sc. trees)? Cf. Abn. *tema'kshé*, pl. *-kshak*, and *castor vivant*. *nóosuppaátog* (pl.) and *símhuppaátog*, R. W. See **amisque*.

because, *newutche*, *ne wutche* (for this, from this). See cause; therefore; wherefore.

become. Cotton gives 'I am become, *nuttinni*'; 'to become, *unniinat*'. Eliot has the verb *unnaiineat*, 'so to be' (1 Cor. 7, 26), evidently from *unni*, such or of the kind, to be of the kind, to be such, to become such. In two or three instances this verb is employed as the representative of the verb 'to become', though it is not to be regarded as its exact equivalent; thus *toh dñiit*, what may have become of him, Ex. 32, 1, 23 (= *toh adhs*, where he might be, Acts 7, 40).

bed (place for sleeping), *appin*; *wutappin*, his bed [*wutappin*, he sat there].

bees, *ahkéaumawssog* (*ohkeommawssog*, C.).

before (in front of), *anaquohtag* [when it is opposite, *anawqueu-ohitag*], before (it); *anaquabit* [when he is opposite, *anawqueu-apit*], before (him); *anaquabeh*, before me; *anaquabean*, before thee; *anaquabhattit*, before them (*anāquabit*, before him, C.; *anaquohtag wek*, before his house, *ibid.*) [*anawqueu*, opposite, from *nuhquaeu*, he looks toward]. *negonuhkau*, he goes before or in advance of, he leads; *negontawau*, he sends (i. e. in advance of himself) to another. See lead.

before (preceding in time), *negonaeu*; adv. *negonne*, formerly, before time; *asquam*, not yet; *quosháe*, beforehand, anticipatory.

beg (ask alms), *weenshau*, he is begging; n. agent. *weensháen*, a beggar; *weenshamau*, he asks for (it) as alms: *awensham-uh ne teaguas*, 'he asked an alms from them', Acts 3, 3.

beget, *wunnechanau*, he begets (a child or children, without reference to sex); *wunnaumomeu*, *wunnamoniyeu*, he

beget—continued.

begets (a son or sons); *wuttaunyeu, wutónueu*, he begets (a daughter or daughters). With a feminine nominative the same verbs signify to bear, to bring forth.

begin, expressed by *nache* [no *wutche*] or *kache* [*kó wutche*] in combination with a verb. The former regards the beginning only as a completed act or point of time without regard to ensuing or progressive action or to lapse of time; the latter (*kache, kutche*) indicates progression from a starting point, beginning of action yet in progress or continuous. See 2 Cor. 8, 6: *neyane nache ussip, ne kó tatuppe kesteunkquneau*, 'as he had begun, so would he [go on and] finish.' *nache wekutteau*, he began to build; *yeu nache ussenabut*, this they began to do; *neyane nache ussip*, as he began to do; *kutche ussean, kah wonk nuppakodche ussem*, 'when I begin [to do] I will also make an end' (do thoroughly), 1 Sam. 3, 12; *kutchissik, kádshik*, (when it began) in the beginning, Gen. 1, 1; Is. 64, 4; *wutche kutchissik onk yeau wehqshik*, from beginning to the end (*nen kúche* or *nuk-kúchetussem*, I begin; *kutche*, begun, C.); *kachémaw*, (it begins,) it starts from, issues from (as a stream, etc.). See come from.

beguile. See deceive.

behave. See conduct one's self; do to.

behavior, *únniytuonk*. See business.

behead, *tummigquohwóu*, he beheaded (him) (*tmequassin*, 'to cut off or behead', R. W.).

behind, *wuttát, wodtát* (*wuttate*, C.): *wuttat wagig* (those who go behind), 'they who are last'; *wodtát ohtagish . . . negonóhtagish*, 'things behind . . . things before', Phil. 3, 13. *wuttamiyeu* (it is behind), the hind parts or posteriors; 3d pers. *otamiyeu*, his hind parts. See back.

behold! (interj.), *kusseh*, lo! behold! see thou! Cf. Lat. *ce*, *ecce* (= *ce-ce*), Fr. *voici*.

believe, *wunnamptam*, he believes (it); *wunnamptau*, he believes (him); *nónamptam*, I believe (*wunnamptamóonk*, belief, faith; pl. *wunnamputhogig*, believers, C.). "This word they use just as the Greek tongue doth that

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believe—continued.

verb *πισέυειν*, for believing or obeying, and they say, *coannáumatous*, I will obey you [or, I believe you].—R. W. 65.

***bell**, *kókanogs* (onomatope).

***bellows**, *popapotauwandmuk*, C. [that which is blown with; from *potauaeu*, he blows].

belly, *menogkus* (*munogs*, bowels, C.); *wunnogkus*, his belly (*wunnáks*, R. W.), from *wonogq*, a hole (?). *misshdí*, C., for *mishehit*, suppos. part. from *mishehheu*, he is lifted up, made great, enlarged. See bowels.

belong to, *nuttaihe*, it belongs to me, is mine; *kuttaihe*, it is thine; *wuttaihe*, it is his; *nuttaihéin, nuttaihen*, it is ours; *nish wuttaihe-ash*, the things which are his. *ohtau* (he has), it belongs to (him) as a quality, attribute, or appendage; *kut-ahtau-un kelassotambónk*, 'thine is the kingdom', Matt. 6, 13; *nóh ohtunk*, he having, the owner, he to whom it belongs; *ne teaguas ohtunk*, anything which is (belongs to), Ex. 20, 17. Vbl. n. *ohtónk, ahtónk*, a having or belonging, a possession. In compound words *-ohtáe* signifies belonging to, of the nature or quality of. *wutchaiyeumaw*, it belongs to, in the sense of it proceeds from, is caused by, or the like; *menuhkesuonk wutchaiyeumaw Godut*, power belongs to God, Ps. 62, 11. See his; mine; thine.

below, adv. and prep. *agwe, agwu, ogwu. ohkeiyeu* (*ohkeieu*, C.), below, i. e. earthward. *agwe*, or *agwu*, the more common form, is apparently contracted from *ohkeieu*.

bend, *woonki* (*wóuki*, R. W.), it bends, is crooked; *wónkinnum*, he bends (it) (*wonkunum*, C.); *ne woonkag*, that which is bent; pl. *woonkagish*, bent or crooked (things). See crooked.

bend one's self, *nauwaeu*, he bends down or stoops; *nauwósu, nauwóseu* [*nauwaeu-ussu*], he performs the act of bending or stooping; *ndáusit*, when he bends, bending; *nauwanum uppuhkuk*, he bends his head; *nauwaéhtam*, he bends down to or before (it); *nauwá-kompau, nauwósikompau*, he bends or stoops.

bent. See crooked.

— **berry**, in compound names, *-minne*, pl. *minneash*, small fruit of any kind (*wut-táhimneash*, strawberries, R. W.; *wattah-minneoh*, a strawberry, C.). See whortleberry.

besides, *onk ne* (more than that, further), C.; *wonk*; as conjunction, *chaubohkish*, 'except, besides', El. Gr. 22; *chonchippe* (*chippe*, Mass. Ps.), he or it excepted, saving, excepting; *kætne*, C. [for *qut ne*?].

besiege, *weenuhkauwaog neg*, they besiege or encamp round about them; *weenuhkom*, he besieged (it) [= *waenu-uhkom*, he goes round about].

bestow. See give.

betray, *wunassomau*, he betrayed (him); *wanassomil*, when he was betrayed (*wanassomil*, betrayed, C.); *nanassom*, I betray; n. agent. *wunassomwaënin*, a betrayer, one dealing treacherously.

between, *nashaue* (*nashäue*, C.): *nashaue mayash*, between the paths.

beyond, *ongkoue*, *aongkóue* (*onkkóue*, C.): *wutuhshame* . . . *ongkoue*, on this side . . . beyond (a river, etc.); *ongkome*, *ongkomáe*, on the other side of: *yáai* . . . *ogkomai*, on this side . . . on the other side (*acáwmuck*, R. W.; so, *Acawmenóakít*, England, *ibid.*, = *agkome-en-ohke-ut*, in the land on the other side or beyond; Alg. *gaamink*, on the other side, Lah.). From *onkhum*, he covers or hides (it).

bind, *kishpinum*, he binds, ties, makes (it) fast; *kushpinush* (*kspínsh*, R. W.), bind it or tie it fast; *kishpinau*, he binds (him); v. i. act. *kishpissu*, he makes fast, and pass. he is made fast or tied. *togkuppinau*, he binds, holds fast by bonds (him); freq. or intens. *tohtogk-*, *tattagk-*, *tahtogkuppinau*. *wushpunnunum*, he binds up or together, = *assepinum*. *këneepinau*, he binds (him), as by oath, imposes an obligation.

birch bark. See bark (n.).

bird, *puppishaa*s (pl. + *og*), a bird or fowl, avis (*n'peshawog*, pl., fowl, R. W.; *puppishaaog*, Mass. Ps.). Cf. Chip. *penaisi*. *paukses*, 'a little bird', pl. + *og* (*pussakesesuk*, R. W.; *pissuksemesog*, birds, C., i. e. very small birds, a diminutive of the 2d degree).

birth, *neetuonk*, *neekuonk* [from *nëtu*, *nëkit*, a bringing forth, and pass. a being brought forth]; *wunneetuonk*, *wunneekuonk*, his birth. See born.

bit, *chogq*; *chohkag*, a spot, spotted; *kodchúhki*, a piece or fragment. See piece; spot.

bite, *sogkepawau*, he biteth; *sogkepawau* (*nussogkepawam*, I bite, C.); suppos. *noh sagkepawut*, he who is bitten. Cf. *sogkumum*, he catches hold of, hooks into. See hook.

bitter, *wesogkon*; vbl. n. *wesogkinawonk*, bitterness (*wesogkkyeu*, bitterly, C.). Cf. *wesuwe*, the gall; *wesóe*, yellow.

black, *máwi* (*mówi*, *súcki*, R. W.); adj. an. *máesu*, (he is) black; pl. inan. *máeyeuash*; an. *máesuog* (*máasué woske*, black man, C., = *máosketomp*, El. Gr.). *súcki*, R. W.; an. *suckénu*: "hence they call a blackamoor *suckáuttacone*, a coal-black man; for *sucki* is black, and *waítacone*, one that wears clothes," R. W.; but, strictly speaking. *súcki* was dark colored and not black. The dark purple shells from which the more valuable peag was made, and the dark peag itself—blue, purple, or violet—were named from their color *suckáuhock*.

blackberries, *wuttokkohkóminnéonash* (?), C.

blackbird, *chógan*; pl. *-nëuck*, R. W.: "Of this sort there be millions, which are great devourers of the Indian corn", *ibid.* Peq. *auchugyeze* [= *chohkesu*, *chohkesitche*, spotted?], *massowyan*, Stiles, the bobolink, *Emberiza oryzivora*?

bladder, *mumunnetau*: *mumunnetoe qusuk*, stone in the bladder, Man. Pom. 88.

blame, *wutchumonate*, to blame; *nachum*, I blame, C. (?); *wutchimau*, he is blamed, 1 Tim. 3, 2; *wutchimuneach*, let me bear the blame; *monteag wutchimau*, he is blameless (is nothing blamed). See condemn.

blast (of air), *páwpataúonk*, a blowing strongly. From *páwpatau*, intens. from *pátau*, he blows.

blasting (of grain), *pissogquodtin*, *pisseogquodtin*. Cf. *pissagquan*, mud; *pissag* (*pissugk*, C.), dirt, mire.

***blanket**, *pinaquet*, *qunndnonk*, C.; *sqúús aúhaqut*, a woman's mantle; *acòh*, the deer skin (worn by men), R. W.; *maúnek* (= *monak*), *nquittiasliagat*, an English coat or mantle, *ibid.* See clothing.

blemished. See deformed; maimed.

bless, *wunnántam*, he blesses (it) [= *wunne-antam*, he is good-minded, regards favorably or feels kindly]; *nanantam*, I bless (it), I give blessing. Hence the name Nonantum of the first village of 'praying Indians' gathered by Eliot. *wunnánumau* (*wunnaunomau*, C.), he blesses (him); vbl. n. (act.) *wunnánumaonk*, a blessing given; (pass.) *wunanittuonk*, a blessing received.

blind, *pogkenum*, he is blind (*n'póckunnum*, I am blind, R. W.); suppos. part. *pogkenuk*, blind; pl. *pogkenukeg*, the blind. From *pohkéndí* (*pohkunni*, C.), it is dark.

blood, *musquéheonk* [*m'squehéonk*]; *wusqueheonk*, *wusgheonk*, his blood; *násqheonk*, my blood (*mishquè*, *néepuck*, blood; *misquinash*, veins, R. W.) From *mishquè*, *musqueu*, (it is) red; *musqueuheau*, it makes red, causes redness; suppos. part. inan. *musgheunk*, making red.

bloom, *blossom*, *peschauau*, it blossoms, bursts forth; *pishaumaw*, it is blossomed; suppos. part. pass. *pishaumawuk*, blossomed. From *pokshau*, it breaks. See flower.

blow (n.), *togkomwáonk* [act. vbl., a striking of an animate object, from *togkomau*, he strikes]; *togkomitteonk* (pass. vbl., a being struck); *togkoddtuonk*, a stroke or stripe, primarily the striking of inan. object; *tatteaonk*, a stroke, C. See beat; strike.

blow (v.), *patáu*, *patáeu*, he blows. This form is not found in Eliot, but is indicated by derivatives; from it is formed the intensive and transitive *pápatáuonk* (act. vbl.), a strong blowing or blast. *patantam*, he blows or breathes on (it) (*patontou*, he blows; *nuppápatontóvram*, I blow, C.); imperat. *patántash*, blow thou on (it) (*potáuntash*, 'blow the fire', R. W.; *pótawash*, 'make a fire', *ibid.* [for *pótawash*, from *patáeu*, as above]). *waban wáshoh*, the wind blows, John 3, 8 [for *wáshchieu*, *wáshchieu*, comes from].

blue, *pesháúí*, R. W.; *peshai*, C.; *pesháúndquát*, blue color, C., i. e. *pesháúanogkenuk*, when it is painted (or looks) blue (cf. *pesháúí*, *up-peshau*, a flower). *wáóí*, blue; *wáóagk*, blue cloth (cf. *wáóí*, deep).

bluefish (*Temnodon saltator*), Peq. *aquauunduit* (Stiles).

board (n.), *páháwogk*, pl. *-ogquash*. From *pohshinum*, he cleaves or divides (it).

boast, *muskótu*, *muskouau*, he boasts; pl. *máskóacheg*, boasters. *wáenomau*, he praises; *wáenomont wúhhogkúh*, praising himself, boasting; pl. *wáenomoncheg*, boasters. *mishéheu wúhhogkúh* (he makes himself great), he boasts.

boat, *musháon*, *misháon* (*musháon*, C.; Peq. *meshwe*, Stiles; *mishódn*, 'an Indian boat or canoe made of a pine, oak, or chestnut tree', R. W.; dimin. *mishóonémesé*, a little canoe, *ibid.*; *mishóon hómwóck*, they go by water (by boat), *ibid.*; *peontáem*, C.; *pewáon*, boat; *pewáonog*, a 'little ship', Mass. Ps., John 6, 22; 21, 8; Narr. *umpshu*, a canoe, Stiles; *paugatemissatínd*, an oak canoe; *kowáwawáatínd*, a pine canoe; *wompmissatínd*, a chestnut canoe; *wunnauanoánuék*, a shallop; dimin. *-uckquèse*, a skiff, R. W. "Although themselves have neither, yet they give them such names, which in their language signifieth carrying vessels"). *kehtáonog*, *kuhtáonog*, a ship (*kitánuék*, R. W.; *kehtáonog*, C.).

body, *múhhog*, *m'hogk* (*móhhóg*, C.), a body of man or animal; *múhhog* (*nóhhog* C. *nóhðék*, R. W.), my body, myself; *nóhhoganóonog*, our bodies, C.; *kúhhog* (*kóhhog*, C.; *cohðék*, R. W.), thy body, thyself; *wúhhog* (*wúhðék*, R. W.), his body, himself.

boil (n.), *mogquén*, = *mogquenu*, it swells or bulges out; from *mogke*, great.

boil (v.), *techauopham weyáus*, he boiled the flesh (i. e. he put it in water). *nepataush sabaheg*, boil (thou) pottage (*nepatohkúkquónat*, to boil the pot, C., from *nepatau-ohkukq*). *touopham*, it boils or seethes, is boiling; *tóupphosít*, (when it is) boiled, 'sodden'; *nutaúwohpáhhám*, I boil (it), i. e. make it boiled [from *touóhpeu*, it is in the water]. *wússue ohkúk*, a boiling pot; *wússish ohkúk*, make the pot boil; *wáshí ohkúk*, a pot when it boils. *nátau quo-*

boil—continued.

quónchekomehtau nippeash, fire causeth the waters to boil, Is. 64, 2.

bonds, *kishpissuogash*, pl. of *kishpissu-onk*, from *kishpissu*, he ties.

bone, *muskon*, his bone, the bone of; *wuskon* (*weshkeen*, *wishkon*, C.); pl. *muskonash*, bones; *wuskonash*, his bones. Cf. *áskon*, a horn; *askón*, *úskon*, a hide (*oskón*, C.); *wutaskon*, his hide. *we-ween*, a horn, C.

***book**, *wussukwhonk* (*wussukquohhonk*, C.), vbl. n. from *wussukhum*, *wussukkuhum*, he writes, continues writing. See write.

bore, *pukgussum*, he bores a hole (in or through), 2 K. 12, 9; *puckhummin*, 'to bore through', R. W.; *pukquag*, (when it is bored) a hole, eye of a needle, Mark 10, 25; *puckwhéganash*, awl blades for boring the wampum beads, R. W. Cf. *pupuhke*, hollow; *papukquanne*, *papaquanne*, thoroughly; *pohquáe*, open; *pohki*, clear, transparent. *poahkussohhug mukqs*, he bores his ear (bores to him the ear), Ex. 21, 6.

born, *neekit* (when he is brought from); *neetu* (he comes forth, is born, primarily grows): *noh neekit ut neekit*, 'one born in my house', Gen. 15, 3. See birth.

borrow, *nogkohkou*, he borrows; *nogkohkouun*, (it is) borrowed; n. agent. *nogkohkouaen*, *-énin*, so *-kuhkuwaenin*, a borrower. *namohkau*, he borrows; *namohkaush wishquash*, 'go borrow vessels', 2 K. 4, 3. The causatives of both verbs are used for the verb to lend: *namohkaihhuau*, *namohkohheau*, he lends; *nogohkohheau*, *nogohkaeihhuau*, he lends; suppos. *noh nogohkobnú*, a lender.

bosom (pectus, sinus), *pochenau* (*up-pochénou*, C.): *uppacheneabut*, in his bosom [*pohshináeu*, it is divided in two, is halved]. See breast.

both, *neewe*, Matt. 13, 30; 15, 14 (*na-neewe*, C. ?); *neese*, two.

bottle, *quonawasq* (*quánawask*, C.), i. e. a gourd; *wisq*, a vessel. From *asq*, a gourd (?).

bottom, *ohkeit*; *ut agwe*; *ohkeiyeu ne*, the bottom of it; *wutch woskeche onk yaen ohkeit*, *wutch woskeche onk yaue águv.*, from top to bottom, Matt. 27, 51;

bottom—continued.

Mark 15, 38; *ut wutchómquk kehtahhan-nit*, *ut agwe kehtahhannit*, in the bottom of the sea (*náumatuck*, in the bottom, R. W.).

bough, branch, *wutuhq*, *wuttuk* [*wut-uh-quae*, at the ends or outermost parts?]. *pauchautagunnésash*, branches, R. W.; *pohchátuk*, a bough, C.: *pohchóhkom pohchátuk*, he breaks a limb, *ibid.* *wúdtuckgun*, a piece of wood, R. W.; pl. *wuttoohqúnash*, wood, C. *chéouash*, *chéouash*, branches (of a vine), Gen. 40, 10, 12.

bought, *adtoadche*. See buy.

boundary, *chadchabenumónk*, a bound mark, i. e. division; from *chachaubennum* (*chadchapünnum*, C.), he divides. *kuhkuhunk*, a boundary (a marking out); *kuhkuhkeg*, (that which marks) a bound mark, limit.

bow, n. an. *ahomp*, *ohomp*: *nutahtomp* (Peq. *n'teump*, *nutteumpsh*, Stiles), my bow; *wutahtompeh*, their bows; *patonkunóg wutahtompeuh*, they bend their bows, Ps. 64, 3; *ohomp kah kóuhquod-tash*, bow and arrows.

bow down, *nauwaeu*, he bows down; *nawóeu*, he makes a bowing or bending; *nauwáhtam*, he bows down to (it); *nauwáhtauau*, he bows down to (him). See bend.

bowels, *menógkus* (*munnogs*, C.), the belly or the bowels. *wuttinnomhog*, the entrails, = *wut-anome-hog*, of the inside of the body. See belly.

boy, *mukkatchouks* (*múckquachucks*, R. W.; Peq. and Narr. *muckachux*, Stiles), a man child, a boy (*nonkáp*, *nonkumpaes*, a boy, C.; but *nunkomp* is rather a young man); *nummuckqudchucks*, my son, R. W.; *muckquachuckquémese*, a little boy, *ibid.*

bracelets, *kehtippiténdpeash*, *kehtéppiténdpeash*, from *kehte*, great, *petauun*, it is put on, *appu* (?); or is it from *kehte* and *appéh* (suppos. *appéhü*), trap, gin, that which holds fast?. See ring.

brag, *mishawáu*, he brags or swaggers, C., = *mishéhheau* (?), he makes himself great. See boast.

brain, *wuttip*, R. W. (where "their opinion is that the soul keeps her chief seat and residence"); *waantam wuttup*,

brain—continued.

a wise brain, C.; *metùppèash* (pl.), brains, *ibid*.

bramble. See *briar*.

branch. See *bough*.

brand, *natau pohqut*, a firebrand [*pohqut*, when it is broken].

brant goose (*Anas bernicla*), *menuks*, pl. *menuksog*, C.; Peq. *a'kobýeeze*, Stiles; *munnúcks*, pl. *munnúcksuct*, R. W.

brave. See *man*; *valiant*.

breach, *poksháonk*, a breaking.

bread, *petukgunneg*, pl. + *ash* (*puttuckgunnége*, R. W.; *petukqútneg*, C.), a cake, bread in a cake [that which is round; from *petukqui*, *puttuckqui*, round]; *petukqunnunk*, n. collect. bread: *weekog petukqunnunk*, unleavened (i. e. sweet) bread; *weekonne petukgunnegash*, unleavened cakes.

breadth, *ne koshkag*, *ne kishkag*, *ne anaque kishkag*, its breadth, the breadth of it. From *kishke* (*kishki*, C.), broad, from side to side; *kishke*, at the side of. Vbl. n. *kushkesuonk*, breadth (abstractly). *mishekishkae ayeuonk*, a broad place; *mishonogod squont* . . . *mishonogok may*, (it is) a wide gate . . . a broad way, Matt. 7, 13; *mishekiskemaogkehtu*, 'in the broad ways', Cant. 3, 2.

break, *pohqunnum*, he breaks (it) asunder or in two, as a staff, a thong; *pohqunau*, he breaks asunder (an an. obj., a bow, a kettle, etc.); *pohquetaham*, he breaks asunder (an inan. obj. pertaining to or for another): *pohquetahhamvog wuhkontash*, they broke his legs; *pohquetahhash weepitúash*, break thou their teeth, Ps. 58, 6; *poksheau*, *pokshau*, it breaks or bursts asunder, with violence, it is broken (*poohqúts-shau*, C.; *pókesha*, *pokeshawwa*, R. W.); *pokshadtam*, he breaks (it) with violence or suddenly. *sohqunnum*, *sukqunnum*, he breaks (it) in pieces, as bread; *sohquettahham*, *sukquehtham*, he breaks in pieces (an inan. obj. pertaining to or for another).

breast, (pectus) *pochenau* (it divides in two, is halved); (mammæ) *mohpanag* (*mohpáñneg*, C.); *mapánnog*, the breast, R. W.; *wohpanag*, his or her breasts, sometimes pl. *wohpanagash*. See *bosom*.

breath, *nashauonk*, *nashaonk*, the breath, the spirit, El. Cf. Del. *lechéwon*, Hkw. **breathe**, *nahndshau*, he breathes, (*nahnashánat*, to breathe, C.); *nahnashant*, when he breathes.

briar, **bramble**, *kóus*; *asinnekóus* [*hasune-kóus*, stony (i. e. very hard) briar?], a thorn; pl. *kóussog*, *asinnekóussog*. Cf. *muhkos* [*m'kóus?*], the nail of a man or talon of a beast; *mukqs*, an awl.

bride, *weetauadteaen-in* [*wetauadlead*, when she is married, taken as a wife] (*nawetauadtam*, I (a woman) am married, C.). See *wife*.

bridegroom, *wussentamwáen*, *-wáenin* [*wussentam*, he marries (*wusséntam*, 'he goes a-wooing', R. W.)]. See *husband*; *marry*.

***bridge**, *toyusk*, R. W. Cf. *taskeont*, a ford.

bright, *wóhsúmóe* (*wóssúmáe*, C.), bright, shining, as a torch or fire; *wohsippáe*, *wohsippóhtáe*, bright, glittering, as stones, polished metal; *wóóhsuppáe* (and *wóóhtáe*) *togkodteg*, glittering sword.

brightness, *wohsúmóonk*, a shining forth, emitting light. *wompag*, bright light, that which is bright; from *wompi*, white.

brim. See *edge*.

bring, *paudtau*, he brings (it) hither: *paudtaush* (*paútous*, R. W.; *patavish*, C.), bring thou it hither; *paudtah*, bring (it) to me; *paudtáok* (*paudtuog*, R. W.), bring ye it. *páswau*, he brings (him) hither or near; with suffix *uppasauh*, he brought him to him (*noh pásw*, bring him, C.); from *páhsu*, *pásw*, he is near. *sohhawunau*, he brings (him) out, caus. from *sohham*, he goes out; caus. inan. *sohhawuttau*, he brings (it) out. *petukodtum*, he brings (it) in. *patchippóhínat*, 'to bring up anything from a place', C. (?). See *fetch*.

bring forth. See *bear children*; *produce*; *yield*.

broad, *kishki*, *koski*. See *breadth*.

broken, *poksháe* (*pókesha*, *pokeshawwa*, R. W.; *poohqúts-shau*, C.). See *break*.

brook, *sepuése*, *sepuus*; *sepoése*, little river, R. W.; *sebuceses*, *sebuceszue*, Narr., Stiles.

brook—continued.

Dimin. from *sēpu*, a river. Dimin. of 2d degree *sēpoēmese*, a little rivulet, R. W.

broth, pottage, *sōbahég, sebahég, sabahég*, that which is made soft or thinned.

From *saupáe, sabáe*, soft, thin, melting.

brother, *wemat-oh*, his brother, the brother of (him); *wemat-in* (*awemättin*, C.), a brother, i. e. any brother, the brother of any; *neemat*, my brother; *keemat*, thy brother; pl. *wematog*, his brothers (*weematittuock*, they are brothers, R. W.). *weetahtu-oh*, her brother or sister, properly one of the same family or born in the same house (*netat*, a sister, C.). *nun-nohtónukqus*, my brother; *kenohtónukqus*, thy brother; *wunnohtónukqus-oh*, her brother, the brother of (her). *weetompas-su* (his or her friend), his or her brother or sister (*weetompas-in*, a sister, C.); *neetompas*, my brother or sister; *keetompas*, thy brother or sister (Abn. *nidañbé*, mon frère, seu un étranger que j'aime comme mon frère, Rasles). N. collect. *wemattinneunk*, all the brothers, the brotherhood. *weesumus-soh*, his or her younger brother or sister; *keetompas*, the younger of brothers or sisters (*welsummis*, a sister, R. W.; Muh. *ngheesum*, a younger brother or sister, Edw. 91). *mohtommégit*, *mohtomégitche*, his or her eldest brother or sister, the first born of brothers or sisters (Muh. *netohcon*, an elder brother; *nmase*, an elder sister, Edw. 91). See sister.

It is doubtful whether Eliot had himself mastered the distinctions in the expression of degrees of relationship between male and female members of the same family. From a comparison of the revised edition of his translation with the translation of John's Gospel printed with the Massachusetts Psalter in 1709 it appears that *wemat-oh* expressed the relation of brother to brother, *wun-nohtónukqus-oh* of brother to sister, *weetahtu-oh* of brother or sister (without distinction of sex) to brother, and *weetompas-su* of brother or sister to brother or sister, used by either sex of either sex. For the Abnaki see Rasles under PARENTÉE, SŒUR.

build a house, *wekitteau*, he builds his house, makes his wigwam (houses himself); *wekuhkau*, he builds a house for (another person).

building, n. *wekitteauk* (pass. vbl. being built). *-komuk*, which seems to signify an inclosed place, a shelter or covert, was used in the composition of names of buildings other than dwelling houses erected by the English. Thus *qunmunkque-komuk* (*qunuhqui-kōmuk*, C.), a high tower; *mayyeakomuk* [*miyae-komuk*], a meeting house, C.; *mechimukkōmuk* (feeding house), a barn, *ibid.*; *woskeche komuk*, the top or roof of a house, etc.

burden, *weanun, weanin; weassunau*, he bears a burden; *weassuk*, when he bears a burden; pl. *neg weassukeg*, bearers of burdens (*nidutāsh* and *wéawhush*, take it on your back, R. W.).

burn, v. i. *chikohteau, chikohtau*, it burns; *noatau chikohtop*, the fire burned (*chikoht*, C.; *chickot*, fire, R. W.); from *chēke, chikke*, violent, fierce, and *ohteau*, it has itself, it inherently is); *chikohtāe*, burning, on fire. V. t. *chikkosum, chikohsum*, he burns (it); with an. obj. *chikkossu* (*nut-chikkos*, I burn, C.). Vbl. n. (act.) *chikkóhsuonk, chikkósuonk*, a burning; (pass.) *chikkosuruttuonk*, a being burned. V. i. *nashquneau*, it burns, primarily it rages. Cf. *nashquit* (when it storms violently), a tempest or destructive storm (*nun-nishquet*, I rage; *nashquitin*, a northerly storm or a tempest, C.). Suppos. part. concrete *nashquttug*, that which burns, a fire (*squtta*, R. W.); *nashqunnāe mohkossaash*, burning coals. V. t. *nashqussu* [*nashqun-ussu*, he makes burn], he kindles, sets on fire; sometimes v. i. *nashqunánumohteau*, he kindles fire. See consume.

burnt, *chikkohtauun; chikkosumun* (of inan. obj.), pl. + *ash*.

burrow, *wónogq* (a hole); *ōwonogkuog, awonogkuog*, they burrow (have holes).

burst, *pashksheau*, it bursts asunder; *paskuhkom, pashkuhkom*, he bursts (it) asunder. From *pāshshe*, half; *pohsheau*, it divides in two. See gun.

bury, *posekinnau*, he buries (him); suffix *up-posekin-ōuh*, they buried him (*nup-pōsūkin*, I bury, C.; *posakūnna-*

bury—continued.

mun, to bury, R. W.); *posekinit* (when he is buried), his burial; *posekinitteaonk*, a burial, being-buried. From *poskeu*, he is naked; *poskinau*, he strips (him) naked or is naked.

bush, *nepéunk*; *chippishinneuhugk*.

business, affair, *ünnyéuonk* [act. vbl. from *unnainneat*, to be so or in such manner], condition, case, circumstances: *ponniyeue ünnyéuonk*, 'rude behavior, manner, way, state, condition', C.; *wunnegen unniyeuonk*, a good cause, *ibid.*; *matcheniyeuonk*, 'evil case', El.; *wuttinniyeuonk*, his affairs. *pissau-matbonk*, *pissisháonk* (*pissaiyeuonk*, C.), business, employment.

but, conj. *qut* (*qut*, *qut onch*, C.); *webe*, *wepe* (only), but, Mass. Ps.; *qut onch*, *ohnehikoh*, but yet.

buy, *adlbaü*, he purchases from (him); *noh adlbadt*, he who buys, a buyer;

buy—continued.

adlbadche, bought, purchased; act. vbl. *adlbaonk*, a purchase (*badtuhkau*, he pays (him); *oadtuhkah*, pay me; *nut-tottówan*, I buy, C.). *manóhamin*, he buys it, R. W.; *kum-manóhamin?* have you bought (it)?; *kum-manóhamoúsh*, I will buy it of you; *kuttattaúamish*, I will buy this of you, *ibid.* Elsewhere, *manóham*; an. obj. *manówhau*, he redeems or ransoms. *taphum*, *tabhum* (he satisfies, makes satisfaction), he buys (it); *taphumau*, he buys it of (him); *nut-taphumauop*, I bought (it) of (him). From *tápi*, it is enough, it suffices.

by, prep. *nashpe*, by, by means of, with (object, agent, or instrument) (*ndshpe*, *nashpéne*, by or through, C.); *wutche*, by, proceeding from.

bye and bye, *náim*, *námitch*, R. W.

C

call (v.), *wehkomau*, *weékomau*, he calls (him): *wehkom kahauk*, call thy husband (*wécum*, R. W.); *wehquetum*, he calls for (it), asks for (it); *wehquetumau*, he calls on (him) for (it), asks (him) for (it); *kawehquetumoush*, I pray thee (*kawehquetummdush*, I beseech you, C.).

call by a name (appellare), *hettamun*, it is called (*tahéttamen*, what call you this? R. W., = *toh hettamun*, what is it called?): *ne pish hettamun may*, it shall be called the way, etc., Is. 35, 8. *hennou*, *hennau*, he is called (by the name of): *toh kuttehenit?* what is thy name (how are you called)? (*tahéna?* what is his name? R. W.); *hennou*, *áhunbu*, he calls (him); suffix *wuttinuh*, he called him.

call by a name (nominare), *ussowenau*, he calls or names (him): *pish kuttussowen Jesus*, thou shalt call his name Jesus. *ussowetam*, he calls or names (it): *toh ussowetam?* (*tahossowéttam*, R. W.) what is the name of it? *ussowessu*, (he is) called or named; *assowesit*, called (when he is called), C.; *utússa-wese*, I am called or named, etc., R. W.

calm, *auwépin*, the wind ceases (*auwépu*, a calm, R. W.; *auwepúe ahquompi*, a calm season, C.; *awépesha*, it calms, R. W.). Cf. *waban*, wind.

camp, *tuppuksinnáonk* [act. vbl. from *tuppuksinnáog*, *tuppuksinwog*, they encamp].

can (auxil.), *woh*, 'may or can', expressing 'a possibility to be', El. Gr. 20: *uttoh woh yeush en nnih*, how can these things be? John 3, 9; *matta woh wunnampóhamauoh*, he could not answer him. See able; unable.

***candle**, *wequánanteg* (*wasáquanánéttick*, C.; *wequanantig*, R. W.). See light.

canos. See boat.

cap, *hashanuká* (*ashónaquo*, or *sáunketip-po*, cap or hat, R. W.; *onkquerkhá*, a hat, C. Cf. *onkqueg*, *onkweheg*, that which covers over; a cover).

captain, *mugwomp*, *mugquomp*, pl. + *aog* (*keénomp*, *múckquomp*, pl. -*patíog*, 'captains or valiant men', R. W.; *umukquompáe*, valiantly, C.), = *mogke-omp*, great man (relatively great or by com-

captain—continued.

parison). *keenomp* (*kenompāe*, valiantly; *kenompāonk*, valor, C.).

captive, *missin*, indef. *missinnin* (*misstinege*, R. W.; *num-missindām ewo*, this is my captive, R. W.). *missinnin* primarily signifies a man (homo) of any other (that is, inferior) nation, as distinguished from *wosketomp*, the tribe-man (vir); literally it is 'one of the many', *missinninu*; pl. *missinninuog*, people (*nin-nimissindūwock*, 'folk', R. W.), answering to Greek *οἱ πολλοί* etymologically, but more exactly to *βάρβαροι*, 'barbarians', in its applied use; *missinōou*, *missinnaw*, he is a captive, an outside or foreign barbarian.

capture, *missinohkonau*, he takes or carries away captive (him or them); with suffix *nah ummissinohkonuh*, he took them captive. See catch; seize; take.

care for, *wuttawantam*, he cares for, is careful of (it); *wuttamantam*, he is careful, or full of care (*wuttanantam*, C.; *notammuntam*, 'I am busy', R. W.). *nanaantam*, he takes care of (it); *nanauantamde*, careful, C.

carry, *kup-pumminnegkon-ish*, I will carry thee; *nup-pumminneetam hussun*, I carry a stone, C. (?). *sohhaowuttaw*, he carries (it) forth. See bear; bring.

carve, *kogkōsum*, *kogoksum*, *kuhkussum*, he carves, shapes by cutting, cuts out, engraves (it); *kogoxumawonk*, 'engraving', carving; *kogoksumwe*, carved, 'graven'.

cast (a stone), *togkonat qussuk*, to hurl a stone at an object, from the hand or a sling. From *togkom*, he strikes.

cast away, *pogketam*, he casts (it) away (*nup-paketam*, I throw away, C.); *pogkenau*, he casts (him) off or away (*n'pakētam* [the inanimate form of the verb is here given, wrongly], I put her away, R. W.); *noh pagkenont ummittam-wussoh*, he who divorces or puts away his wife; *pognit*, (when she is) put away, divorced.

cast down, *unnohkōnau*, *nohkonau*, *nōkinau*, he casts (him) down; suffix *wuttinnohkonuh ohkei*, he cast him to the ground; *nōkshau*, *nōhkshaw*, he

cast down—continued.

casts himself down (quickly or violently); *nōkuhkonau*, he casts (him) down (from a high place); suffix *wun-nōkuhkonuh*, he casts them down; *unnohteau*, he casts (him) into or to; *unnohtedog nōtaw*, they cast (them) into the fire; *unnōhteam*, *unnuhteam*, he casts (it) down; *penohkonau*, he casts or throws (him) down (*penohkōnat*, to throw down, C.); *penuhkau*, he cast down upon (him); *uppenuhkauoh qusukquanash*, he cast down on him stones, Josh. 10, 11; *penuheteau*, he cast down (it) upon (it); *penuheteau wuhhogkuh en ohkekontu*, he cast himself down on the earth, 1 K. 18, 42. In all these forms the theme is *nōkeu*, *nōhkeu*, he descends, - *en ohke-au*, goes earthward.

cast into the water, *chauopham* (*chouwoppōmmin*, to cast overboard; *chouwophash*, cast (thou) it overboard, R. W.); *chauohpuhteash om*, 'cast a hook', Matt. 17, 27. So, *chauopham*, he boils or seethes (it), i. e. puts it in water. Cf. *chauopheteau*, he casts himself or falls into the water.

catch (ensnare), *puttawhau*, *puttuhhau*, he catches by a snare, ensnares; and pass. (but more usually, *puttoham*, *puttahham*, he is caught, ensnared); *puttahhamwog*, they are snared; *puttuhhuk*, when he is snared; *kuppitham*, thou art caught (in a snare), Jer. 50, 24; *puttahhamwehettit*, when they are caught (as fishes in a net); *puttuhhukquehettit*, when they are caught (as birds by a snare), Eccl. 9, 12. Cf. *petshau*, he falls into (a pit or snare); *petutteau*, he goes into, enters; *pētau*, he puts into.

catch (lay hold of), *tohqunau mosquoh*, he catches a bear; *wutohqunōuh*, they catch him; *tohqunum* (*tohquinum*, C.), he catches, seizes hold of (it). Cf. *togqun nishwe* . . . , 'it received and held three' (thousand baths), 2 Chr. 4, 5. *wuttannun*, he catches or lays hold on (him) by (a part or member); *nuttannun aweeshittam-it*, I caught him by his beard; *noh anunont anumwoh wehtawogut*, one taking a dog by the ears.

caterpillar, *māpōdog*, *māpəuōk*.

cattle, *netassu* (*netas*, C.), pl. *netassuog*, any domestic or tamed animal.

caught (by inan. obj.), *uppuhkuk sógkut-tin*, his head caught (in a tree).

cause; causing. Efficient causality was expressed by a special form of conjugation of the verb, of which Eliot gives an example in his Indian Grammar, page 59, and of which frequent use is made in his translation of the Bible. Its characteristic is the insertion of *-wah-* or *-eh-* after the root of the verb, as *pogkenumiwog* they are blind, *pogkenumwahebog* they are made to be blind; *notam* he hears (it), *notam-waheh* cause thou me to hear; *wahteau* he understands, *wahteauwaheh* cause thou me to understand; *noh panneont* he who goes astray, *noh panneahheont* he who causeth (others) to go astray, etc. The formal cause and the material cause are expressed by *wutch*, alone and in compounds, entering into the composition of nearly all verbs which include the idea of source, origin, production, or the like, as referred to the issue or thing produced, the animate or inanimate object proceeding from, issuing from, or caused by another. See because; father; from.

cave, cavern, *hassunnegk*.

cedar, *chikkup* (*utchukkúppemis*, C.; *mish-quáwtuck* [= *musqui-uhug*, red wood], R. W.).

change, *óawunum wuthogkawunash*, he changes his garments; *óawunont*, if he change (beast for beast, Lev. 27, 10); *matta nut-óhóue ussu*, I change not (I do not changeably); *óawemaw*, it is changed, it changes; *pajeh óawemawuk*, till it is (shall be) changed.

cheat, *awókekodteamaw*, he uses deceit, deceives intentionally (*nut-assókekodteam*, I cheat, C.); *noh awókekodteamwit*, the deceiver, he who deceives (habitually); n. agent. *awókekodteamawen*, one who deceives (actually). See deceive.

cheek, *mananau*, *m'nanau*; *nannanau*, my cheek; *wannanau* (*wonninou*, C.), his cheek [*nanau*, he sucks?].

cherish, *nussohkommoosówam*, I cherish or nourish (*summoonittinneat*, to be cherished or nourished, C.).

chestnut, *wompumus* (*wómpimish*, R. W.), a chestnut tree; *wómpimineash*, chestnuts, R. W.; *waumpunch* (Narr.), Stiles; Del. *wapim*, chestnut, Hkw. [*wompi-minneash*, white fruit or nuts].

chew, *pasquodtam*, he chews (it)?; *asquam pasquodtamawuk*, before it was chewed, Num. 11, 13 [*pasquag*, fine, minute; cf. *pup-pissi*, dust]. *onchittamau* or *kohkodhumau*, it chews the cud; *onchittamont*, *kohkodhumont* (suppos. part. an.), chewing the cud. *oncheteawun*, 'revised' or 'corrected', is used on title-page of Rawson's edition of Samp. Quinnup. (Sincere Convert), 1689.

chief, *kehche*, *kehle*, *kehau*, he is chief or relatively great. See old. *missag*, *mohsag*, relatively great or important; *anue mohsag*, that which is more or most great; *missugke*, great, powerful, important; *masugkenuk*, (when he is) very great, chief; *wame masugkenuk*, 'the Almighty'. *piahquttuk*, *piahquttumunutche*, chief or principal (man, servant, etc.), Gen. 40, 20, 22. See ruler; sachem.

child, *mukki*, pl. +og; dimin. *mukkiés*, a little child (*mukkoies*, C.; *num-múckiese*, my child, R. W.). *nónuk*, (when he sucks) a sucking child; *nónukáe mukkieis* (*nondnnis*, *nónau*, R. W.; Narr., *nunnese* Stiles; Peq. *núzaus*, Stiles) a suckling. *peisses*, *peississu*, (he is) very small [an. dimin. from *pea-*, little]; *peississit* [suppos. part. from *peississu*], when he is very small; *noh peississit*, 'he who is least', Matt. 11, 11; pl. *peississitcheg*. Intens. or dimin. of endearment, *papeisseu*, *papeississit*, *papéasek* (inan., but applied to children, 'little thing') (*papode*, a child, R. W.; *nip-pápoos*, my child, *ibid.*; Peq., *pouppous* Stiles; Lat. pupa, pusa). *mukkutchouks* (*múckquachucks*, R. W.), a male child, a son. See boy. *nunkomp* (*nónkup*, C.), a boy, a youth; dimin. *nunkompaes*, *nunkompaemes* (*nonkumpaes*, C.) [*nunkon* (*naúki*), light, levis, and *omp*, man]. *nunksqua*, *nunksq* (*nonkishq*, C.), a girl, young woman [*nunkon-squa*]; dimin. *nunksquaes*, *nunksquaemes*. See young. *nee-chanog*, pl. (they are born) children (without regard to age or sex), offspring; *wunneechan*, his child (Muh.

child—continued.

wnechun, Edw.; *kenechánog*, your children, C.); *wunnechdneunk*, the children, as a body or class, collectively. See daughter; son.

***chimney**, *wanachikomuk* (*wunnachkēm-muk*, C.; *wunnauchicómock*, R. W.), = *wanashque-komuk*, on the top of the house.

chin, *mishon*, C.

chogset. See *cunner*.

choke, *nuppashoon*, I am choked, C.; *nupwoshwóog*, they are choked, El.

choose, *pepénam*, *pepeneam*, he chooses (it); *pepenash*, choose thou; *pepenau*, he chooses or selects (him); *mahche pependuonche*, after having chosen him, C. From *penawe*, it is different; *pe-penau*, he differences.

chosen, *pepenawonche*, *-auonche*, one who is chosen.

circle. See *round*.

circumcise, *quoshqussau*, *quosquwau*, he circumcises (him); *quoshqussausu*, (he is) circumcised; suppos. part. *noh quoshqussuk*, being circumcised.

circumcision, vbl. n. *quoshqussausunok*.

***city**, *kehlotan*, *kehtotan*, great or chief town. See *town*.

clam, *poquatúhock*, R. W.; Peq. *pouh-quauhhaug*, *p'quauhhaug*, Stiles; the round clam (*Venus mercenaria*), from the black or, rather, dark purple margin of the shell, of which the Indians made the 'suckaúhock or black money', R. W. 104. The first portion of the name, *pooquaw*, is retained in Nantucket; the last, *quauhau*, in other parts of New England. Rasles gives (Abn.) 'pekšé, pl. *pekšahak*, huitres'. The derivation is not clear. Perhaps *pukquag*, that which is bored, and *haug* (*hogk*), a shell; or *pukquag* (*póquag*) may be employed in its derived sense, an inclosure, with reference to the box-like character of the shell as contrasted with the gaping valves of the *Mya*. *sickis-suog* (*sikkisúog*, C.; Peq. *sucksawaug*, Stiles), long clams, *Mya arenaria* [= *suhq-*, *sohq-ussuog*, they spit or squirt].

claws, talons, *onkqunnésog*; *wonkqunnésog*, their claws [*uhquon-ese*, dim. a little hook]. *múhkos*, pl. *múhkosog*, the

claws, talons—continued.

nails, claws, hoofs [*m'uhkóus*, a sharp point].

clay, *manansk*, pl. *mananskog*, 'bricks'.

clean, *pahke*, *pohki* (*pohkoiyéue*, C.; *pahkeyéué*, cleanlily, *ibid.*); *pahkesu*, (he is) clean, made clean or pure; *pahketeau*, he cleans (it), makes clean.

clear, *pahke*, *pohki*, (it is) clear (*pahkeyéue*, C.; *páquui*, R. W.); *pohquáe*, open, manifest, that may be seen through (*pahke*, *pohkiyeu*, clearly, C.); *póhkok* (when it is clear, transparent), the clear sky (*páquui*, *páquaquáut*, 'it holds up', R. W., i. e. it is clear). Related to *puhqui*, it is hollow, bored through; *póquag*, a hole; hence, that which may be seen through. Cf. Greek *διά*, *διά άγω*, *δεινω* (*δεικνυμι*), possibly *δαίω*, to divide.

cleave, *pohshinum*, he divides, cleaves in two, literally he halves (it), from *pohshe*, half. *pahpassehtau*, he cleaves it, makes it divide [*pohshe*, with redup. freq. and caus. inan. form].

climb, *kutóntauohtou*, he climbed up, went by climbing; *wutóntauau*, he climbed up to or into a place (*n'táuntawem*, I climb; *atáuntowash*, climb thou, R. W.); *tohkótaau*, he climbs on (it), as a ladder, a rock, a tree (*nut-tohkós*, I climb, C.).

close, closed, *kuppohham*, he stops, shuts, closes (it); *noh kobhog*, he who stops or closes; *kobhamuk*, suppos. part. inan. pass. closed, when it is closed (*kúppash*, 'shut the door', R. W.; *kup-póhhash úsquoit*, shut the door, C.); *kuppi*, thick, close, dense (*cuppi-mach-àug*, a thick wood, a swamp, R. W.); *kuppahtu*, in a thicket or thick wood; *kuppadt*, *kuppád* (when it is close), ice (Peq., *kuppat* Stiles); *kuppohhou* (the instrument of closing), a door; *koppómuk*, *kobhamuk*, *kobhog*, a closed place, a harbor or haven; *kupputtan* [= *kuppi-tan*, closed mouth,] a dumb person, etc. See *shut*.

***cloth**, *mónak* (*maínek*, R. W.; *monag*, C.), *m'ónag*, *m'onagk*, in compound words *-onagk*: *womponak* (*wómpinuit*, R. W.), white cloth; *msquonagk* (*mish-quinuit*, R. W.), red cloth. *comaunekunnuo*, have you any cloth? R. W., i. e. *kun-maunek-unnuo*. *mónak* was often

cloth—continued.

used for a garment, cloak, coat, or other clothing. That which is traded (?); cf. *kummanóhamin?* 'have you bought?'; *num-mouanaquish*, I come to buy (of you); *mouanaquishauog*, chapmen, R. W. Or, with reference to its texture, *monak*, that which is many (?).

clothe, *hogkø*, he is clothed (with); *hogkush* (*ocquash*, R. W.), 'put on', be thou clothed with; *hogqut*, *agquit* (when he puts on), clothed with; *ne agquit*, *ne áqut*, that which he is clothed with (*squáus áihaqut*, 'a woman's mantle', R. W.); *ogqunneat*, *hog-*, to wear clothes, to be clothed (*ogquinneut*, to put on, C.); *nut-ógquannehhuam*, I clothe, C., i. e. make clothed. V. t. *ogqunnum*, I put on (clothes). From *hog*, the body, the person (?). Cf. *ohkan*, a dressed skin (*acóh*, 'their deer skin' mantle, R. W.); *hogkøonk*, clothing; *hogki*, scales; *onkhum*, he covers (pass. he is covered); *onkqunneat*, to be clothed.

clothing, *hogkøonk* (*aukøonk*, C.), pl. *-ongash*, garments. See dress.

cloud, *matokqs*, *mahlohqs* (*mattáuqus*, R. W.); *wompatokqs*, a white cloud; *matohquodt* (*máttaquat*, R. W.), when it is cloudy or overcast, 'foul weather' [= *m'wuttogki*, moisture, wet?].

coal, *mohkussa*, *mohkos*, a burning coal; pl. *mohkossaash*, coals of fire: *anue wai onk ne mohkos*, blacker than a coal [= *m'kossa*, that which is hot (?), or *waiokossa*, black-hot (?)]. Cf. Abn. *mkasé*, charbon éteint; *mkaséskstai*, charbon ardent, Rasles.

***cock**, *monsh* (*mónish*, *námpash*, 'a hen, a cock', C.; perhaps intended for *mónish nonpashim* (a male); *chicks*, "taken from the English", R. W.).

codfish, *anishámog*, C., from *anussu*, *anishu*, it is tainted, putrid, or smells badly, descriptive enough of a badly cured codfish; *pauganaüt*, pl. + *amwock*, R. W. (but *pákonmótam*, haddock, C.).

cold, *sonqui*, (it is) cold or cool (to the touch); *ohke sonqui*, the earth is cold, C.; *sonkippog*, cold water (*saunqui nip?* is the water cool? R. W.; *saunkopaugot*, cool water, *ibid.*); adj. an. *sonkquesu*, he is cold (*annúm sonkquesu*, the dog is

cold—continued.

cold; *nus-sonkques*, I am cold, C.). *tohkoi* (*tahki*, *tátakki*, R. W.), it is cold weather (*møcheke tohkoí*, it is very cold, C.; *tahkèes*, cold, R. W., but rather, cool, a little cold, dimin. of *tahki*); adv. *tohkaeu*, in cold weather; suppos. inan. *tohkag*, (when it is) cold. Cf. *taquòneck*, autumn; *taquáttin*, it is frozen, R. W.; *tøpu*, *tohpø*, frost; *tahtippadtou*, he quenches, he cools (it); *áhtappadtam*, he quenches. *quoshquodchu*, he feels cold, suffers with cold (*quosquatchu*, he is cold, C.; *núckquatchu*, *núckquatchimín*, I am cold, R. W.; *annúm quosquatchø*, the dog is cold, C.).

collect. See assemble; gather.

come, *peyáu*, he comes, oppos. to *monchu*, he goes, both verbs having regard to the place where the speaker is or is supposed to be; *peyaush* (*peyosh*, C.), come thou; *peyunk*, come ye; suppos. part. *payout*, when he comes, he coming; *padhettit* (*peyáhattit*, R. W.), when they come, they coming or being come (*tahwhitch kup-peeyáúmen?* what come you for? R. W., = *tohwutch kup-peyaumø?*). See arrive.

come or proceed from, *wutcheu*, *wadchiyeu*, he proceeds or originates from or in (having regard to the origin or source), sometimes *wutjishau*; suppos. part. *wadchiit*, *wajhet*, he who comes from: *toh wadchiit*, 'whence he was', i. e. whence he came, Judg. 13, 6; *ne wadchieh*, 'whence I am', John 7, 28; inan. pl. *mushøonash wutjishaash*, boats came from, John 6, 23 (*tunna wutshatúock?* whence come they?; *wetuómuck nóteshem*, I came from the house; *náw-watuck nóteshem*, I came from afar, R. W.) From *wutche*, from. *kachémø*, *kutchemø*, it proceeds or comes from (with regard to procedure or progress); *knen kütche*, I begin, C., i. e. I go onward from; or *nukkitchetássem*, *ibid.* See begin; earth; father; proceed.

comfort, *tapèhhuau*, *tapheau*, he comforts (him), lit. causes (him) to be content (*nut-tappèh*, I comfort, C.; *tap-pèhhuønát*, to comfort, *ibid.*). Caus. from *taupi*, *tápi*, it is sufficient, or enough; *tapantam*, he is satisfied. See satisfy.

- command** *annumau, annanau* (he speaks with authority to), he commands (him); *annanónish*, I command thee (*kut-annanuk*, he commands thee; *nut-annanuk*, he commands me, C.); *toh ánoni, ne ánoni*, what he commands; suppos. part. *noh ánoni*, he who commands, he when commanding; *wuttin-nawaonk*, (his) saying, command. See say; think.
- commandment**, *naumatuonk*, pl. *-ongash*, law, commandment. *annateamawonk: wuttannateamawonk* God, a commandment of God; act. vbl. from *annateam*, *annatam*, he commands (inan. obj. or intrans.) *nawaonk*, a saying (by a superior to an inferior), a commandment; from *nawau*, he says. See say. *kukkuhwaonk*, ordering, an order or command [lit. a marking out, from *kukkenau*, he marks out, sets in order].
- common**, *machekeyewau*, it is abundant, it is common; *nanwe misinninnuog*, common people; *nanwe petukquneg*, common bread (*nanwe wosketomp*, any man, C.); 'nanwe wut-Epistleum Jude', the general epistle of Jude.
- commonly**, *wekónche*, C.
- commotion**, *wogkoueonk* (a stirring up, or setting in motion), a stir, tumult, commotion.
- companion**, *weetomukqutch* (he who goes with or accompanies); *weetomp*, a companion, comrade, friend. See friend.
- compare**. See liken.
- compel**, *chetanuwau*, he compels (him), C.; *chetimau*, El. See force, v.
- complain**, *quenowduog*, they complain, R. W. (rather, they are in want, lack something); *tahwhitch quenawáyea?* why complain you (sing.)? R. W.
- completely**, *pakodche* (*paucóche*, 'al-ready', R. W., and *paugocche*): *pakodche ussenat*, to do completely, to accomplish; freq. *papogkodche*, to the full or uttermost. See finish.
- conceal**. See hide.
- conceive**, *wompequau, wompequaeu, -gubou*, she conceives, is pregnant; *wompequait*, if or when she conceives; adj. *wompequide* (*wompèquo*, C.), with child, pregnant; *wompequauonk* (a conceiving), conception.
- concerning**, prep. *papaume*.
- condemn**, *pakodchimau, pogkodchimau* (he makes an end of, finally disposes of), he utterly censures or condemns (*pogkodchummuónat*, to condemn, to convince (?), C.). From *pakodche*, completely, utterly; lit. there is an end of it, he finishes it. *wussumau*, he judges, sentences, or condemns (him). See judge.
- condition, circumstances**, *únniyevonk* (his affairs, matters, res). See business.
- conduct one's self or behave toward, do or act toward**, *unnéhuau, unneheau, unheau*, he deals with, treats, acts toward, does to (him); *ne pish kuttinhen*, that or thus thou shalt do to me; *toh kittinhes?* what am I doing to thee? how do I act toward thee?; *ne unneheh*, so deal thou with me, 2 Chr. 2, 3; *unnehuk* (*unneheut*) *nag*, deal ye with them, deal with them; *ne nullinheun ne ánhit*, I do to him as he hath done (as he may do, suppos.) to me, Prov. 24, 29. This verb, of very frequent use, is a causative from *neane*, such, so: *unneheau*, he causes it to be so to him.
- coney**, *waítuckques*, R. W. In the reprint 'the conck', but in the original 'the conie'. *mohlukquasog*, conies, Ps. 30, 26 (*wuhlukquasuog*, Mass. Ps., Ps. 104, 18).
- confess**, *sampawam, sampawantam*, he confesses (it); *sampawau* (*sampawau*, C.), he confesses to (him). From *sampwe*, *sampwi*, rectus.
- conjuror**, *pauwau* (*powwáw*, R. W.), a priest, conjuror, or sorcerer. See priest; wizard.
- conquer**, *sohkom*, he conquers, overcomes, prevails over (it): *sohkom otan*, he took the town; *sohkash machuk*, overcome (thou) evil, Rom. 12, 21; an. *sohkau*, he prevails over, conquers (him); suffix *wus-sohkau-oh*, he prevailed over him; *noh sohkauont*, he who prevails or conquers (suppos. when conquering); pl. *neg sohkauoncheg*, they when conquerors, the conquerors. *án-núau, ánnúwau*, he overcomes or conquers, C. (?).
- consider of, meditate on, devise**, *natwóntam*, he considers of (it).

consume, *mohtupohteau*, *mohtuppaeu* (it passes away), it is consumed, wastes away, dissolves, vanishes, or the like; with a pass. signif., *mohtuppaemo*, it is consumed, melted (*mohtupaenate*, to consume; *num-mohtupaem*, I consume or I am sick, C.). With the sense of misfortune or disaster, *mahtsheau*, it wastes away, consumes; so, *mahtsheau*, *mahtsheau*, it decays, it fails, it vanishes away. From *mache*. See decay; have; pass away; sick. *notau mahchekussum*, the fire consumed (it); *notau mahchekussuau*, the fire consumed (him), = *mahche-chikossam*, made an end of burning. *mohtuttano*, it is consumed; *mah-tugquash mohtutta-ash*, the trees are consumed, i. e. burned up. *mahtsuwae*, *mahtsuhhuae*, consuming (as a fire).

contempt, vbl. n. act. *mishananumaonk*, a despising or contemning; pass. *mishananittuonk*, a being despised or contemned. See despise.

contend with, be at difference with, *penuanumau*, he contends or is at strife with (him); *noh penuanumont*, he (when) contending, he who contends; mutual an. *penuanittuog*, they contend with one another. From *penoweu*, there is a difference; *penowe*, different.

contented, *tapantam*, he is satisfied with (it); he is contented, = *tapi-antam*, satisfied, or enough-minded.

contention, vbl. n. act. *penuanumaonk*, having a difference with; recip. and pass. *penuanittuonk* (mutual difference), contention, strife.

continual, *nagwullede*; adv. *nagwulleaeu* (it continues or is continual), at all times, always (*nagwulleaeu*, *penoconk*, perseverance, C.).

***converted**, *quinnuppekompau*, (he stands turned about), he is converted. N. agent. (indef.) *quinnuppekompauainin*, anyone who stands turned about, a convert (as in the title of the translation of Shepard's "Sincere Convert", *Sampulleahae Quinnuppekompauenin*).

cook. See bake; roast.

copulate, *wehpamau*, he has sexual connection with (her), he lies with, as man with woman; with suffix *owehpo-*

copulate—continued.

muh, he lay with her; *wepamae wuskannem*, semen virile; *wepumawdonk*, sexual connection; but the same (?) verb, *wehpumau*, *wepimau*, signifies he eats with, shares a meal with, as *pish ka-wepimimwo*, ye shall eat with me, 1 Sam. 9, 19 (*wehpittituk*, let us eat together, Exp. Mayhew). See couple.

cord, string, *pemunneat*, *pemunneoh* (*peminneah* ome, a (fishing) line, C., = *aiumanep*, R. W.; *pedmenyaht*, a cable (?), C.). *tuttupun*, *tuttuppunohtog* (it is twisted), a cord, string, or thread; *hahshabpe tuttuppun*, a tow thread; *musquit tuttuppun*, a scarlet thread.

cormorant, *kuts*, *kuttis*, *kuttuhsu*, pl. -*uog* (*kitsuog*, R. W.).

corn, *weatchimin* (the plant or corn in the field); pl. *weatchiminneash* (the fruit) (*eachimmineash*, C.; *ewachimneash*, R. W.; Peq. *wewautchemins*, Stiles; Narr. *accoquis*, Stiles; Abn. *skamdn*, pl. -*nar*, *mesikstar*, 'blé entier, qui n'est pas pilé'; *sañbighensr skamdnar*, or *sañbemenar*, blé blanc; *siasmenar*, blé jaune). This name is compounded of *min*, pl. *minneash*, grain, fruit, and a word which is related to *meech*, he eats, and *meechum* (he eats it), food, the primitive form or radical force of which I can not fix. *munnequomin*, green corn (in the field); pl. *munnequaminneash*, green ears of corn; *missunkquaminneash*, dry ears; dimin. *missunkquaminneash*, dried up or blasted ears. *apposuwash* (and *apwbsue*) *weatchiminneash* (contract. *appuminneonash*), parched or roasted corn (*aupuminneanash*, R. W.); from *apwou*, *appoweu*, he roasts. *nahkik* (*nocake*, Wood; *nókehick*, R. W.), 'Indian corn parched in the hot ashes, . . . afterwards beat to powder', 'parched meal, which they eat with a little water, hot or cold', R. W.; from *nahki*, it is soft; *nahkik* (suppos.), when it is softened. *pishquðhick*, unparched meal, R. W.; from *pashquag*, that which is fine or in powder, whence caus. *pashquehheau*, he makes it fine; suppos. *pashquehhik* (Abn. *péskes8*, 'il est fleuré'; pl. -*asak*, Rasles). *nashump*, 'a kind of meal pottage, unparched . . . From this the English

corn—continued.

call their samp, which is the Indian corn beaten and boiled", R. W.; *aupí-mineanawsáump*, 'their parched meal boiled with water', *ibid.*; from *sau-páe*, *sabáe*, softened by water, macerated (whence *sábahég*, pottage; *wus-sabpe*, thin): *ne saupáe* (*nawsáump*, R. W.), that which is boiled soft or macerated in water; hence, *sappaen* [*sauppaen-un*, pass. part. form], 'the crushed corn boiled to a pap', Montanus, *Descr. N. Netherland*, 1671, = the suppawn, sepawn, of the Dutch (and pone of Pennsylvania and Maryland?). *m'sickquatash*, 'boiled corn whole', R. W., = mod. succotash [*sohquattahhash*, *inan*. pl. from *sohquattahham*, he breaks it to pieces, or, as applied to an ear of corn, he shells it; *m'sohquattahhash* (sc. *minneash*), the shelled corn boiled, instead of boiled ears].

corner, *naiyag*, *nayag*, *nahnaiyag*, the external point where two lines meet, a corner or angle externally, a point [*nái*, squared, angled; *naihaue* (*nóeu*), in the middle or between two]: *adt naiyag*, to or at the corner; *yaué naiyag* (or *naeé*) *wetu*, the four corners of the house; freq. *adt nahnaiyag*, at the four corners, i. e. at all the corners. *nashik*, = *naiyag* [from *nashāue*, between]: *yuu-ut nashik ohke*, at the four corners of the earth; adj. *nashinne*, of or at a corner; *nashinne qussuk*, a corner-stone. *póchekeheg*, *pótsai*, *póchóag*, *póchag*, a retired place, out of the way, a recess, a corner: *ut póchóag*, *adt póchag*, in a corner, *Prov.* 21, 9; 25, 24; *aush pótsaut*, go into the closet, *Matt.* 6, 6 [from *póchchau*, *pauchau*, he turns aside, deviates; or from *pócheau*, it divides, separates].

corpse, *ahchunk*, oftener *napuk* (when he is dead). *mauchaúhom*, 'the dead man', 'the deceased', R. W., lit. he has gone away. See *dead*; *death*; *die*.

corrupt, *anunnaw*, it is corrupt, tainted, putrid, rotten; *anunwog*, *animwog* [*anin-nawog*], they are corrupt; suppos. *anit*, (when it is) corrupt ('it is putrefied', R. W.); n. concrete *aneuk*, a corrupt thing (when it is corrupt), a rotten thing; act. vbl. *aninnāonk*, corruption

corrupt—continued.

(*weyausue animnāonk*, 'corruption of the flesh', C.); adj. *annittue*, corrupted; an. act. *anussu*, he causes or produces corruption; he is corrupt, rotten, or putrefied. From *ánue* (?), more, beyond, further, too much. *pussoqua*, rotten, C.: *pussoqua weyaus*, 'corrupted flesh, or rotten', *ibid.* Cf. *pissagq*, dirt, mire (*pissugk*, C.).

counsel, n. agent. *kenawuaten*, pl. *-aénuog*, counselors, and *kenawuawáinik* (*kenawuawáinik*, C.), pl. *-aeninnuog* [*kenawuawáinik*, he speaks to with authority, as a superior to an inferior or an elder to a younger]. See *advice*; *advise*.

count, *ogketam*, he counts, takes the number of (*inan*. objects); *ogkemau*, he counts (*an*. objects); *ogketash* (*akétash*, R. W.), count thou or reckon; *ogketaj ne adtahshik*, let him count the number or the sum of; an. obj. *ogkesu*, he is making a count, engaged in counting; hence, *akénuog*, 'they are telling of rushes' (i. e. gambling), R. W. 145 'for their play is a kind of arithmetic'; *nashpe ogketamunat* (infin. as noun), 'by count'. From *ogqué*, like to, in the same manner as (?). See *read*.

couple, infinit. *neesinat*, to couple, to lie two together; *neesin*, he lay with (her), she lay with (him); *neesintuh*, lie thou with me; suppos. part. *neesuk*, when he or she lies with (Abn. *nissššak*, ils sont mariés; *neki tsdé* (ait vir), *nssi* (ait mulier), je suis marié). From *neese*, two. See *copulate*.

cousin, *adtonkqs* (consanguineous, or affinis?); *kadtonkqs*, thy cousin, *Luke* 1, 36; *wadtonkqsoh*, her cousins (*wadncks*, R. W., *wadtonkqsin*, C.), a cousin; *nadóncks*, my cousin; *wadtonksittuog*, they are cousins, R. W.); *nuttonkqsog*, 'sirs', *Acts* 27, 25 (for Gr. *ἀνδρες*).

cove, *aucup*, 'a little cove or creek'; *aucppáwese*, 'a very little one' [= *aucup-aése*, dimin.], R. W. From *kuppi*, closed, shut in. Cf. *kobpog*, a haven.

covenant, agreement, *wunnawáonk* [*wunne-nawáonk*, good talk]; *wunnawau*, he covenants, makes a league or agrees with (him).

cover, *onkhum*, he covers over, hides (it); *nut-onkhum nuskesuk*, I hide (cover)

cover—continued.

my face; vbl. n. *onkwonk*, a covering, a screen; n. concrete *onkwheg*, that which covers (as the cover to a dish or box); hence *onkqueekhō* [= *onkwēgō*], a hat. Cf. *oggunneal*, to wear clothes, to be covered; *ogkō*, he is clothed; *ogkome*, *ongkoue*, beyond, on the other side of (covered). *puttagham*, *puttughum*, he covers up, he hides (it); *puttoghmunāt* *poshkissōnk*, to cover one's nakedness, C.; n. concrete, *puttagwheg*, a covering [*puttogweu*, he hides himself]. *wuttunkhumun* [*wut-onkhum-un*] *monak*, she covered it with a cloth. Cf. *Waútacone*, pl. *Waútaconúag*, R. W. (*waldhkōgno*, C.), 'coat men', 'such as wear coats', a name given to the English. *nuhkuhkom*, it covers over, overwhelms, puts under (as a flood); an. *nuhkuhkauau*, it overwhelms, covers over (him); from *nōkeu*, it descends, comes down, with *k'* progressive. *natippau*, *nehtippau*, it is covered with water, Gen. 7, 19, 20.

covering, *onkwheg* (see cover). *uppōhquos*, *obbohquos*, a covering (awning, screen, or the like), something put over or above; *ne ábhquosik*, its covering (of a chariot, Cant. 3, 10) (*abockquósinash*, pl., the mats used for covering the wigwams, R. W.).

covet, *ahchewontam* (he thinks very much of, desires exceedingly), he covets (it); pl. suppos. *ahchewontegig*, the covetous.

coward, *sohquompōo*, C.; *sohquompōoonk*, cowardice, *ibid.* (?); *sohquutteahhaue*, faint-hearted, *ibid.* (?).

crafty, *wunnompewessu*, *wunnompurissu*, *nehtōmpurissu*, (he is) crafty, 'subtile' 'with guile', (*wunnuprowue kenosawāonk*, crafty counsel, C.); *wunnompuehkau*, he beguiles, deceives by craft (him). Cf. *nompatauunat*, to substitute one thing for another.

crane, *tannag* (*taúnek*, R. W.), from *tanne*, hoarse (?). *sassadt*; cf. Abn. *sassaghi-ši*, il est droit.

crash, *toshkeonk*, a crashing (noise?), Zeph. 1, 10.

crawling, creeping, *pamompagit*, (when) it creeps; *nōh pamompag*, that which creeps; pl. *pamompakecheg*; an.

crawling, creeping—continued.

pamompagin óás, 'creeping thing' (*nup-pummōtashom*, I creep, C.); freq. and habit. *pápámompag*, pl. *-pakecheg*, and *pápámotecheg*, creeping things.

create. See make.

creature. See animal.

creeping. See crawling.

crooked, *woonki* (*wáuki*, R. W.; *wonkoi*, C.), crooked (lit. it bends); *ne woonkag*, that which is crooked or bent; adj. an. *woonkesu* (*wonkkendásu*, C.), he is bent or crooked; *wonkagk*, (when it is crooked) error, transgression. *wónkinnum*, he bends (it); *woonkítteau*, he makes (it) bent or crooked [related to *wáenu*, round about, bent or curved around?]. *pendyi*, crooked, R. W. [*panneau*, he goes out of the way, turns aside, errs]. *pemisqudi*, 'crooked or winding', R. W.; freq. *pepemaque*, crooked, tortuous; cf. *pemasquoh* [*pemasqueu*, it whirls or twists], a whirlwind.

cross over, *qushkodeau seip*, he crossed over the river; *seip ne woh mo qushkodtómuk* (pass. particip.), a river that could not be crossed over or passed.

crossway, *pummeche may*, Obad. 14.

crow, n. *konkontu* (*kaukont*, pl. +*uog*, R. W.; *kongkont*, C.); *kuchikkonkont* [*kehche konkont*], 'raven'; elsewhere *konkontu* and *weenont*. Onomatopoeic.

cruel, *onkapunnáde*, *áwakompanáde* (tormenting, torturing), cruel, severe (of pain or torture); *onkqueneunkque*, C., *unkqueneunkque*, El., grievous, terrible, extreme [from *únkque* or *úhqueu*, at the extremity, extreme].

crust (of bread), *koshkítteake*, C. From *kóshki*, rough (?), or *kishke-ohtag*, that which is at the side of (?).

cry (weep), *maü* (*mou*, C.): *nummōcheke móh*, I weep much; *nummauop*, *mum-móp*, (*nummouy*, C.) I did weep; *mauug*, *mauuk*, when he weeps or cries; suppos. pl. *neg máugig* they who weep; adj. *maue*, *mauwe*, weeping (*mduo*, 'to cry and bewail', R. W.); freq. *mauemauü*, he cries or mourns. See mourn.

cry aloud, cry out, *mishontawau*, he cries out, shouts (roars, C.); imperat. sing. *mishontawash* (*mishaúntowash*, R.

cry aloud, cry out—continued.

W.), cry out; vbl. n. act. *nishontawa-onk*, a crying out, outcry, shouting.

cuckoo, *kiyunk*, Lev. 11, 16; but in Deut. 14, 15, *kukow* is transferred. It is not certain to what species of bird the name used by Eliot belonged.

cunner, chogset, or **burgall** (*Labrus chogset*, Mitch.; *Crenilabrus burgall*, Storer), *cachauxet*, Stiles (Peq.) [*choh-chohkesit*, spotted?].

cure, heal, *neetskêhheau*, he cures or heals (him) (causat., makes him well); *neetskehleau*, he cures or heals (it, as a fever, a wound); *neetskesu*, (he is) cured or restored to health (*nun-neetskeh*, I heal, C.); *neetskêhhuwaont* (a making well), a cure.

current, *kussichuwan* (it flows swiftly onward); *uk-kissichuannaont* (vbl. n. act., a flowing onward, a continuous flowing). See flow.

curse, *mattânumaü*, he curses (him); *mattânumok*, curse ye (him); *mattantam*, *mattanitam*, he cursed (it) (*num-mattan-nitteam*, v. i. (?), I curse, C.; *mattannisk-ônât*, v. t. an. (?), to curse, *ibid.*); *mata-nituonk* (*mattannuttuonk*, C.), a curse (pass.); *matunumdonk*, a curse (act.); cf. *mattannit*, devil. *matchenaneteau*, v. i. he curses; *matchenamtam* (he thinks evil, is evil-minded), he curses (it); *matchenaneteonk*, cursing; *mamatche-*

curse—continued.

nau, he curses (him) [intens. from *matchenaü*].

custom, *ûhshuâonk*, *ushuaonk*, a custom (*ushuwaonk*, *usseonk*, an example, C.; *uhshuwaonk*, example, Danf.), = *usseâ-onk*, doing (?). See action.

cut, *tummussum*, *tummehtam*, he cuts (it) off: *tummehtamwog uppuhkuk*, *tummussumwog uppuhkuk*, they cut off his head, 1 Sam. 31, 9; 2 Sam. 20, 22 (*nuttummisum*, I cut, C.; *tummethamunate mehtug*, 'to hew down a tree', Ind. Laws); suppos. pass. part. *ne woh tmetahhamuk*, that which must be cut off; *tummehtamun*, (it is) cut off. *tummehtamau wuhtauog*, he cut off from (him) his ear; with suffix *wuttummehtamau-oh*, he cut (it) off from him. *tummig-quohwou*, he beheaded (him), = *tummehtamau uppuhkuk* (*tmequâassin*, to cut off or behead, R. W.). *nehnekikkom*, he tears, claws, rends, cuts in pieces (as by the teeth or claws); with an. obj. *nehnekukkau*; intrans. *nehnekikkissu*, he tears, rends, or cuts (particip. *nenehkis-sûsu*, cutting, C.); *neekussûsu*, *neegqsûsu*, he cuts himself. *mâsum ummeesunk*, he cuts or shaves his hair [lit. he smoothes it; from *mâsi*, smooth] (*moosomûnat*, to shear (sheep), C.; *mooswittinneat*, to be shaved, *ibid.*; *peeghumunat*, to shave, *ibid.*; *nuppeegham*, I shave, *ibid.*).

D

dance, *pumukau*, he dances; *pummukônât* (*pumukkônât*, C.), to dance; *pummuka-onk*, a dancing (*pauochaiûog*, 'they are playing or dancing', R. W.; *ahque mat-wdkesh*, do not dance, C.; *mattwakdonk*, dancing, *ibid.* This was probably the war dance. Cf. *matwau*, an enemy; *matwatonck*, a battle, R. W.).

dangerous, *nânuquok* (when there is need to beware), from *nunnukqussu*, he takes heed, is cautious (*nen nunnukqus*, I beware, C.), which is from *nuh-quaeu* (?), he looks for, looks out, uses his eyes: *nunnukque aquompiyeuash*, perilous times; *nannukquappu*, *nuk-quappu*, he is in danger.

dark, *pohkenâti* (*paukânnum*, dark, R. W.; *pohkunni*, C.), when it is dark; as n.

dark—continued.

darkness; *pohkeni* (?), it is dark; *poh-kenahutu*, in darkness; *pohkenittipukook*, 'in the dark night', night-darkness; adv. *pohkenâte*, darkly, obscurely; causat. *pohkenumwâe* [= *pohkenumuhhâe*], making dark, made dark, blind. Probably from *pogkenau*, he puts away, a putting away light or the sun. Cf. *wayont*, (going away) sunset. But how related to *pohki*, *pahke*, clear, plain, transparent? See day.

Roger Williams states that the Indians called the constellation *Ursa major* ("the great Beare, or Charles Waine") *mosk* or *paukânnaurwaw*, "which . . . signifies a Beare", and Stiles (Narr. Voc.) has *konooh*, a bear.

dark—continued.

The name, as applied to the constellation and the animal, was probably derived from *pohkenai*, signifying 'he goes when it is dark', or by night.

daughter, *wut-taun-oh*, his daughter, the daughter of; pl. *wut-taun-og*, the daughters of, his daughters; indef. *wut-taun-in*, the daughter of anyone, any daughter, a daughter (*wut-tonin*, C.); *nut-taunes* (*nittatinnis*, R. W.; *nuttónnees*, C.), my daughter; collect. *wuttaunéunk*, all the daughters, all who are daughters, the daughterhood; *wuttóneu*, *wuttauniyeu*, he begets or has a daughter, she bears or has a daughter.

Mr Duponceau, in his Notes on Eliot's Grammar (pp. xiii, xiv), expressed his surprise, "after the positive statement of our author that substantives are not distinguished by cases (except [animates when governed by a verb transitive] as above mentioned), to find different terminations of the same word in various parts of his translation of the Bible, of which he makes no mention and gives no explanation in his Grammar." He instances *wuttaunoh Zion*, 'daughter of Zion', Lam. 2, 8; *woi Jerusalemme wuttaunin*, 'O daughter of Jerusalem!' *woi penomp Zione wuttaunin*, 'O virgin daughter of Zion!' Lam. 2, 13; *wuttsauneutunk wuttanoh Zion*, 'the wall of the daughter of Zion', Lam. 2, 8; *woi kenaau Jerusalemme wuttauneunk*, 'O ye daughters of Jerusalem!' Cant. 2, 7; *kah ompetak wuttoneu* (misprinted for *wuttóneu*), 'and she bare a daughter', Gen. 30, 21. "The first of these terminations is correct", Mr Duponceau informs us, *nuttanoh*, *kuttanoh*, *wuttanoh* being "the proper nominatives of this word", but the others "can not be accounted for" otherwise than by the conjecture that Eliot "had recourse to different Indian dialects." A very moderate proficiency in the study of the language would have enabled Mr Duponceau to reconcile the seeming incongruity in a manner more creditable to Eliot as a translator and to his own critical sagacity. Thus, *wuttaunoh*, his or her daughter, or the daughter of (corresponding in form

daughter—continued.

with the 3d pers. sing. of the transitional or suffix verb), is really the possessive or genitive-construct form, the termination *-oh* indicating its government by or dependence on the noun following. In *Jerusalemme wuttaunin*, lit. 'any Jerusalem daughter', the first word has the form of an adjective, and the termination *-in* (any) indicates the indefinite use of the word 'daughter'; *wuttauneunk*, in *Jerusalemme wuttauneunk*, is the collective, and signifies the Jerusalem daughterhood, all the daughters of Jerusalem; and in *ompetak wuttóneu*, 'afterwards she bare a daughter', *wuttóneu*, instead of being, as Mr Duponceau supposed, "in the accusative governed by an active verb", is itself the verb, *ompetak* representing the adverb 'afterwards'. See younger son or daughter.

daughter-in-law (son's wife), *wushim-oh*, his or her son's wife, the daughter-in-law of; *kushim*, thy daughter-in-law; indef. *wushim-in*, a daughter-in-law.

dawn, *mohtompan* (*mautábon*, 'it is day' R. W.); *mohtompog*, when it is morning (used with reference to a past or future morning); *en mohtompanit*, until morning. See day.

day, *kesuk* (primarily the sun, the sun as the source of heat and light; also the sky or visible heavens, *coelum*), day, sunlight: *pasuk kesuk*, in one and the same day, Gen. 27, 45; 1 Sam. 2, 34; pl. + *quash*, Is. 24, 22, (*anamakéesuck*, this day, R. W.). Rarely used; see sun. *kesukod* (*kéesakat*, R. W.; *kesükod*, C.), a day, the space of a day; suppos. *kesukok*, when it is day; a day past, future, or contingent: *ne kesukok*, on that day when, or while it was that day; *yeu kesukok*, (on or within) this day; *negonne kesukod*, the first day; *kesukod kah nuhkon*, day and night; pl. *kesukodtash*, days; adv. and adj. *kesukodáeu*, *-dáe*, by day, in the daytime (*kesúkkátae*, C.; *kéesquash*, *kéesuckqudi*, by day, R. W.). After a numeral adjective or the adjectives 'few', 'many', or the like, 'days' was more commonly expressed by *-quinnu* or *-quinne*, a day (or when it was the day), or by the suppos. form

day—continued.

quinōgok or *quinukok*: *pasuk kesuk, asuh neesuk kesukquāe* . . . *asuh piogkuk-quinne*, 'one day or two days . . . or ten days', Num. 11, 19; *nequtte kesuk asuh neesequinnu*, 'a day or two', Ex. 21, 21; *ogguhse-quinne*, few days; *māchetikquinne*, for many days. The suppos. form is used after an ordinal, as *nishikquinogok*, on the third day (*shuck-gunčkat*, 'three days', R. W.; *nishik-qunnohquod*, three days hence or ago, C.); *yauquinogkok*, on the fourth day (*yowunnčkat*, 'four days', R. W.). So, *mahehe māchetik-quinogok*, 'after many days' (*nesūkquinōgkod*, two days ago, C.; *mamusse quinne kesukod*, all the day long, *ibid.*, which last phrase points to the etymology, from *quinne*, long, the measure of duration).

"They are punctual in measuring their day by the sun, and their night by the moon and the stars", R. W. 67. Besides the more obvious mode of indicating time of day or night, by saying that the sun or moon was 'so high' (*yó tàunt nippéan*, 'the sun thus high, I will come', R. W.), the seasons of light and darkness were subdivided, under significant names, to a degree that admitted of considerable accuracy in expressing time. The principal of these subdivisions or hours were as follows: *adchuwōmpag*, (when it is) morning watch, just before daylight [*ahchu wompag*, he looks earnestly for daylight]; *ketompog*, (when it is) daybreak [*keht-wompag* (?), the beginning of daylight] (*kitompanisha*, break of day, R. W.; *pōtowāshá*, C.); *chouéatch*, about cock-crowing, R. W.; *wompag* (bright light), full daylight (*wompan*, *mautābon*, *chichāuquat*, it is day; *ampatāuban*, it is broad day, R. W.; Cree *wāpun*, Howse 77); *mohtompan*, it is morning (*mautābon*, R. W.); *mohtompog*, when it is (or was, or will be) morning, in the morning; *nompodeu*, early in the morning; *nompukheik*, 'on the morrow', i. e. when it was (next) morning; *pāsh-pishont* (*up-pōshpishaonk nepaz*, C.; *pāshisha*, 'it is sunrise', R. W.), sunrise [when he springs forth, suppos. from *pishpeshau* (freq. of *peshau*); he springs

day—continued.

forth, it blossoms; cf. *uppeshau*, a flower]; *pōshhequāe* (halfway), noon (*pāwe-shaquaw*, *pāushaquāw*, R. W.; *yahen pāwe-shaquāw*, almost noon, *ibid.*; *pōshhequāe*, C.); *panicōmpaw*, *nawwduwqaw*, *quttūkquaquaw*, R. W., *qudtuhquōhqud*, C., afternoon [*pānikompaw*, he stands at one side or sidelong; *nāwvot-uhquāe*, he looks afar or from a distance; *qut-tauēu*, he is sinking, going downward]; *wayont*, *waont* [suppos. from *waonou*, he goes astray, goes out of the way, is lost], sunset; *wayau* (*wayadwi*, R. W.), it is sunset (*owayaonk nepaz*, C.); *ash waaongkup*, before sunset (past time); *pāupakinasiik*, Prov. 7, 9, *pāpēsukaēu*, Ezek. 12, 7, in the twilight; *wannonkquāe*, at evening; *wōnon-kōnk*, *wannonkōnk*, (when it was) evening (*wunnāuquūt*, R. W.); *tūppaco*, *ōematippocat*, toward night, R. W.; *nukon*, *nukkon* (*nukkon*, C.), pl. + *ash*, night [from *nukkonaw*, he leaves or forsakes?]; past or future suppos. *nōhkog*, when it was night; *nukkondeu* (*nāukoeks*, *nokannāwi*, R. W.), by night; *pōhkenitipukōk*, in the darkness of night (*pōp-pakunnetch*, *auchaugotch*, dark night, R. W.; *pōhkintippōhkod*, C.) [from *pog-keni*, it is dark, and *tippaco* (*tūppaco*, R. W.), of doubtful meaning; cf. Abn. *tañni édstaitēbī kat? quel temps de la nuit?* etc., Rasles 494]; *nōetipukodāe*, at midnight; *pājeh nōetipukkok*, till midnight (*noutippōhkod*, 'late at night', C.; *nana-showatippocat*, midnight, R. W. [from *nōeu*, in the middle; *nashave*, between or midway, and *tippaco*?]); *wampanne*, *wompanne*, all night.

day by day, daily, *āsekesukokish*.

day's journey, *nequtte kesukquashónat* (infin.), to go one day's journey; *n'quit-takeesiquóčkat*, *n'quittakees-punmishen*, 'one day's walk', R. W.

dead, *nuppuk*, pl. *nupukeg* [suppos. part. from *nuppaw*, he dies]. Though Eliot employs this word exclusively, it was more customary with the Indians to substitute some euphemistic equivalent, "because they abhorre to mention the dead by name", (R. W. 161), as *chē-peck* [from *chipeu*, he separates himself or is separated; suppos. part., 'the

dead—continued.

separated']; *mauchaúhom*, pl. + *wock*, the dead man, the dead (he has passed away); *michemesháwi*, 'he is gone forever'; *kitonckquúí*, 'he is dead', R. W. 160; *máw*, 'he is gone', *ibid.* [for *amaeu*, he is gone?]. See *die*.

deaf, *kokopsau*, (he is) deaf; suppos. part. *kokobsont*, pl. *-oncheg*, the deaf, he or they when deaf (*kogkopsáe mehtúuog*, a deaf ear, C.). The radical is *kuppi*, closed, shut up.

deal with. See *conduct one's self*.

death, *nuppáonk* (El. and C.), participial from *nuppá*, he dies. Sometimes the infin. *nuppundé* was used for the noun abstract.

debt, *unnontuhquohrut*, *-whont*, a debt, referring to the debtor (when he owes); vbl. n. pass. *unnontuhquohwhuttuonk*, a being owed. Elsewhere, *ne anontukquohwhont* (what he owes); *áadtuhkau nanamontuhquohukquean*, 'pay thy debt' (what thou owest), 2 K. 4, 7 (*nuttinohtukquáwhut*, I am in debt, C.; *nohuhquahwhittuonk*, debt (pass.), *ibid.*; *nosaumautackquáwhé*, I am much in debt, R. W. 134; *nonamautuckquahéginash*, debts; *kunnoonamaituckquauush*, I will owe it you, *ibid.*). See *owe*.

decay, *mahtsheau*, he or it fails, passes away, decays. From *mahche*. See *fade*.

deceive, *assáekomau*, he deceives, cheats (him); v. i. *assáekodteam*, he deceives or cheats (*nuttassáekodteam*, I cheat, C.); suppos. part. *noh assáekodteamwit*, he who deceives, 'the deceiver'; *noh assáekomit*, he who is deceived, the deceived. *wunnonpeuhkonau*, he deceives by craft, beguiles (him); *wunnonpuwussu*, he is crafty, deceives by craft. See *lie*.

decrepit, *mohantam*, (he is) decayed, infirm by reason of age, failing; suppos. part. *noh mahtauntog*, he who is decrepit: *kehchis asuh noh mattauntog*, 'old man or him that stooped for age', 2 Chr. 36, 17. See *fade*; *pass away*.

deep, *mánaeu*, *mánóí*, (it is) deep: *mánoe nippeash*, deep waters; *wuttahamunk mánóí*, the well is deep; *mánóíonk*—, it is deeper than —; *mamánoagish*, '[very] deep places', Ps. 135, 6. In compound words, *mánóí*, without the in-

deep—continued.

definite particle, which serves to distinguish it, when standing alone, from *mánóí*, blue (the color of deep water?); as, *mánóuhkóí*, a valley (*ánouwohkóai*, C.). Adj. an. *ánouwussu*, (he is) lean, low in flesh; *mánóí-weyau*, etc. Roger Williams has *wame natamakiatog*, they go to hell or to the deep (page 117).

deer, *ahtuk*, *ahtuq* (*attuck*, R. W.; *attúk*, C.), a deer; pl. *ahtuquog*, *adtunkuog* (*attuckquog*, R. W.). This word is used by Eliot for 'roe', 'roebuck', and sometimes 'hart'; but in Deut. 12, 15, *nukkonahduk* (old deer) for 'hart', and elsewhere *aiyump*, 'hart' and 'young hart' (*nóonatch*, pl. + *aug*, R. W.; *paucottáuwat*, *paucottáuwaw*, a buck, a great buck, *ibid.*; *wauwúnnes*, a young buck, *ibid.*; Peq. *noughitch*, *nógh-ich*, deer, Stiles; *waughtúggachy*, 'deer, i. e. wet-nose', *ibid.*; *cunggachie maukijase*, a great deer; *maushakeet maukkyhazse*, the biggest deer, *ibid.*). *gunnegk*, a hind or female deer; pl. *gunnegquátog* (*áundán*, *gunnèke*, a doe, R. W.; *gunnegquáwese*, a little young doe, *ibid.*). *aiyump*, *ayimp*, *eyomp*, a 'hart', 'young hart', 'roe'; *eyompáemesog*, 'young harts', 'young roes' (*kuttíomp* [*keh-eyomp*], a great buck, R. W.). *máos*, pl. *máosóg*, 'fallow deer', 1 K. 4, 23 (*móssóg* (pl.), 'the great ox, or rather, a red deer', R. W.; *móse*, 'the skin of a great beast as big as an ox, some call it a red deer', *ibid.*; *mósqúin*, a fawn, *ibid.*; *moos*, 'a beast bigger than a stag', Capt. John Smith, 1616). Was it so called from its skin, which was dressed smooth, *mási*?

deformed, *noh woskesit*, he who hath (he having) a blemish or deformity.

delicate, *waashpu*, *wowushpu*, tender, delicate, effeminate; suppos. part. *noh waashpit*.

deliver, *pohquohwhussau*, he delivers (him), frees, or releases from constraint (*nup-pohquohuhussúwam*, *nup-pohquohwhuttam*, I deliver, C.); from *pohquohham*, he escapes, goes free (i. e. *pohquodchú*, out of doors, where it is open); caus. an. *pohquohheau*, he causes (another) to go free; *pohquohheau-ussu*, he acts or does that which

deliver—continued.

causes (another) to go free. So, *pohquawhus kuhhog* and *pohquohush*, 'escape thou', 'save thyself'. *tomheau*, he delivers, rescues, saves (him), makes him safe; caus. from *tomeu*, he saves himself, escapes; inan. *tomwehteau keitotanash*, 'he recovered the cities', 2 K. 13, 25. See loose.

deliverance, *pohquohwhunnituonk, tomhettuonk* (pass. vbis.), the being saved, being delivered.

den. See cave; hole; pit.

dense. See close; thick.

deny, *quēnawantam*, he denies (it); with affix *uk-quēnawantam-un*, he denied it (*nuk-quēnawam*, I deny, C.); *quēnawau, kohkōnawau*, he denies, makes denial (to another); suppos. 3d pers. pl. *kohkōnawahetit*, when they denied, gave denial; suppos. part. pl. *neg kohkōnawacheg*, they who deny, they (when) denying.

depart, *amaeu*, he departs, goes away; *amaish* (*amaish* and *amahtash*, C.), depart thou, go away; *amahtauau*, he departs from (him); with affix *wut-amahtau-oh*, he departed from him; suppos. *amahtauont*, when he departs (or when departing) from; *amayeuonk*, departure, going away. *sohham* [*soham*], he departs, goes forth, sets out (on a journey or the like); *sohhash* (*sāuwuhush*, R. W.; *sohhash*, C.), go thou forth (*sawhēke*, go ye forth, R. W.); *sohhamawonk*, departure, going forth.

descend. See go.

descent, *wamsuonk* [act. vbl. from *wamsu*, he descends, goes downward], a descending or going down, hence a ravine, a steep descent (*wamsu*, 'down hill', R. W.). Elsewhere *nehhut wōmussimuk* (suppos. part. inan., when it descends), a descent, declivity, downward slope (of a mountain, etc.). *wutontseonk*, descent, lineage (a proceeding from: *wutontseu*, he proceeds, or descends from).

desert. See forest.

deserted, *toueu, touweu*, deserted, solitary, desolate; hence, *touappu* [*toueu-appu*], he is deserted or desolate; *touh-kōmuk*, a solitary or desert place, the wilderness; *touwiés, touiés* [*toueu-ussu*], a fatherless child, an orphan; pl. *touiésog* (*touiwuock*, R. W.). See solitary.

deserve, *nutappēhkōm*, I deserve; *tāpeh-komunate*, to deserve, C.

desire, *kodtantam*, he desires, longs for, has an inclination to (it); *nuk-kodtantam* (*ncattāntum* or *ncattiteam*, R. W.), I long for, I desire (it); an. obj. *kodtanum-au*, I long for (him); suffix *kuk-kodtantam-oush*, I desire (it) from thee [*kod-antam*; *kod* is often used with other verbs to express purpose, intention, determination, or desire; sometimes it denotes activity in the immediate future, 'about to' do or to be done; as, *uttoh kod usseit*, what he may be about to do or is about doing, Gen. 41, 28. See intend. Cf. *kodtuppa*, he is hungry (desires to eat)]. *ahchewontam* [*ahchu-antam*, he thinks very much of, is exceedingly minded], he desires exceedingly, covets.

desist, *ahque*, he desists, leaves off, Gen. 17, 22; Ruth 2, 20.

desolate. See deserted; solitary.

despise, *jishantam, jishontam*, he despises, he hates (it); *nut-jishantam* (El. and C.), I despise, I hate; an. *jishanumau*, he despises or hates (him). *sekeneneam* (he refuses, rejects), he despises, hates (it). *mishantam*, he despises, contemns (it); an. *mishanumau*, he despises or contemns (him).

destitute of, *wanne*, not having, being without: *wanne wahetebe*, without knowledge; *wanne wutoshe*, without a father; *wanne nippeno*, there is no water in it, it is destitute of water; caus. *wanneheau, wannehteau*, he is deprived of (made to be without), he loses. See without.

destroy, *paguanau, paguanau*, he destroys (them); inan. *paguateau, pagwohteau*, he destroys (it) or (v. i.) he destroys; *paguatoog*, they destroy; suppos. *paguatunk-otanash*, when he destroyed the cities; an. suffix *up-paguanuh*, he destroyed them; *paguanuonk* (vbl. n. act., a destroying), destruction; *pagwahteaen*, a destroyer.

determine, *pakodtantam*, he purposes, intends, is determined [*pakodche-antam*, he is thoroughly minded or clear minded]; vbl. n. act. *pakodtantamawonk*, determination, purpose.

devil, *mattanit*, pl. *mattannitoog*, -*ooog* [*mat-anitto* or *matche-anitto*, the negative or opposite of *m'anitto*, god, the not-god or evil god] (Muh. *mtandou* or *man-nito*, devil. "The last of these words properly signifies a specter or anything frightful", Edwards, 2 Mass. H. C. x, 88. Del. *machtando* or *matshimanitto*, devil, evil spirit, Hkw.). It is probable that this word was formed by Eliot or by his Indian converts. The devil or evil spirit of Indian mythology was called *Habamouk*, *Hobbamoco*, *Abbamocho*, or *Chèpie* (Smith's Descr. of N. E.; Josselyn; Lechford). "*Abbamocho* or *Cheepie* many times smites them with incurable diseases, scares them with his apparitions and panic terrors, by reason of which they live in a wretched consternation, worshipping the Devil for fear", Josselyn, 3 Mass. H. C. III, 300. "Another power they worship, whom they call *Hobbamock*, and to the northward of us, *Hobbamoqui*. This, as far as we can conceive, is the Devil", Winslow's Relation (1624). The etymology of this name is not apparent; but *chepie* (Peq. *cheeby*, *chepy*, Stiles), is a form of *cheppe* or *chippe*, separated, apart, that which is distinct or separated from us, that is, from the body or life. Heckewelder explains the Delaware "*tschipey* or *tschitschank*" (sometimes wrongly used for "the soul or spirit of man") as signifying a specter, spirit, or ghost, and having "something terrifying about it." "They call the place or world they are to go to after death *Tschi-pey-ach-gink* or *Tschipeyhacking*, the world of spirits, specters, or ghosts, where they imagine are various frightful figures", Hkw., 2 Mass. H. C. x, 147. Eliot has *chepi-ohke* and *chepioh-kömuk* for hades, hell (the place of separation or the land of spirits). So, *chèpeck*, 'the dead', R. W. [*chippeog*, they are separated or apart]; *tsee-e-p*, 'ghost, dead man', Nanticoke Voc. in 2 Mass. H. C. x, 139. *Squantum*, another name for the evil spirit (Josselyn; Higginson), is clearly a contraction of *musquantam*, 'he is angry'. Roger Williams says (109), "if it be but an ordinary accident, a fall, etc., they will say, 'God

devil—continued.

was angry and did it; *musquantam manit*, God is angry.'" See spirit; God.

devise. See consider.

devote. See offer.

devour. See eat.

dew, *neechipog* (*néechipog*, R. W.); *nee-chipagwé pattippeshineash*, dew-drops [*neechau*, it gives birth to or (pass.) is born of, -*pog*, water].

dice, *wunnawgonhómnin*, "to play at dice in their tray" (*wunnonk*, a dish, El.; *wunnâug*, a tray, R. W.); *asáuanash*, "the painted plum stones, which they throw", "a kind of dice, which they cast in a tray with a mighty noise and sweating", R. W., 145, 146.

die, *nuppaw*, *nup*, he dies or is dead; suppos. part. *núpuk*, when he dies, he dying; pl. *nupukeg*, the dead; *pish kenup*, thou shalt die (*kitonckquéi*, he is dead, R. W.; *nipwá*, *máw* [= *amaeu* ?], he is gone, *ibid.*; *níppítch ewó*, let him die, *ibid.*; *niphéttítch*, let them die, *ibid.*; *pish nunnúp*, I shall die, C.) [related to *neepau*, he rises up, and *nuppoh*, a wing? or to *ahpoteau*, *uppoteau*, lit. 'withers?']. See dead.

difference, *penawomdi*, a difference or unlikeness. See contend.

different, *penawe*, strange, foreign, different, or unlike [related to *panne*, out of the way; *panneu*, he goes out of the way, errs, is astray]; *penaweyeuaw*, it is strange, different, or unlike. See foreign; strange; stranger.

difficult, *siogke* (*siokke*, C.; *siúckat*, hard, R. W.); suppos. *siogkod*, *siogkok*, when or if it is hard or difficult; *ne siogkok*, that which is difficult, a difficult matter. From *sée*, *síog*, sour, bitter. See hard.

difficulty, *siogkeyeunok* (vbl. n. act.), a hard matter, hard case, difficulty; intens. *sasiogok*, pl. + *ish*, difficult matters.

dig, *kuttahham*, he digs into or through, or, he digs for or digs up (anything); *kuttahhamwog wetuómash*, 'they dig through houses', Job 24, 16; v. i. *uk-kuthamuneau*, they digged it (as, a well; cf. *wuttahhamunk*, a well). *wón-teau*, he digs a hole; *nawonteam*, I have digged a hole (*nawonuhkontam*, I make progress by digging, or go on dig-

dig—continued.

ging; cf. 2 K. 19, 24; Is. 37, 25): *wón-teauh kah uk-kuthám-un*, 'he made a pit and digged it', Ps. 7, 15; *wón-teaog*, they dig holes; *wónuhkontamœ wuttah-hamongash*, wells (which are) digged [from *wónogq*, a hole]. *passátham*, *pássótham*, he digs a pit [from *passáhtheg*, *passótheg*, a pit]. *qunnupohtamun*, he digs around or about it (as a tree).

dip, *quogkinnum*, *puogkinnum* (?), he dips (it) in or into; *puogkeü*, *puogkeü*, he dips or immerses himself (*puogkinnónate howan*, to dip or immerse anyone, Wun. Samp. ch. xxix, 33). *quomphamnippe*, he dips up water; v. i. *quomphipaog*, 'they drew water' (*quámphash*, *quamp homínea*, 'take up for me out of the pot', R. W.).

dirty, *nishkeneunkque*, unclean, filthy, impure (inherently or by nature); suppos. *nishkeneunkquodae*, (when it is) dirty or unclean (as, a garment); adj. an. *nishkeneunkquusu*, (he is) unclean, dirty.

dish, *wunnonk*, a dish or tray (*wunndug*, pl. +*ánash*, a tray, R. W.; *wunnonk*, *mánaeek*, dish or tray, C.); *wunnonganü*, in the dish (*wunnauganéese*, a little tray, R. W.). From *wónogq*, a hole (?), *wonogket*, it has a hollow, is dug out. Cf. *wunngkuk*, the belly. See bottle; kettle; vessel.

disperse. See scatter.

dissolve, **melt**, *mohtupohteau*, it melts, is dissolved (passes away); *nummoh-tupaeem*, I consume, I am sick, C. From *moht* (= *maut*, *mahche*), *-ohteau*, signifying completed and passing-away existence. See consume.

distant. See far.

distress. See pain; want.

disturb. See hinder; trouble.

divide, *pohshinum* (*paushinum*, R. W.), he divides (it) in two, halves it; *pish pohshinumwog*, they shall halve (it); v. t. an. *pohshinau*, he halves or divides (an animal or animate object); v. i. *pohsheau*, *poksheau*, it divides itself, cleaves asunder. From *pohshe*, *páhshe*, half; cf. *pohqunnum*, he breaks (it) asunder; *pokshau*, it breaks. *chippinum*, he divides or separates (it) from, he makes

divide—continued.

a division or partition of (it); an. obj. *chippinaü*, he divides or makes division of; *chippinumæk ompeteaonk*, divide ye the tribute; *chippinnæk neg tohgunogeg*, divide ye the prey (animals taken, or prisoners); v. i. *chippeu*, it separates itself, is separate or divided (*chippachdusin*, it divides, as a path, a stream, R. W.); *chippawonk* (vbl. n. act., a dividing or division), a tribe; pl. *chippissu-og*, they who are divided or separate, a people or tribe. *chadchaubenun*, he divides, keeps apart, causes to be separate (*nut-chadchapünun*, I divide, C.); with inan. subj. *chadchaubemæ*, *chadchapemæ*, it divides; *chadchapemæ-udj*, 'let it divide', or cause to be separate (one thing from another, Gen. 1, 6); vbl. n. act. *chachabenunbonk*, a division or separation, a bound mark [freq. from *chippinum*].

diviner. See priest.

divorce, *pogkenau*, he casts (her) away, divorces her (*npaktám*, I put her away, R. W.). See cast away.

do, *agere*, *usséndát*, to do, act, perform, accomplish, execute; *ussu*, *ussu*, he does (it); v. i. *wut-ussen*, he does (so) (*nutlisseem machuk*, I commit evil, C.); suppos. *noh asit*, *aseit*, he who does or performs, a doer; *ussish*, do thou; *ussek*, do ye; *ne asemuk*, that which is done, a thing (when) performed; negat. imperat. *ussekön*, do not do (it), Ex. 20, 10.

The compounds of this verb are innumerable, for it is not only combined with such words as express the quality of action, as *wunnesu* [*wunne-ussu*], he does well; *matchesu* [*matche-ussu*], he does ill, etc., but it serves to express potential activity, as well as action performed; that is, the idea of activity inseparable from that of an animate being. Thus, with an animate subject it was sometimes used as a verb of existence, and in composition it denotes an animate subject (as *ohteau* does an inanimate subject) of the compound verb.

dog, *anüm* (*axám*, C.), pl. +*wog*. Eliot, in noticing the changes which some of the consonants undergo in passing from one dialect to another,

dog—continued.

instances this word, as Roger Williams had before done, as pronounced by the Indians of Massachusetts, *anùm*, with “*um* produced”; by the Nipmucks, *atùm*; by the Northern (and the Quinipiac) Indians, *arùm*, and, as Roger Williams states, by the Narragansetts, *ayim* (El. Gr. 2; R. W., Key, 96). Stiles gives *ayimp*, *aujimp* (Narr.), and *n’ahteah* (Peq.). “The Delawares say *al-lum*, the Algonkins *atim*, the Etchemins or Abenakis *allomoos* [*allum-óas*]”, Barton’s Compar. Voc. From a root signifying to take hold of or to hold fast, to hold on to. The animate form occurs not rarely in Eliot’s translation; as, *noh anum-woh anunont wehtauog-ut*, ‘one that taketh [suppos.] a dog by the ears’, Prov. 26, 17; *nut-annun ó-weeshit-tón-it*, I caught him by his beard, 1 Sam. 17, 35.

doing, action, *usseónk* [vbl. n. act. from *usseu*].

do not! *ahque* (*aqúe*, leave off, do not! R. W.), desist or refrain from, followed by a verb in the imperative; *ahque wabeish*, fear not, do not fear; more emphatically and authoritatively in the imperative of the negative form, *wabe-sehkon* (*aqúe assókish*, be not foolish, R. W.; *ahque amaish*, don’t depart, C.); *ahqueh*, ‘have patience with me’ (Matt. 18, 26), where it is used as a verb in the an. suffix form. Eliot calls it an ‘adverb of forbidding’, ‘beware, do not’ (Gr. 21). He uses it as a verb in the indicative in Gen. 17, 22; Ruth 2, 20, for ‘he desists, leaves off’. When compounded with the verb to form the imperative negative it has the form *-dhkon*, *-uhkon*, or *-’kon*, as *kummát-uhkon*, thou shalt not steal (steal not); *ahchewanumúhkon*, thou shalt not covet; *nusheteohkon*, thou shalt not kill, etc. The vowel sound variously written *dh*, *-uh*, *-oh*, *-eh* was probably nearly like the German *ö*.

door, *squóntam*, *squont*, *squoant* (*usquont*, C.), pl. *-amash*, door or gateway; *appu wusquontam-ut ut wek-it*, he sat in the door of his tent (*squauntúmuck*, at the door, R. W.); cf. *aséquam*, he sews (it) up; *usquontósu*, he is sewing. *kuppuk-*

door—continued.

hou, a door [inan. caus. from *kuppi*, close: that which makes close].

do to, act or behave toward, *unne-heau*, he does to (him), conducts himself toward (another); *ne unnehe*, so deal thou with me, do this to me; *unnéhúk nanuk nag*, so do ye to them; *toh kúttinhesh?* what have I done (what do I) unto thee?; *wunneneheau*, he does good to (him) or treats (him) well; *wunneneheontuh wame*, let us do good to all men, Gal. 6, 10.

double, *pápiske*, *papasku*, *papskeu*, *papske*, *piskeu*: *papske ahtónk*, a double portion; *kup-papasku onkquatonsh*, I will render to thee double, Zech. 9, 12; *pish neesit piskeu óadteheau*, he shall pay double, Ex. 22, 4, 7. Related to *piuhsuke*, *pá-piuhsuke*, over against or (reciprocally) opposite; or from *pasuk-ó*, it is one, by reduplication *pa-pasuk-ó*.

doubt, be doubtful, *chanantam*, he doubts; *chanantamwog*, they doubted (*nut-chdnántam*, I doubt, C.; *ahque chanantah* (do not doubt me), ‘you may take it for granted’, *ibid.*).

doubtless, *matta káhche*, ‘no doubt’ (*matta kuhche*, Danf.).

dove, *wuskuhwhan* (?). See pigeon.

down. See cast down; downward; go; let down.

downward, *ohkeiyeu* (*ohkeieu*, below, C.), toward the earth, downward (*auke-aseiu*, downward, R. W.) [from *ohke*, earth]. *wómiyeu*, downward; *wómiyeu wómiyeu*, ‘very low’, Deut. 28, 43. *nó-keu*, he descends, goes or comes down [*n’ohke-yeu*]. *wómuusu*, *wómsu*, he goes downward; *nówomussin wadchuut*, I came down from the mountain; suppos. *noh wómsit*, he who goeth downward; vbl. n. act. *wómsuonk*, a going down, a declivity or descent.

draw out, *kódtinum*, he draws or pulls (it) out; an. *kódtinnaü*, *kódnaü*, he draws (him) out; *kódnók wutch nótautut*, draw (him) out of the fire; suffix *nuk-kódtinuk wutch nippekontu*, he drew me out of the water; *kódtinum wuttogkódtég*, he drew his sword. *kuhpinau* (= *kódtinau*?) *hashabpoh*, he drew the net.

draw water, *wuttuhuppau*, *wutuhpau*, he draws water; *wuttuhuppaog*, they drew

draw water—continued.

water (= *quomhippaog*, 1 Chr. 11, 18); *nəʔhupau*, *nəʔhupau*, I drew water for (him). See *dip*.

dream, *unnukquom*, he dreams; v. t. *nuttinnugquomun unnugquoməonk*, I dreamed a dream.

dress, *hogkəonk* (*aukəonk*, C.), a garment or covering of skin (*acdh*, 'their deer skin', R. W.); *monak*, cloth (*mónak*, C.; *maúnek*, 'an English coat or mantle,' R. W.), a garment, cloak, coat, etc. (*wəwəmek*, a dress, C.); *petashqushəonk*, *petashqushəonk*, a cloak, outer garment. See *clothe*; *clothing*.

drink (n.), *onkuppe*, *onkup*, *menuhke wuttattaməonk*, strong drink.

drink (v.), *wuttəttam*, he drinks; *wuttatash*, drink thou (*ahque wəuimatous* (= *wameattash*), do not drink all, R. W.; *pəutous notatəm*, give me drink, *ibid.*; *noəttam*, I drink, C.); vbl. n. act. *wuttattaməonk*, drink; *əttattaməonk*, his drink. There was another word, meaning to drink, which is not to be found in Eliot except in compounds. Its radical was *sip-* or *sup-* (perhaps related to *sabəe*, *supte*, soft, thin, macerated; cf. AS. *sipan*, Engl. *sup*, *sip*, *soup*, etc.), thus, *təpəuppamwehəttit* (Mass. Ps.), *təpsip-pəmhetit* (El.), 'when they have well drunk', John 2, 10 [*təpi-sippam-hettit*, when they have drunk enough]; *kogkeis-sippwəen*, a drunkard [*kogkeə-sippam*, he drinks madly or to madness]; *ohksip-pamwəen* [= *ahque-sippamwəen*], 'if you leave off drinking', C.; *wəssaumsippam-inneət* [= *wəssaume-sippam-inneət*, to drink too much], to be drunk, *ibid.*; *wəssomsippaməde*, drunken, *ibid.*; *ahque kogkesupamwəish*, don't be drunk, *ibid.*

drive away, *amaəhkaəuəu*, he drove (him) away or out [*amaəu*, *k'* progressive, and *əu*, he goes]; suffix *wut-amaəhkaəuh*, they drove them away; *inan. nanumit amaəhkom sokanon*, 'the north wind drives away the rain', Prov. 25, 23.

driven by the wind, *nish təhanash*, *təunash*, things which are driven or fly before the wind; suppos. *ne təannontog waban*, that which is driven by the wind, flies before the wind; elsewhere, *təannontog*, *tohtəannontog*, *ptəamuntog*;

driven by the wind—continued.

from *ptəəu*, it flies; *ptəəuunne*, it moves in the manner of flight; cf. Cree *thəotin*, it blows, Howse 130. *mishəon nomshəəu*, the boat is driven or drives before the wind or current; *nummomsəəmun*, 'we let the boat drive', Acts 27, 15; *nomshəəog*, they 'were driven' v. 17.

drop, *padtippəshin*, *padtapəshin* (v. impers., there is a dropping, it drops), a dropping, a drop; pl. *padtippəshineash*, drops; n. freq. and collect. *pəpəddtinunk* (repeated or continued dropping), showers of rain: *pəpetəəbu padtippəshine nippəash*, 'he maketh small the drops of water', Job 36, 27.

drought, *kəhkan*, *kunkan* (when there is dryness), dryness, drought: *en wəpunne kunkanit*, 'into the drought of summer', Ps. 32, 4; also, *kunkehtəədtəu* (it is dry). *nunohtəəu* (it is dry), a drought [from *nunəe*, dry, and *ohəəu*].

drunkard, *kogkeis-sippamwəəen*; indef. *-wəənin* (*koghesippamwəənin*, C.); *kəksuppədt* [suppos. part. from *kogkeis-sippam*], when he is drunk, a drunken man (*ahque kogkesupamwəish*, don't be drunk, C.); vbl. n. act. *kogkeis-sippam-wəonk*, drunkenness [from *kogke*, madly, frantically, and *-sippam*, he drinks]; *wəssaumsippam-inneət*, *kogkehoəpənat*, to be drunk, C.; *wəssomsippam-wəonk*, drunkenness, *ibid.* [from *wəssaume-sippam*, he drinks too much].

dry, *nunəpəu*, *nunəpə*, *nanəbpi* [for *nunəppu*], it is dry (*nəppi*, dry; *nəppəquəat*, dry weather, R. W.; *nunəbpi*, dry, C.), i. e. permanently dry, as the 'dry land' (Gen. 1, 9, 10), as distinguished from the water or marshy land, *-əppu* in composition signifying to and remain. Otherwise, *nunmobiyeu: əyim ketoh nunmobiyeəut*, 'he made the sea dry land', Ex. 14, 21. *nunohtəəe*, dry, that which has become dry [*nun-ohəəu*, it becomes dry, dries up]: *nunohtəəe mehtug*, a dry tree. *nunmohəke* [*nunəppu-ohke*], the earth, dry land. *nun-nobohəəe*, *nəbohtəəi* [*nunəppu-ohəəu*], dry ground, earth which becomes dry (comparatively); *nunmohəhtəəəwut*, *nəbohtəəəwut*, on dry ground; *wutəh nun-nobohəhtəəwut*, 'from the dust of the earth', Gen. 2, 7. The radical, *nən-*,

dry—continued.

is not found except in composition. *kunkohtëádtéé*, dry, implied a lack or deficiency of moisture: *kunkohtëádtéé ohke*, dry land, i. e. parched by drought. From *kunkan*, *kóhkan*, there is dryness or drought. The same word, compounded with *'tán*, mouth, *kóhkuttán*, *kúhkuttán*, signifies thirsty, lit. 'he is dry-mouthed'. *mussó*, (it is) dry, said only of a tree or plant, grain, fruit, etc., and then only in compound words: *mussóunk*, a dry tree; pl. *mussóhquaminéash* (*mussunkq-*, *missunkq-*), dry ears of corn [perhaps, as originally applied to a tree, from *mósi*, bare, stripped of its leaves]. See drought.

duck, *quequécum*, pl. + *mdúog*, R. W.; Narr. *quéqueekum*, Stiles; *sēsēp*, *quñsēps*, C.; Peq. *guagueekum*, *quauquáumps*, black duck; *pawquumps*, 'flat bills'; *a'kotosah*, 'dipper' (*Fuligula albeola*, Bonap., spirit-duck); *a'pishaug*, 'widgeons'; *m'shizzege*, 'shel-drake'; *a'kobýeeze*, 'brants'; *ungowáums*, 'old wives' (*Anas glacialis*, *Fuligula glacialis*, Bonap.), Stiles; *menuks*, pl. + *og*, brant, C.

The names *quequécum* ('he quack-quacks') and *ungowáum* (whose call Nuttall endeavors to express by "the guttural syllables 'ogh ough egh'") are clearly onomatopoeic. The others I have not analyzed.

dugs, *sogkódtungash* (pl.), teats, dugs; in the singular, *sogkódtunk*, milk. From *soh-kódtinnum*, he draws forth from; *soh-kódtunk* (suppos. part. inan. concrete), that which is drawn forth from.

dumb, *kupputtán*, (he is) dumb, a dumb person [*kuppi-'tán*, closed mouth]. *mokakuttó* [*mó*, negat., and *kakuttó*, he talks], a mute, one who can not speak; suppos. part. *mokakuttóog*, *mat kakuttóog*, (when he is) dumb.

dung, *anóhke*, *annoke* (*annóhke*, C.): *wutanóhke-in*, his ordure [*en ohke* ?]. *máee*, *moyeu*, *máoi*, *dung* [*máeu*, it is black].

dust, *puppissi* (*puppissi*, C.) [= *papéisi*, it is very small (?); but cf. *pússeog*, *pis-*

dust—continued.

sagk (*pissugk*, C.), dirt; *pisseagquane*, miry; *pissogqsheau*, it sticketh, cleaveth to, is sticky; *pússoqua*, rotten, decayed].

dwarf, *noh chenesit*, Lev. 21, 20.

dwell, *ayeu*, he is here or there, he is in this or that place, denoting location, temporary or permanent, though in the latter sense *appu* (he remains) was more commonly used: *noh ayeu kah appu*, 'she dwelleth and abideth', Job 39, 28. Cotton gives *aiinneat* (infin.) as the translation of 'to be', and Eliot often employs this verb as a substitute for the verb of existence; but it can not properly be used to express existence independent of place. The radical is *yeu*, this (an. *yeuoh*, this person), or, as an adverb, here, itself originally an imperfect verb, which may be termed a verb demonstrative. *nuttai*, *nuttaih*, (I am in this or that place), I dwell (in or at); *pish kuttai*, thou shalt dwell; *nuttai-up olanat Joppa*, 'I was in the city of Joppa', Acts 11, 5; *ne aiyit*, *ne ayit*, where he might dwell or be; *noh ayit*, he who dwelleth, Is. 8, 8; 57, 15; *na ayish*, there dwell thou; *ayitcheg* (pl.), the dwellers there, the inhabitants (*yo ntiin*, I live here; *tu wuttin?* where keep you? *tuckuttiin* [*toh kuttai-in*]? where lives he? R. W.; Moh. *oiet*, he 'who lives or dwells in a place', Edw.). *wutóhkeu*, *wadóhkeu*, he dwells in or inhabits (a place or country); *yeu nátohkin*, here I dwell, i. e. am of the land or country; *wutóhkish en ohkit*, dwell thou in the land; suppos. part. *noh wadóhkit*, he who dwells or is an inhabitant; pl. *neg wadóhkitcheq*, the dwellers or inhabitants; *uttiyeu kutóhk?* what is thy country? Jonah 1, 8 [*wut-ohke-u*, he is of the land or place]. *wetómau*, he dwells with (him); suffix *wéewetómouh*, they dwelt with them; *náwéetóm*, I dwell with [from *wetu*, house: *wetómau*, he is of the house of].

dwelling place, *ayeuonk* [vbl. n. act. from *ayeu*], a dwelling in this place. See house.

E

each, an. and inan. *nishnoh*, each, every.

eagle, *wompsikuk*, *womsikuk*, *wompassikook* (*wompassacuk*, pl. + *quduog*, R. W.; *wompsukook*, C.) [*wompi-psuk*, white great bird]. The name is more appropriately given to the fishhawk or osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) than to the bald eagle (*Haliaetus leucocephalus*), but was possibly applied to both birds by the Indians of the coast.

ear, *méhtauog*, pl. + *quash*; *nehtauog*, my ear; *kehtauog*, thy ear; *wehtauog*, his ear (*wuttóuwog*, pl. + *quash*, R. W.; Peq. *kuttuwannege*, (your) 'ear, or what you hear by', Stiles.) From *wah-teau*, he knows, understands, perceives (*wáteo*, C.); suppos. particip. *wahteunk*, knowing, with termination marking inan. agent, and *n'* indefinite prefixed. Cf. Gr. *αἰεῖν* (*áiw*), to feel, to perceive, to hear; Lat. *audire*; Fr. *entendre*, to hear, to understand.

early, *nompodeu*, *nompode*, early (next) morning. See day.

earn, *tummuhhouau onkquatunk*, he earns (and obtains) wages; suppos. *noh tamhouadt*, he who earns (it).

earring, *sogkussohou*, pl. + *nash*.

earth, *ohke* (*átke*, R. W.; *ohké*, C.), the earth, land, place, country (Abn. *ki*, 'terre', Rasles; Gr. *γη*; Lat. *terra*). The primary meaning appears to be 'that which produces or brings forth', corresponding to the an. *ohkas* [= *ohke-dáas*], the bringer forth, the mother. *nunabpi*, *nunobpe*, earth, dry land (as distinguished from water). See dry.

earthquake, *quequan* (there is a shaking or trembling), a shaking; pl. *quequanash*: *ohke nukkeemo kah quequan*, 'the earth shook and trembled', Ps. 18, 7.

east, *wutchepwóiyeu*, *wutchepwóayeu*, eastward, on or to the east; *wutche wutchepwóiyeu*, from the east; *wutchepwosh* (*wutchepwoshe wittin*, C.), the east wind. For *wutchepwóiyeu* the Massachusetts Psalter substitutes *wompanniyeu*, and Roger Williams has *Wompanand*, 'the Eastern God' (i. e. god of the dawn or morning light), but *nopdtin*, the east

east—continued.

wind, and *chepewéssin* (= *wut-chepwosh* of Eliot), the northeast wind (p. 83) [*wut-chepioh-yeu*, belonging to *Chepy*, or the bad spirit, to whom the northeast region appears to have been appropriated, as the west or northwest was to *Chekesuwand* or *Kesukquand* and the southwest to *Kautántowit* or the good god]. *wompanniyeu* (where the daylight is) appears to have been the more generally received word for 'east' or 'to the east'. Its radical, *wompan*, *wópi* (white, light, bright, of the dawn), enters into the composition of the names of places and people, as *Abenaki* (*Wapanachki*) and *Wampanoags* (*Wampan-ohke*). See north.

easy, *nikkúmme* (*nickúmmat*, R. W.; *nikkumme*, *nukkúmme*, *nukkúmat*, C.), it is easy, not difficult or hard; suppos. *nickúmmat*, when it is easy.

eat, *meetsu*, he eats (v. i.), he takes food; infin. *métsinate*, *meetsinmeate* (*metestmmin*, R. W.; Del., *mitzin* Hkw.), to eat; *meetsish*, eat thou; *meetsuog*, they eat (*ascimetestmmsis* [= *asq kum-meetsinas*], 'have you not yet eaten?' R. W.; Del. *k'dapi mitzi*, have you eaten? Hkw.; *n'mitzi*, I eat, *ibid.*; *n'dappi mitzi*, I am returned from eating, *ibid.*; Muh. *meetsoo*, he eateth, Edw.); vbl. n. act. *meetsuonk*, eating, taking food [*meech-ussu*]; v. t. *meech*, he eats (inanimate food); *num-meech*, I eat (Del. *n'mitzi*, Hkw.; *num-mechin*, C.): *woh kummeech weyau*, thou mayest eat flesh, Deut. 12, 20 (*keen méitch*, 'I pray, eat', i. e. eat thou, R. W.). *mowhau*, *mowhou*, he eats (him, or animate object): *puppínashim um-mowhou-uh*, the beast devoured him, Gen. 37, 20; *gunnonou matta mowhóu*, the lion had not eaten (him), 1 K. 13, 28 (*cum-móhucquock*, they will eat you; *Mohouaugnick* or *Mauquáduog*, from *móho*, to eat, 'the cannibals or men-eaters up in the west [i. e. Mohawks]', R. W.). Heckewelder says, "*mitzin* signifies to eat, and so does *mohoan*", the latter being used, in the language of the Delawares, when

eat—continued.

what is eaten "required the use of the teeth", and *guntammen* when that which was eaten "needed no chewing, as pottage, mush, or the like." "If he has eaten of both kinds of provisions at his meal he will then use the generic term [intransitive verb?] and say *n' dapi mitzi*, I have eaten" (correspondence with Duponceau). The distinction between the verbs may be more correctly expressed, at least so far as the language of Massachusetts is concerned, by stating that the intransitive verb 'he eats' is expressed by *metzu*, the transitive inanimate by *meech*, he eats vegetable food (whence *weatchiminnesh*, *eachiminnesh* [= *m'eechum-minnesh*, eatable grain], corn, and *meechum-wonk*, fruit, vegetable food), and the transitive animate by *mawhau*, he eats that which has life, or an animate object; perhaps, primarily, he bites or tears with the teeth: *mawhauwomaw* [*mawhauwomaw*] *ogque askak-ut*, 'it biteth like a serpent', Prov. 23, 32; suppos. *noh mawhukque*, 'he who eateth me', John 6, 57; *wahpuog ummahuhouh*, the worms ate him, 'he was eaten of worms', Acts 12, 23; *mawhau locusts*, 'he did eat locusts', Mark 1, 6; but *num-meech wey-aw*, I eat meat, flesh (as Deut. 12, 20), etc. These three verbs—*metzu*, *meech*, *mawhau*—denote the act of eating or taking food. There was another and older verb, not found in Eliot except in compound words, which signified to feed or to satisfy the appetite, namely *úppaw* or *upwou*, (cf. Sansk. *pā*, 'nourrir, soutenir', 'sustentare', Bopp.; Gr. *παω*; Lat. *pā*, in *pā-ri*, *pā-bulum*.) Its compounds and derivatives are numerous, as, *natuppaw*, *nadtuppaw*, it (an animal other than man) feeds or grazes: *pigs-og natuppuog*, the swine feed or were feeding, Luke 8, 32; *neetassuog pish nadtuppuog* (*natúprock*, R. W.), the cattle shall feed, Is. 30, 23; v. t. inan. *nadtuppuowontam*, he feeds upon; *kodtuppaw* [*kod-úppaw*, he desires to feed], he is hungry; *wamepaw* [*wame-úppaw*, he feeds wholly or entirely], he is satisfied or fills himself; *tdpuppaw* [*tdpi-úppaw*, he feeds sufficiently], he

eat—continued.

has eaten enough, has sufficient; *wusaumepaw* [*wussaume-úppaw*, he eats too much], he is gluttonous; *mishadtuppaw* [*mish-adt-úppaw*, he eats when there is much], he feasts, partakes of a feast; *wedadtuppaw* [*wetu-adt-úppaw*, he eats in company with], he feeds with others; *sogkepaw* [*sogk-úppaw*, he bites; *mahchippaw* [*mahche-úppaw*, he has completely fed], he has done eating (*maúchepwut*, when he hath eaten; *maúchepwucks*, after meals, R. W.), hence, he eats up, devours, wholly consumes (*nummahchip*, I devour, C.). *wehpittituk*, let us eat together, Exp. Mayhew. Cf. *mepit*, tooth.

ebb tide, *maúchetan*, R. W. See tide.

edge, *kenag* (that which is sharp), *ne en kenag*. *wus*, the edge, border, brim, etc. (*wúss*, the edge or list of cloth, R. W.); pl. *wússash*, the borders of; *ut wússadt*, on the edge (of a garment, etc.), on the brim (of a cup or vessel, etc.).

eels, *neeshaúog*, *sassammaúquock*, *nquitté-connaúog*, R. W.; Peq. *neesah*, *neeshaugx*, Stiles; Narr. *neshuongok*, eels, Stiles; *nequittika*, an eel, C. Two of these names, *nquittéconnaúog* and *neeshaúog*, are evidently compounded with the numerals *nequitta*, one, and *neese*, two, as descriptive of two varieties or species of the eel. The former signifies he is alone, one by himself (*nukuttegehu*, 'only son', as in Luke 7, 12; 9, 38; Gen. 22, 2), and the latter, *neeshaúog*, they couple, go in pairs (*neesuog*, 'two of a sort', a pair, Gen. 6, 19, 20). The origin of these names may be found, perhaps, in the popular belief that the common eel was hermaphrodite, or rather, epiceene. See Smith's Nat. Hist. of Fishes of Mass., 236. The name "neshaw eel" is still retained by the fishermen of Marthas Vineyard, at Holmes Hole, and perhaps elsewhere, for the silver eel (*Muræna argentea* of Le Sueur) (Storer's Report on Fishes of Mass.).

effeminate. See delicate.

egg, *wóu*, *wóbu*; pl. *wóanash*; *wówunash*, her eggs; *ne wampag wóbu*, the white of an egg, Job 6, 6 (*wou*, pl. *wánash*, C.). Cf. *ótas*, animal; *weyauis*, flesh; *wash*, he proceeds from; *wam*, *wam*, he goes

egg—continued.

from; *ohke*, earth; *ohkas* [= *ohk-ókas*], mother; *óntómuk* (*ótómuk*, E. M.), the womb; Gr. *ᾠόν* (*ᾠών*), egg; *ᾠογενής*, produced from the egg; *ᾠοτόκος*, that lays eggs, etc.; Lat. *ovum*.

eight, *shwosuk tahshe* (*shwósuck*, R. W.; *shwosuk* or *nishwó*, C.; Peq. *shwauusk*, Stiles; Del. *chaasch*, *chasch*, Hkw.); *shwosuk tahsuog*, eight (persons or animate objects); *shwosuk tahshe kodtumwae*, eight years; inan. pl. *shwosuk tahshinash missunkquaminneash*, eight ears of corn (*shoasuck tashmash*, R. W.); *ut nishwosuk tahshe kodtumw-ut*, in the eighth year; *shwosuk tahshe nepduz*, the eighth month. From *n'shwe*, three (and *n'ese*, two?), with termination of the suppositive: the second counting or "holding up" (*tahshe*) of the third finger, that is, 5+3.

eighteen, *nabo shwosuk tahsh-isquanogkod*, eighteen cubits (long, high, etc.) (*piucknabna shwósuck*, eighteen, R. W.; Peq. *piugg naubut shwauusk*, Stiles.).

eight hundred, an. *shwosuk tahshe pasukkwog*; inan. *-kwash* (*shoasucktashe páw-suck*, R. W.).

eighty, *shwosuk tahshinchag* (*shwosuck tashincheck*, R. W.; *nishwotashincheck*, C.); with an. noun *shwosuk tahshinchagkodtog*; inan. *shwosuk tahshinchage* or *tahshinchagkodtash*.

either, *nanwe*, C.(?). *nanwe*, any, may have been used in the sense of either, but this is not probable.

elbow, *meesk*, C.

elder, **eldest**, *kehchiog*, *kutchiog*, *kehchisog*, the old men, the elders; *kehchis-squaog*, the elder women. *mohtomégit*, firstborn of sons or daughters, eldest child, eldest brother or sister. Muh. *netohcon*, elder brother; *n'mase*, elder sister, Edw.

embrace, *nuk-kehchikquan*, I embrace, I hold by the neck, C.; *nukkehchquan-nuwamun*, we embrace, *ibid*. But Eliot has *uk-kechukquan-uh*, 'he took him by the throat' in no friendly embrace, Matt. 18, 28. *moshogqunnittuog*, they cling together, embrace each other [reciprocal from *mosogqueog*, *moshog-queog*, they join, adhere]. *wonkomau*,

embrace—continued.

he embraces (him) in taking leave; *wonkomuh*, he embraced in taking leave of them, Acts 20, 1; suppos. *wonkuttehettit*, when we took leave of each other, Acts 21, 6 [an. form of *wonkinnum*, he bends down, bows down].

empty, *mohchiyeu* (*mohchiyéue*, C.); *méhcheu*, *mehcheyeu*, it is empty, barren, waste [for *matche-yeu*, good for nought, bad]; v. caus. *mohchiehheau*, he empties, i. e. makes (it) empty.

encamp. See *camp*.

enclose. See *close*.

enclosure, **enclosed place**, *kómuk*; *kup-pohkomuk*, a place closely shut in; *meh-tugque kuppohkomuk*, 'a grove', Deut. 16, 21; a harbor or haven, Acts. 27, 40. See *building*.

end (n.), *uhquæu*, *uhquæe*, *ohquæe*, (it is) at the extremity or point of, at the end: *uhquæe wutanwohhou*, the end or point of his staff; *uhquæe wut-ogkæun-it*, 'to the skirts [extremity] of his garments'; *qut asquam ohquæu*, 'but the end is not yet', Mark 13, 7 (*ohquæe*, on the other end, C.). Cf. *úhkos*, *m'uhkos*, a nail, talon, or claw; *uhquon*, a hook; *wut-uhquab*, the skin; *wussuhqun*, the tail; *unkque*, *uhkque*, sore, extreme; *wóh-kóeu*, on (its) sides or ends; *wehque*, as far as, i. e. ending at; *nashquæu*, so far, at such a distance, etc. *wehqshik*, *wekshik* [when it is at the extremity or limit, suppos. from *wehquoshau*, it goes as far as, ending at], when it ends, the end of, the utmost limit: *wehqshik ohke* or *wehqshinne ohke*, 'the ends of the earth', 'the uttermost parts'; *ne wehshik wawenu*, 'its [the altar's] edge round about', Ezek. 43, 13. *wóhkukquoshik*, *wóhkukquoshik* [when it reaches or attains its utmost limit, suppos. from *wóhkukquoshin*, it comes to an end], when it ends (in time or action): *ut wóhkukquoshik*, to the end, = *en wóhkukquashinit*. *wumashque*, *wanashque*, at the end of, i. e. the upper end or termination (Abn. *Sanaskéiti*, le bout, au bout; *Sanaskéittan*, le bout du nez, Rasles).

end (v. i.), *wóhkukquoshin*, it comes to an end, is ended; *wóhkukquoshik*, when it reaches the end; inan. subj. *pish wóhkukquoshin-ash*, they shall be ended. From

end (v. i.)—continued.

wehquoshau, with *k'* progressive, it moves onward to its limit.

end (v. t.). See finish.

enemy, *matwau*, (he is) an enemy; *nummatwom*, my enemy; *kummatwomog*, thy enemies; n. agent. *matwáén*, an enemy, one who acts as an enemy; *nummatwáénu ut kummatwómut*, I am an enemy to thy enemies, Ex. 23, 22. Elsewhere, *matwau*, 'a soldier', i. e. an armed enemy. See soldier; war.

Englishman, *Waútacone*, pl. *Waútaconáaog*, 'coat-men' or clothed, R. W. (*watdhkónog*, 'such as wear coats', C.). Morton, in his N. E. Canaan (book 3, chapter v), says, "the Salvages of the Massachussets . . . did call the English planters *Wotawquenange* [for *-aúge* ?], which in their language signifieth stabbers or cut-throates . . . a southerly Indian that understood English well . . . calling us by the name of *Wotouquansawge*; what that doth signifie, hee said hee was not able by any demonstration to expresse." The writer confounded *Wautaconáaog*, coat men, with *Chauquaquock* (see below). *Wautacónisk*, an English woman, R. W.; dim. *Wautaconémese*, an English youth, *ibid*. *Awaanagessuck*, pl. English men, "as much as to say, these strangers", *ibid*.; *awanagus-ántowash*, speak (thou) English, *ibid*. [*awdán*, R. W. (*hovan*, El.), somebody, anybody; *awanick*, 'some come', *ibid*.; *awdun ewd*, who is that? *ibid*.] (Peq. *Waunmuzuk*, Englishmen, Stiles). *Cháuquaquock*, 'that is, Knivemen', R. W. (*Chokquog*, *Chogquusuog*, C.; *Englishmansog* or *Chohkquog*, title to Indian Laws, 1705) [*chohquòg* (*chauquock*, R. W.), a knife]. *Englishmán-nuck* (pl.), R. W.

enmity, *sekeneddtuonk*, enmity, mutual hatred [vbl. n. from *sekeneam*, he hates].

enough, *tápi*, *taupi*, (it is) sufficient, enough (*taúbi*, R. W.; *tápi*, C.); *nutapet* (?), I have enough, Gen. 33, 9; imperat. 3d pers. sing. *tapach*, let it suffice, let it be enough. Perhaps from *ut-appu*, he rests at, sits down at. So, the English 'enough' has been referred to the Heb., Chald., Syr., and Ethiop.

enough—continued.

to rest, to be quiet. *wamut*, (there is) enough; inan. pl. *wamutash*, enough, sufficient (things): *ohke wamut*, there is land enough; *nawameit*, I have enough, there is enough for me; *wamach*, let it suffice; *womohk*, *wamók*, when or if it is enough; *wamenau*, he has enough (*waúmet*, *taúbi*, it is enough, R. W.); from *wame-ut*, to the whole, at the whole.

ensnare. See catch.

enter, *petutteau wetuomut*, he entered the house or tent, he went in; *petutteag*, they entered in; *pétutteash* (*petitteash*, C.; *pétitees*, R. W.), come thou in, enter in; *petutteadt*, when he enters (*tawhitch mat petitéáyeau*, why come you not in? R. W.); cf. *petau*, he puts (it) into. *petukau*, he goes in or into, he is entering or going to enter [from *pet-au*, with *k'* progressive]. See go.

entreat. See supplicate.

envy, *ishkouanatuonk* (cf. *sekeneadtuonk*, hatred) (*ishkauaussúe*, envious; *iskououssúe*, enviously, C.).

equal, *tatuppe*, alike, equally; *netatup*, *ne tatuppe*, 'like, so', El. Gr. 22 (*netd-tup*, 'it is all one', R. W.); *tatuppeyeu*, it is equal to, like to (*tatúppéyeu*, 'just so'; *tatuppeyéue*, 'equally', C.); *tatuppeyeuog*, they are like, equal; inan. subj. *tatuppeyeuowash*; suppos. *tatuppeyeuok-ish*, when (things) are equal. From *tápi*, enough, by reduplication (?).

erect (adj.). See right; stand erect; man. **erect, set upright**, *wunnashau nepatuhquonkoh*, he set up an image, 1 K. 7, 21 (*wunnash ohkuk*, 'set on the pot', Ezek. 24, 3; i. e. stand it over the fire). Inan. obj. *wunmohteau*, he set (it) upright, erected (it), as a tower, a post, etc. (cf. *wannashque*, on the top of; *wannashikomuk*, a chimney). *neepattam*, he erects or stands (it) up [v. t. inan. from *neepau*, he stands up].

err, *panneu*, he goes astray. See astray.

escape, *pohquohham*, he escapes, goes clear; *pohquohush*, *pohquawhus kuh-hog*, escape thou, save thyself. *tomeu*, he escapes, saves himself; caus. *tomheau*, he saves or causes to escape [related to *tæu*, *ptæu*, he flies, and to *tomogkon*, it flows]. See deliver.

especially, *nanpehyeu*, C. See very.

evening, *wunnonkwōok*, (when it is) evening; *wunnonkou*, (it is) evening; adj. *wunnonkquae*, in the evening, at evening. See day.

ever, forever, *micheme* (*michéme*, R. W.; *micheme*, C.; *michemesháwi*, he is gone forever, R. W.); inan. *michemohtae*, everlasting; *michemappu*, (he is) everlasting.

every, *nishnoh*, each, every: *nishnoh wut-tinnōwaonk*, (his) every word; *nishnoh wosketomp*, every man (*nishnoh teag*, everything, C.).

everywhere, *quinnupohke* [*quinnuppe ohke*, about the land]; *quinnuppu mut-taok*, about the world, in every place; *nishnoh ut*, at every place.

evidence. See witness.

evil. See bad.

exalt, *misheheu*, he exalts (him) [makes him great, caus. an. from *mishe-u*; cf. *misheuau*, he 'brags or swaggers', C., i. e. makes himself great]; *misheheau*, he exalts, increases, makes (it) great [caus. inan. from *mishe-u*].

example (pattern), *us-huwāonk*, C.; *uh-shuwaonk*, Danf. See custom.

exceedingly, *ahche*, very much, very; *muttae* (*mācheke*, much; *māchekeyēuuk*, excessively, C.); *wussaume*, too much;

exceedingly—continued.

muttae mācheke, 'exceeding much', 2 Sam. 8, 8. See very.

except. See besides.

excite, stir up, *wogkouunau missinninuog*, he stirs up, excites the people; *wogkoueonk* (vbl. n. act., a stirring up), excitement, commotion.

exert one's self. See strive after.

extinguish, *ontham nātau*, he extinguishes or puts out the fire; *nātau pish onthamun*, the fire shall be put out; *onthamwog mohkussaash*, they extinguish the coals [trans. inan. form, from *oh-taow, úhtea*, it goes out, as fire or a light]. See quench.

extreme, *uhquáe*, at the point or extremity of; hence, at extremity, extreme, grievous, cruel, severe, etc. In the latter sense Eliot usually writes *unkque*, but sometimes *úhque, uhquieu*, etc. From *úhk* or *úhg*, a point or sharp extremity. See end.

eye, *muskēsuk*, the eye or the face; pl. *muskēsukquash*: *muskēsuk*, my eye; *wuskēsuk*, his eye. (*wuskēsuck*, R. W.; Peq. *skeezucks*, eyes, Stiles; Narr. *wiskezuesquash*, eyes, Stiles; Muh. *hkeesque*, eye, Edw.; *muskēsuk*, the eye, the face, C.)

eyebrows, *momōunog* (pl.).

F

face, *muskēsuk*, the eye, the face (Narr. *skeezup*, face, Stiles). See eye.

fade, fail, *mahtsheau, mahsheau*, it fails, fades, decays, passes away, comes to an end; inan. pl. *mahtshaash*, they (inan.) pass away; said of the loss of strength and health, the decay incident to sickness or old age, etc.; *nippe mahtshunk*, when the water fails; *ne mahtshunk*, that which is past (suppos. when it shall be passed); so, of the flight of time, *mahtshunk kesukodtash*, 'at the end of the days', i. e. when they shall have passed away; pass. *nippe mahtshimō* (*mahchimō*), the water shall be wasted, made to fail. Cf. *mahchinau*, he is sick, from *mahche* or *maht-* (*maut*, R. W.), expressing completed action or past existence, the auxiliary of the perfect tense. See old (*mohtantam*).

faint, be exhausted, *kodtinneau*, he faints; *kodtinneaog*, they faint.

faint-hearted, *sohqutteahau*, he is faint-hearted; suppos. *noh sohqutteahont*, he who is faint-hearted (*sohqutteahau*, faint-hearted, C.). Causat. from *sohquttaham*, he breaks in pieces or beats to powder (?). But 'sequttóí, he is in black, i. e. he hath some one dead in his house', R. W., apparently from *súcki*, black or dark colored.

fair wind, *wunnagehan* or *wunnēgīn waúpi*, fair wind; *wunnēgitch wuttin*, when the wind is fair, R. W.

faithful, *pábahtanumwáe, -muvu*, faithful, trusty (*pábahtantámwe*, honestly, C.). From *pábahtanumau*, he trusts (him). See trust.

fall, *punneu*, he falls down, prostrates himself (Luke 8, 41; 30, 47; rarely

fall—continued.

used). *penushau*, he or it falls (accidentally or by mischance) (*nup-pints-shom*, I fall, C.); *penushaog*, they fall; *penusheau*, it fadeth (as a flower, Is. 40, 7, 8); *penushunk*, when it falls; vbl. act. *penushaonk*, *pinshaonk*, a falling, a fall (El. and C.); from *punneu*, which is nearly related to, perhaps identical with, *panneu*, he goes wrong, errs, goes out of the way. *petshau*, he falls (accidentally or by mischance) into, as *petshau wonogkut*, he falls into a hole; *petshaog ápehhanit*, they fall into the snare; suppos. *petshónit*, *petshunt*, if he fall, when he falls; from *petutteau*, he goes into. *kepschau*, he falls (by mischance), strictly he stumbles and falls, falls by an obstruction in the way, etc.: *kepschau ohkeit*, he fell on the earth; *kepscháog*, they fall; suppos. part. *keps-shont*, when or if (he) fall, when falling; *kepschunk*, when or if (it) fall; vbl. act. *kepschaonk*, a falling, a fall. *pogkishau*, he or it falls, inanimately, drops down (as fruit from a tree); inan. pl. *pogkishineash*, they shall fall; *pogshunk*, when it falls. *kodsheau*, it falls out of, as *togkodtéy kodsheau*, the sword fell out of (its sheath); from *kodtinnum*, he draws (it) out. *chauopshau*, he falls into the water (*chauwophash*, cast (it) overboard, R. W.); from *chauopham*, he puts it in water, hence he seethes or boils (it). *kitchisahshau*, he falls into the fire (?), Matt. 17, 15. *noksheau*, it falls, drops, comes down; *meesunk nokshunk*, when the hair falls off (from the head); from *nokou*, it comes down, descends. *óntónshau*, he falls backward. See waterfall.

false, *pannowáe* (falsely, C.), *pannowau* (*pannowáe*, C.), he speaks falsely, he lies; *ahque panowah*, do not speak falsely to me, do not lie to me; vbl. n. act. *pannowaonk*, a speaking falsely or wrong speaking, a lie. From *panne*, out of the way, wrongly, and *nawau*, he speaks.

family, *weechinnineummoncheg* (pl., they who go with him), his family. *teashiyuonk*, *teashiyuonk*, *tateashiyuonk* (*chashiyuonk*, C.; *nutteashinninnonk*, my family, *ibid.*); *nut-teatashiyuonk*,

family—continued.

my family; pl. *-ongash*. *wek*, his household (?), El.: *neh wek-it* (those in his house), his household, family.

famine, *mahshagquodt*, (when there is) famine or dearth; *mahshogque kesukodtut*, in days of famine. Related to *mahtsheau*, it fails, perishes, is gone; *mehcheu* (*mohchiyéue*, C.), empty, barren, etc. From *mahche*, denoting past existence or completed action.

far, *nó*, *nó*, far off, to a distance, associated with the idea of motion. The primary signification is 'to that place', as distinguished from *yeu*, 'here', 'at this place'. Thus, *yeu uhquáeu* . . . *nó uhquáeu*, 'on the end on this side . . . on the end on that side', Ex. 37, 8. *nó pajeh*, until. *nóadt*, *nóadt*, (suppos. when it is) far off, at a distance, in space or time, in old (far off) times; locat. *nóadt-it*, at a distance (*náúwot*, a great way; *náúwatick*, far off at sea, R. W.; *nauwut*, *nóadt*, far; *nóadtit*, a great way off, C.); *nóadtuck*, a long time; *nóóhteau*, it is far off; *nóappu*, he is far off; suppos. *nóappit*, *nóahpit*, he who is far off. *nóosukau*, he is far from (it, i. e. from the place to which he is going or from the thing of which he is in quest); *nóosukonqueog*, (it) is far from us; *kenáosukom*, thou art far from (it); *nóosukook*, 'get ye far from' (him). *tounúckquaque?* how far? *yó ánúckquaque*, so far, R. W.; *uttoh unnuhkúhquatt?* how far? C. *nóhqueu*, *nóhque*, *unnóhqueu*, (it is) so far as; *na nóhque*, so far distant [*nó uhquáeu*; see above, *nó*]. *wéhque*, as far as, even unto (*yó wéque*, thus far, R. W.); cf. *wóhkkéu*, at the end of; see end. *yeau*, *yaén*, to, as far as; *wutch* . . . *yeau*, from . . . to [*yó en*, to yonder, thither].

farewell, *nahónmushagk*, *nohnushagk* (apparently a verb, imperat. 2d pers. pl., equivalent to 'fare you well'), Luke 9, 61; Acts 18, 18 (*hawínshéch*, fare (thou) well, R. W.; *nehunúshshash* or *wunniish*, C.).

farther, *ongkoue*, *aongkóúe*, farther, beyond (*onkkóue*, C.); *en ongkoue*, to the utmost, farthest (*áúwusse*, farther, R. W., and *nneíckomásu*). *onkaeese* (dimin. of *ongkoue*), a little farther

farther—continued.

(*awwassése*, R. W.). *anea* (*enèick* and *áwussé*, R. W.).

fast. See **fasten**; **swift**; **hasten**.

fasten, **make fast**, *menuhkeatau*, he fastens, makes (it) **fast** (*num-mènehkeeteo*, I fasten, C.; *menukohtæ*, firmly, *ibid.*); *mauminikish*, 'tie it hard', R. W. [from *menuhkeu*, it is strong or firm]. *uk-keneepun-un nashpe kenontugvhegash*, 'he fastened it with nails', Is. 41, 7. *kishpinum*, he binds, ties, makes (it) **fast** (fastens one thing to another); *kuspinush*, *kishpinush*, make thou (it) **fast** (*kspúnsh*, pl. *kspúnemoke*, 'tie it fast', R. W.; *nuk-kishpinú*, I bind, C.; *kishpinmoónk*, binding, *ibid.*); *kishpiasu*, pl. *kishpiasuog*, fastened, bound, tied (an. obj.), and v. i. act. he fastens, ties; *togkuppinau*, he binds (him) fast, makes (him) fast by bonds: freq. or intens. *tahtogkuppinau*, *tattagkuppinau*; suffix *wutohtogkuppinouh*, they bind him fast.

fat, *wéë*, *weis*: *aweis*, its fat, the fat of an animal (cf. *weyau*, flesh; *wehsue weyau*, fat meat). *wunnogqueu*, *wunogkæ*, he is fat (*wauwunockbo*, it (a deer) is fat, R. W.; *wunnogque netassúog*, fat cattle, C.) [*wunne-hogkæ*, he is well covered or of good body]. *yo asipatúgon*, 'thus thick of fat', R. W.

father, *oshoh* (lit. he comes from him), his father, the father of (*osh*, a father, R. W.); *nash* (*nósh*, R. W.; *nash*, *náshi*, C.; Muh., *nogh* Edw.; Del., *nooch* Hkw.); *kash*, thy father (*cósh*, R. W.), *kashaw*, your father; *wutashimau* (he who is a father), the Father ("wetoochwink and wetoochemuxit both mean the Father", Hkw.).

Edwards, in his *Observations on the Language of the Muhhekaneew Indians* (page 13), remarks that "a considerable part of the appellatives are never used without a pronoun affixed. The Mohegans can say 'my father' (*nogh*), 'thy father' (*kogh*), etc., but they can not say absolutely 'father'; there is no such word in all their language. If you were to say *ogh*, which the word would be if stripped of all affixes, you would make a Mohegan both stare and smile." Mr Heckewelder, "notwithstanding Mr Edwards's

father—continued.

observation", "could not help being of opinion that the monosyllable *ooch* is the proper word for 'father', abstractedly [?] considered" (correspondence with Duponceau, page 411). Rev Mr Daggett assured Mr Pickering that "there is no word in any of the Indian languages used in the Foreign Missionary School [at Cornwall, Conn.] by which to express in the abstract the relation of 'father' and most of the other social relations" (2 Mass. Hist. Coll., x, 112). More recent writers adopt the statement of Edwards—as Bancroft (III, 257), who cites Brebeuf (81)—and Palfrey (Hist. New Engl., I, 42): "The most common relations they had no means of expressing abstractedly." This is, in one aspect, correct, for the Indian languages did not admit of the expression of a correlative name abstracted from its relation, nor does the English. But they could approximate as nearly to the expression as does the English word 'father' by *wutashimau* (Eliot; *wetoochwink*, Hkw.), 'he is a father', lit. he is proceeded from, is a source. It is surprising—and the fact shows how superficial has been the study of the group of languages about which so much has been written—that the radical significance of the word by which the Indian expressed relation to a father has escaped observation. *nash*, *kash*, *osh-oh* represent the 1st, 2d, and 3d persons singular (indic. pres.) of a suffix animate verb, and signify 'I proceed or originate from (him)', 'thou originatest from (him)', 'he originates from (him)'; intrans. my (an.) origin or source, thy origin or source, etc. Thus the Indian reversed the expression of relationship which we employ in the word 'father'; instead of 'he is my father', they said 'I am his offspring' (cf. *wutch negonne nashik*, 'from my forefathers', from where first I came from (suppos.), 2 Tim. 1, 3). The inanimate form of the same verb is often to be met with in Eliot, as *otshoh*, *wutjishau*, *wutchu*, he proceeds or originates from or at (a place or inanimate source), and in Roger Williams's Key, as *óteshem*

father—continued.

and *wutshau* (*acdwumuck nōteshem*, 'I came [from] over the water'; *tanna wutshauock?* whence come they?). The animate form is frequently employed in its primary signification—that is, without including the idea of paternity, or rather of the filial relation, as *nō-chai wohkumaien*, 'I am from above'; *kenauu kōchaiimwō wutch agwu*, 'ye are from below', John 8, 23; *nōh wutchu . . . nish wame*, 'of him [as original or source] are all things', Rom. 11, 36; *nōh wajhet mittanvossissit*, 'he who is [suppos.] born of a woman', Gal. 4, 4; *causat. suppos. nōh wajehayeunt Godut*, 'he who is of God', i. e. is caused to proceed from or to have his origin in, John 6, 46; and in this form it is hardly separable from the so-called preposition, which is in fact the primitive impersonal verb, *wutche, wutch, atch* (*wuché*, R. W.), from, because of, etc. See begin; come or proceed from; from.

[MARGINAL NOTE.—"Since writing the above I see in Maillard's Gram. Mikmaque (page 17) that he has translated *n'stch*, mon père, as derived from *ēsichink*, être fils".]

fathers (n. collect.), *wutōshinneunk*, the fathers, collectively or as a class, the fatherhood.

fear, *qushau*, he fears, is afraid of (him); *qush*, fear thou (him); *qushuk*, *qushak*, fear ye; vbl. n. act. *qushaonk*, fear (reverence, C.); pass. *qushitteaonk*, fear (referred to the subject). *wabequshau* [*wābe-qushau*], he stands in fear or awe of, greatly fears (him). V. i. *wabesu*, he fears, is afraid; *wabsek*, fear ye; *ahque wabsek*, fear ye not, do not be afraid (*nō-wābes*, I am afraid, I fear, C.); vbl. n. act. *wabesuonk*, fear (*wapsuontamaonk*, 'afraid', C.). *wabesuontam*, he fears or is afraid of (it). *quehtam* (*quittam*, C.), he fears (it); *kuk-quehtamumwō togkodteg*, you fear the sword; suppos. *nōh quohtog*, he who fears (it). See affrighted; afraid; honor.

feast, *mishadtuppōw*, he feasts [*mishadl-uppōw*, he eats where there is much]; *causat. mishadlupveheau*, he makes a feast; *mishadluputteuh*, let us keep a feast; vbl. n. act. *mishadtuppōonk* (*mishodtuppōonk*, C.), a feasting. *nick-*

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feast—continued.

ōmmo, 'a feast or dance', R. W.: "Of this feast they have public and private, and that of two sorts: first, in sickness, or drought, or war, or famine; secondly, after harvest, after hunting," etc.

feather, *mēqun* (*penna*), a feather, and (2) a pen; *mequnne*, *unmequnne*, feathered; *mōchekēqunau*, *mishēqunau*, (it is) full of feathers (*meek*, a pen, C.).

feeble. See weak.

feed (v. i.). See eat.

feed (v. t.), *assamau*, he feedeth, giveth food to (him); *assamōuh moskehtuash*, he feeds him with grass; *assamōk flock*, feed ye the flock, Zech. 11, 4; *assameh* (*assāmmē*, R. W.), give me to eat, feed me (see Howse 83). *sohkōmau*, he feeds, nourishes, continues to feed or provide food for, sustains (him); *kus-sohkōmōnuk*, he fed thee; *nussohkōmon flock*, I feed the flock, Zech. 11, 7; *sohkōmōnueh meechum ne tapeneunkquok*, feed thou me with food which is suitable ('convenient', Prov. 30, 8); *sohkōmōnōw nut-shepsenes-og*, feed thou my lambs, John 21, 15. *unnamuneh quompātāsh ne sōbahég*, 'feed me with that pottage', Gen. 25, 30, lit. give to me (dip up) that pottage. *meetscheaog wuh-hogkūh*, they feed themselves [*caus. from metsu*, he eats].

feel. See touch.

female, *sqūāas*, *sqūas*, *sqūāus*, of woman-kind, female; *sqūaiyeuō* (= *sqūaiēu*, she is female, Gen. 6, 19). See woman. *sqūoshim* (*sqūāshim*, R. W.), a female quadruped; adj. *sqūoshimwe*. In the Del. "the males of quadrupeds are called *lenno wēchum*, by contraction *lennochum*; the females *ochque wēchum*, by contraction *ochquēchum*", Hkw.

fence, *wonkōnōus*, *wonkōnōas* (*wōkōnōas*, C.), a fence (also, a fort, q. v.); from *wonki*, *wōnki*, it bends around, is crooked. *quassukquaneutunk* (*quissukquannūtonk*, C.), a stone fence, a wall. *puumneutunk*, a wall or fence.

fetch, *nun-neenskom* (*nun-nemskom*, C.), I will fetch, I fetch (it); *neenskomah nippēmes*, fetch me a little water; *neenskomunach petukqueneg*, let bread be fetched; *neenskomuttuh*, let us fetch (it). See bring.

fever, *weesauasháonk*, *wēsōsháonk* (a pestilential or infectious disease), a fever, John 4, 52 (*weesauasháonck*, the plague, R. W.); *weesōshau*, *weeshshau*, he has a fever (but *weesauasháui*, he hath the plague, R. W.). This name is apparently derived from *weesōe* (*weesau*, R. W.), yellow, with the affix denoting bad or evil, *-ish*, and describes "the disease which they call the yellow vomit, which", as Heckewelder states, "at times carries off many of them" (Hist. Account 216). Eliot also translates 'fever' by *kussopitae ague* (Deut. 28, 2) [*kussopitae*, very hot]. *kussinohshau*, he has a fever (*wamekusōpitanohock*, my body burns, R. W., i. e. *wame kussōpitae nohock*; *n'nanótissu*, I have a fever, *ibid.*, i. e. *nen nōte-esu*, I am on fire). See pestilence.

few, *ogguhsuog* (an. pl.), few (*ogkossōog*, C.); inan. *ogguhsinash*, few things; dim. *ogguhsesinash*, very few; *ogguhsequinogok*, in (at the end of) a few days, pl. of *ogguhse* (*ogkosse*, C.), small in quantity or amount.

field, *ohteuk*, *ohteak* (*ahčuk*, soil, a field, C.), pl. + *onash* (lit. that which is owned or appropriated, to which the idea of individual ownership attaches; suppos. inan. part. from *ohteau*, when possessed); *ut ohtekonit*, in the field; *wut-ohtekonit*, in his field.

fierce, *chachipissu*, R. W.; *chatchepissu*, *chachepissu*, wild, C. *nishquātu*, fierce, R. W.; *tawhitch nishquēhettit*, why are they fierce? *ibid.*

fight, *mekonau*, he quarrels, contends, fights with (him); suppos. *noh mekonont*, he who fights, when fighting; pl. *neg mekononcheg*; recip. *mekóniltuog*, they quarrel or fight, one with the other (*mecaunteass*, fight (thou) with him; *mecauntea*, let us fight, R. W.; v. i. *num-mekuhteam*, I fight, C.; *mecautea*, a fighter, R. W.; *cum-mécautch*, you are a quarreller, *ibid.*). *ayeuuhkonau*, he fights with, in battle, prosecutes war against (him). V. i. *ayeuweteau*, *ayeuhteahhuau*, he makes war, does battle, fights (*jáhetteke*, fight ye; *juhettitea*, let us fight, R. W.; *ayeuuttáonk*, 'fighting', C.). Vbl. n. act. *ayeu-*

fight—continued.

teaonk, *ayeuuttáonk*, fighting, a fight, war, a battle. N. agent. *ayeueteen*, indef. *-énin*, one who fights, a fighter, a warrior; pl. *-enninnuog*; *neg ayeuhteauenutcheg* (and *ayeuwichteauenutcheg*), warriors (habitual fighters) (Muh. *oioteet* (particip.), he who fights, Edw.).

fill, *numwohteau*, it fills, it is filled (inan. subj.), he fills or makes (it) full; *numwohtóish kenutcheganit*, fill thou thy hand (*numwohtaj*, let it be filled, C.); from *numwaeu* (it is full) and *ohteau*. *numwappuog wetu*, they (an. subj.) fill the house, i. e. the house is full of them. *numwápanum wutaskon pummee*, he fills his horn with oil; *numwápanum-ōk*, fill ye (one thing with another, as barrels with water, 1 K. 18, 33). *numwameechum* [*numwae-meechum*], he is full of food, has filled himself (*numwamechimēhteam*, I fill, C., i. e. make myself full).

filth, filthiness, *nishkeneunkquok* (suppos. part. concrete, when it is filthy), filth, dirt; *nishkeneunkquasuonk*, the doing of uncleanness, filthiness in action.

filthy, *nishkeneunkque*, unclean, filthy (inherently or by nature); *nishkeneunkquodt*, when unclean or filthy (as a garment, etc.); adj. an. *nishkeneunkquassu*, (he is) filthy.

fin (of a fish), *vapwekan* (?); *neg wapwékanitcheg*, they which have fins, Lev. 11, 9; Deut. 4, 9.

find, *namechau*, he finds (him); *namíheog*, if I find them; *ke-nameh*, thou hast found me; *kenamhesh*, I have found thee; *namehteau*, he finds (it); suppos. part. *namehteunk*, when finding (it), when he finds (*nun-námecheo*, I find, C.). Causat. from *naüm*, he sees: he causes to be seen (?).

fine (in particles or powder), *pasquag*, that which is fine or like dust (*puppissi*, dust; *pishquēhick*, unparched meal, R. W.) [from *peasik*, that which is small?]; pl. inan. *pishquēhthausuash*, 'beaten small', powdered, Lev. 16, 13 (causat. inan., made fine). *sohquag*, that which is fine or powdered, fine dust: *sohquog kah puppissi*, 'powder and dust', Deut. 28, 24; *sohque puppissi*, fine

fine—continued.

dust, Is. 29, 5. *sukpuiyeue*, in fine powder, finely powdered; cf. *sukguttahham*, he beats it to powder, grinds it small or fine.

finger, *pohchanutcheg*, *pohchanitch*, pl. *-egash*; *kuppohchanutch*, thy finger; *nequtta-tahshe pahchanitchau*, he had six fingers, 2 Sam. 21, 20. From *pohsheau* (it divides or is divided) and *nutcheg* (hand). *nuttinwhunitcheg*, *nuttinwhunitch*, my finger; *vuttinwhunitch*, his finger; *nuttasonitch*, the little finger; *keh-tawquanitch*, *keituhquanitch* (the great finger), the thumb; *muppuhkukquanitch* [*eg*], the tip of the finger [*muppuhkukque-nutcheg*, the head of the finger] (*muppuhkquanitch*, pl. *+cash*, fingers, C.; *nuppoohkukquanitchega* [*sh*], my fingers, *ibid.*).

finish, **make an end**, **complete**, *pakodchteau* (*pakodjteau*, *pogkodchteau*) *anakausuonk*, he finished the work; *nuppogkodchehteah nup-pummáyeuonk*, I have finished my course, 2 Tim. 4, 7; *pakodjteau-un*, it is finished [caus. inan. from *pakodche*, thoroughly, completely]. *pakodche ussu*, he performs (it) completely, finishes or accomplishes (it); v. i. *nuppakodche ussem*, I make an end of it, complete it. *kesteau wut-anakausuonk*, he has finished his work (*kestou-únat*, to finish, to leave off, C.); *anakausuonk kestéúvun*, the work is finished. *mahtaw*, *mahtau*, he made an end of speaking; *matoadt*, when he had done speaking (*num-mahteam*, I cease; *num-mohtanúhkus*, I conclude or finish, i. e. I go on to conclude, C.).

fire, *natau*, *natau* (*nôte*, *yôte*, *chickot*, *sqúttá*, R. W.; Peq. *yeut*, Stiles; *chikkoht* or *natau*, C.). *nashquttá* (= *sqúttá*, R. W.), a violent or destructive fire; inan. concrete from *nashqumeau*, it burns, consumes, rages; cf. *nashquttin*, a tempest or destructive storm. *natau* is of uncertain etymology. Its use seems to have been restricted to fire used for domestic purposes. *chikkoht* [*chikohteau*, it burns; *chêke-ohteau*, it is fierce or violent] was a more general name of fire as an element, or rather as a power, and *nashquttá* or *sqúttá* was nearly equivalent

fire—continued.

to the expression 'the devouring element'—fire as an enemy or object of dread.

firm, *menuhki*, *menuhkeu*, (it is) hard, strong, firm (*menuhkohtâe*, firmly, C.). See hard; strong.

first, *negonne* (*necáumi*, (for *necáuni*)? R. W.), first. This word, though differently written, is identical with *nukkône*, old (original, old, C.), and like *nequt* (one), of which it is the ordinal, is related to *nukkodtam* (*nickát-tam*, R. W.), he leaves behind, abandons, etc.: *ayimup negonne nukkôneyeuit*, he hath made the first old, Heb. 8, 13; *ne negonneyeowâh*, 'that which waxeth old', *ibid.* *nukkoman*, he came (or went) first, was in advance. *negonshaen* (indef. *negonshaênin*), a leader, one who goes first. See one; old.

fish (n.), *namohs* (*nammaûus*, pl. *+suck*, R. W.; *námás*, pl. *namassawog*, C.; Del. *namâos*, in composition; *-ameek*, Hkw.); dimin. *namohsemes* (pl. *+og*), little fish. The root is apparently *-auman* or *-âmau*, from which *namohs* is formed by prefixing the demonstrative or determinative *n'* and adding the animate termination *âs* [for *ââas*, animal]. In compound words this radical, with the suppositive or participial termination, *-aumaug* or *âmaugg*, appears as the representative of *namohs*. pl. *mogkomâquog* [*mogke-âmaugg-uog*], great fishes, John 21, 11; *kehtahhannâmaquog*, fishes of the sea, Num. 11, 22; *howamaggut* [*howan-âmaugg-ut*], to any fish, Deut. 4, 18 (*aumaûi*, he is gone to fish, i. e. he fishes; *aumaûog*, they are fishing; *n'taumen*, I am fishing; *kuttaûmen*, do you fish? *nattuckquonûwem* (= *nâtamôggum*, John 21, 3), I go a fishing, R. W.). The modern Ojibwa (Chippewa) restricts this name to the sturgeon, adopting another (*kego*, *ké-gôe*) for the class. In the Ojibwa vocabularies in Schoolcraft's Indian Tribes, II, 466, we have for sturgeon *nam ai'* (St Marys); *nuh ma* (Gr. Trav.); *naw neigh* (Saginaw); *naugh'may* (Mackinaw). So, in the Old Algonkin, *lamek*, 'sturgeon', fish, Lah. *nata-*

fish (n.)—continued.

mogwacn-in, nōtamágwacn-in (*nattōh-quinnuaēnin*, C.), a fisherman. *omáen* (pl. *omaenuog*), one who is fishing; suppos. pl. *neg omácheq* (*aumáchick*, R. W.), fishermen, i. e. they who fish habitually (*aúmanep*, a fishing line, R. W.).

fish (v.), (with hook and line) *ónaev* (*munáú*, R. W., he fishes); (with nets) n. agent. *ponashabpaen*, one who fishes with nets or sets nets; *nōtamogwacn*, a draft of fish, Luke 5, 9.

fisher (*Mustela canadensis*), *pékané*, *Rasles*; *pekan*; *wallancag*, *wallaneg* (mod. *woollancag*, Judd, in Gen. Register, XI, 219).

fiat, *puttukquimutcheq*, *puttukquinitch* [*puttukqui-mutcheq*, round hand].

five, *napanna tahshe* (*napánna*, R. W.; *napanna*, C.; Peq. *nuppau*, Stiles; Muh. *nunon*, Edw.; Del. (Minsi) *nalan*, (Unami) *palanach*, Hkw.); an. pl. *napanna tahsuog*, five (men or animate objects) (*napannetasuog skeetompáúog*, five men, R. W.); inan. pl. *napanna tahshinash*, five things (in Gram. 14, *tahsuash*; *napannatashinash wauchóash*, five hills, R. W.); *nabo napanna* (*piúck-nab napánna*, R. W.), fifteen; *napanna tahshinchag* (*napannetashincheck*, R. W.), fifty.

flags or rushes, *mishashq*, *misasq* [*mishaskelit*, great grass] (Narr. *muskewch-áge*, rushes, Stiles). *wekinashq* (*wekinash*, pl. + *quash*, reeds, R. W.) [*wekinaskelit*, house grass, or grass for making houses (?). "Their houses are . . . covered on the roof with sedge and old mats", Higginson, N. E. Plantation, ch. XII. "The meaner sort of wigwams are covered with mats they make of a kind of bulrush", Gookin]. *wushashquobok*, flag, Job. 8, 11. *uppeamashkinonog* (pl.), flags, Is. 19, 6.

flame, *nōnōnan*, *nōnōneau* [= *nōnōnau*, it sucks?]; *en nōnōnút*, into the flame; *nōnōnāe*, *nōnōnāde*, flaming.

flat, suppos. partic. *nummekitchónout*, having a flat nose (*nenéque mutchan*, flat nose, C.). *puck* is the radical for thin and flat. See *Rasles*, s. v. *mince*; Howse 27, 35.

flatter, v. i. *papanam*, he flatters; an. *papanāau*, he flatters (him); suppos. part. *nōh papanamont*, he who is a flatterer; suppos. part. an. *nōh papanauat*, he who flatters anyone; adj. *papanāe*, flattering [freq. from *pannōwau*, *pannōau*, he speaks falsely]. *wá-enomau*, he praises or flatters (him); freq. *wōwōenau* [from *wāenau-au*, he goes round about]. From this comes another form by the insertion of *k'* progressive: *wáunonuhkōau*, he flatters, i. e. keeps praising, goes on praising (*wāunonuhkōwōnat*, to flatter; *na-wau-wāunonuhkōwōam*, I flatter, C.); vbl. n. act. *wāunonuhkōwōnok* (*wōwēckōwōnok*, C.), flattery. *namruyeyumōwog*, they flatter (?), Ps. 5, 9. See praise.

flax, *hashabp*, *hashap* (*asháppock*, hemp, R. W.) was the generic name of all vegetable fibers or fibrous material used for strings, thread, or ropes. Eliot uses it for 'tow', 'flax', 'a fish net' (*ásháp*, pl. *ásháppog*, C.; *ashóp*, R. W.), 'a spider's web', etc.: *hashabpuhtugq* [*hashabp-uhutugq*, flax stick], a 'stalk of flax', and 'a distaff'; *hashabponak*, 'linen cloth'. Roger Williams gives *ashóp*, a net (or 'nets' 'made of strong hemp'), and the plural *asháppock*, hemp, and *masáúnock*, 'flax'.

flay, an. obj. *pissénumau wuttuhquabeh*, he flays or takes off the skin of.

flea, *papeky*.

flesh, *weyaus*, pl. + *og* (*weyyóus*, 'venison', R. W.; 'meat', *ibid.*; *weyaus*, flesh, C.; cf. *ótas*, an animal); *kōweyaus*, thy flesh; *ōweyaus*, his flesh, the flesh of; *askeyaus* [*askun-weyaus*], raw flesh; *kesittāe weyaus*, 'solden flesh', 1 Sam. 2, 15.

flight. See prevail over (put to flight).

flint, *soggohtunkanompak*, rock of flint, Deut. 8, 15; *móshipsk*, flint, Is. 50, 7.

float, *puhpukuhhan*, it floats, 'it did swim', 2 K. 6, 6; lit. it is hollow. From *puhpukki*.

flood, *tomógkon*, *tommogkon* (it flows), a flood (*tamóecon*, flood tide, R. W.; *taumacoks*, upon the flood tide, *ibid.*). See flow.

flour. See meal; fine.

flow, *tomógkon*, it flows, there is a flowing or flood (*nippe tdmogkon*, water flows, C.); *tommogkone*, flowing (abundantly, i. e. flooding). Impers. verb *wuttitchuan*, *wadtutchuan* (or *-awan*), it flows from: *sepupog wuttichawan*, 'rivers of water run down' (from), Ps. 119, 136; *nuppe wuttitchuan-up*, 'the water gushed out' (from the rock), Ps. 78, 20. *sohwutchuan* [*soh-wutchuan*], it flows forth, issues from or out of; *sohkhetchuan*, it continues to flow forth or issues continuously, Is. 35, 6. *umitchuan*, it flows to or toward; *sepuash unnitchuanash kehtahhannit*, the rivers flow to the sea, Eccl. 1, 7. *anitchuan*, *anúchuan*, *anuwutchuan* [from *awue-wutchuan*], it overflows, flows excessively. *kussitchuan*, it flows (as a stream or with a current) continuously; as a substantive a current or flowing stream; pl. + *ash*, or in the active verbal form *uk-kussitchuanawonk sepurussash*, 'the stream of the brooks', Num. 21, 15; adj. *kussitchuane sep*, a flowing river (Cree *keesitchewan*, it is very swift current [*kees = keche*, intensive], Howse 175.) Elsewhere, *kussehtanne*, flowing as a stream: *kussehtanne sepueke*, 'the stream of a brook', Job 6, 15; *kussehtanup*, a stream, a current; pl. + *peash*. *woveygonchuan*, it flows circuitously, winds about [from *woveashin*, it winds about]. *pamitchuan*, *pomitichawan* (*pamutch-*, *pumitch-*, etc.), it flows, moves by flowing (describing the kind of motion without regard to direction, source, or degree). It is formed from *pomushau* (he walks, travels, moves along) by substituting the impersonal termination and introducing the *-ch* guttural, denoting involuntary or inanimate activity. Cotton gives, in a nearly related form, the verb *nup-pum-mechsham*, 'I slide'. In all these verbs the radical is *wch* or *wutch*, it proceeds from. See father.

flower, *uppeshau*, *pehshau* (*uppeshau*, C.), lit. 'it bursts forth', 'blossoms' [from *pokshau*, it breaks]; pl. *uppeshabnash*. See bloom.

fly (n.), *wchaws*, *wchaws*, and *mawshq*, pl. *mawshquog*, flies; dimin. *mawsehquog*.

fly (v.), *ptæu*, *ptæueu*, *tæueu*, it (a bird) flies, moves through the air (*ptæuei*, it is fled, R. W.; *nut-tæuen*, I fly, C.); *nag ptæueog*, they fly away; suppos. part. *noh tæueet*, *tæeit*, that which flies. Nearly related to or identical with *pætauau* or *pætaeu*, he blows or is blown. Adj. *ptæueche*, flying. *ptæémæ*, it (inan. obj.) flies away [*ptæueu* with the impersonal intransitive particle *-mo*]. *tæhan*, *ptæhan*, *tæoun*, it flies or is blown by the wind, as dust or snow; *nish tæhanash*, things driven away or made to fly; suppos. *ne ptæxantog waban* (or *ne tæuntog*, or *ne tohtæxantog*), that which flies before the wind or is driven by the wind [*ptæue-un*, pass. part. of *ptæue*]. *pummunau*, it (a bird) flies, goes swiftly through the air [as if shot from a bow or gun; *pummun*, shot, pass. part. from *pummu*, he shoots]; suppos. *pámunont*, when he flies, flying; *neg pámunenutcheq* or *pámunoncheq*, they (birds, fowls) which fly; freq. *pápumúnont*, habitually flying; pl. *neg papumunoncheq*: *pápumúnont psukses*, a flying bird (bird when flying). *ushpeu*, *ushpushau*, he or it mounts upward in air, soars, flies up; with inan. subj. *ushpemo*, *usspemo*; suppos. *onatush chik-kinasog ashpsáhettit*, 'as sparks [when they] fly upward,' Job 5, 7. *wussémæ*, he flees or flies (from an enemy); *næsem*, I flee; *pish næsemun*, we will flee (*wussémæ*, he flies; *wussemoock*, they fly, R. W.; *wussémæ*, *wussemoówi*, (he is) flying away, fled, C.); imperat. *wussemoak*, flee ye; suppos. *wussemoan*, when thou didst flee; v. t. an. *wasem-wuhtauont mosquoh*, when he flees from a bear. *ussishau*, he flees to (a place or person) for refuge, he runs or goes quickly to; *ná ussishash* or *ushhash*, flee thou thither [from *ussu*, by the insertion of 'sh to denote swift or violent action, he bestirs himself, exerts himself violently, does (agit) with speed or celerity. Primarily *ussishau* means simply he runs quickly or hastens]. *ushpuh-hæ* (and *spuhhæ*), he flies to for refuge; *nag spuhhæwaog*, they fled (for safety); vbl. n. act. *ushpuhæwáonk*, *spúhæwáonk*, a refuge; *ushpuhæwáe ayeuonk*, a refuge place, place of refuge.

foam, *pehteau* (it foams), foam, froth; *péhtom*, the scum (of a pot); *pehtaúut-tónau* [*pehteau-wuttón*], he foams at the mouth. Cf. *petau*, *péhtau*, he puts on or into.

fog, *nishkenon*, (when there is) mist, fog, fine rain; cf. *sokenon*, rain, when it rains; n. coll. *nishkenunk*, 'small rain', drizzle, Deut. 32, 2. *ouwán*, vapor, mist, steam. See vapor.

follow, *asuhkauau*, he follows, goes after (him); suppos. *noh asukiit*, he who follows; suffix an. *wut-ashkauoh*, he followed him (*asuhkouónat*, to follow, C.); *asuhkaue* (as adj. and adv.), following, going after; *asuhkom*, he follows or goes after (inan. obj.), he pursues (it) [*asuh-'k-au*, he continues to go after or behind; *asuh*, the radical, is related to *n'ees*, two, and to the disjunctive or alternative *asuh*, or]. *násukauau*, he follows after, goes after, pursues (him); suffix *wuh-násukau-oh*, he followed him; *násukau*, pursue thou them; suppos. *noh násukauont*, he when following, he who follows; so *násuwattahwahau*, *násuttahhóuau*, he pursues (him), follows after (him); *násut-tahhówaog*, they pursue; n. agent. *násuttahhówaen*, a pursuer, one who is (actually) pursuing. Cf. *násuwetau*, he serves, obeys, yields to.

food, *meechum* (he eats it); *meechum-muonk*, fruit, vegetable food; *meechum-onk*, *mameechumuk* (*méchimucks*, victuals, R. W.); *meetsuonk* [vbl. n. from *metsu*, he eats], eating, a feeding (*winne metsuonk*, comfortable food (good feeding), C.; *nompóae metsuonk* (morning feeding), breakfast, *ibid.*). See eat; feed.

foolish, *asótu*, (he is) foolish, ignorant; pl. + *og* (*assótu*, *assóko*, a fool, R. W.; *assótié*, foolish, C.); vbl. n. act. *asótu-onk*, folly (*tohnócheyéonk*, folly, C., but rather uselessness, unprofitableness). *mattamog*, *mattamag*, a fool; pl. *mattamogwog* (*mattamagque*, foolishly, C.); *mattamagquesu* or *-queussu* [*mattamagque-ussu*], he does foolishly, a foolish doer; vbl. n. act. *mattamagwónk*, foolishness, the being foolish; *mattamagque-suonk*, *mattamagqueusseonk*, foolishness in action, the doing foolishly. *asótu-*

foolish—continued.

onk is natural folly, simplicity, or ignorance; *mattamagwónk*, foolishness with reference to some special matter.

foot, *musseet* [*m'asit*], a foot; *musseet*, my foot; *kusseet* (Peq. *cuzseet*, Stiles; Narr. *kusseet*, Stiles), thy foot; *wusseet*, his foot; pl. + *ash* (*wusseéte*, pl. *-tash*, foot, feet, R. W.; *misseet*, a foot, C.). From *ussu*, he does, acts (agit), suppos. *noh asit*, *asert*, he who does or acts, the doer. Cf. *ussishau*, he acts quickly, runs.

for, *wutche* (it proceeds from), for, on account of; *ne wutche*, for, from, because of, therefore; *ne wutche yeu*, for this cause. Elsewhere *newutche yeu waj*, *yeu wajeh*, etc. (*wutche*, for, prep.; *newaj*, for which cause, conj.; *waj*, for, conj., C.).

forbid, *quihtinau*, *queihtinau*, he forbids (him); suffix an. *uk-quihtin-nuh*, he forbids him; *ahque queihtus*, do not (thou) forbid; *nag queihtus*, forbid thou them; suppos. part. *quohtinont*, forbidding, when he forbids (*quehtekónat*, to forbid, C.); an. and inan. *quihtehteau*, *quléhteau*, he forbids (it) to (him): *voh howan quléhteau nippe?* can any man forbid water? Acts 10, 47 (*noh quehteh-teau*, he forbiddeth, C.) Perhaps from *ahque*, 'do not', 'refrain'. The primary meaning is, perhaps, to make afraid, to cause to fear or to stand in awe of. The causative form of the verb *quehtam* (*quttam*, C.), he fears, is elsewhere used in the sense of to appease, to threaten, to make to desist.

force, *chekeheau*, he uses force, forces (him); suffix an. *wut-chekeheuh*, he forced him, he ravished her (*wut-cheke-yeuwae*, I compel, C.). *chetimau*, he compels him. See compel.

ford, *ponquag* (?), a fording place (= shallow). *táskeonk*, a ford (*tocekítuck*, let us wade; *wut-tocékemin*, to wade; *toyúsk*, a bridge, R. W.).

forehead, *muskodtuk* (*m'scáttuck*, R. W.; *misk* [-*odtuk*?], C.; *kuskodtuk*, thy forehead; *wuskodtuk*, his forehead, the forehead of; *ut wuskodlugqu*, on his forehead).

foreign, *penáwe* [*penóeu*, it is different, strange, unlike], strange, foreign; *penáwoht*, *penáwot*, *penúwot*, a foreigner

foreign—continued.

[*penawohteau*, one who is different]; pl. *penawohteáog*, strangers, foreigners; *penawohkomuk*, a strange place, a foreign country. See different; strange.

forest, *touohkomuk* (*touohkómuk*, C.; cf. Del. *tékenink*, in the woods, Hkw.), lit. a solitary place [*toueu-kómuk*], the wilderness, the forest, pl + *quash*. In the index to Mr Pickering's edition of Eliot's Grammar (2 M.H.C., ix), among the "select words from the translation of the Bible", the editor gave '*sohsúmóonk*, forest'. This word (the active verbal of *sohsúmaw*, it shines forth) means a shining forth; in Eliot's translation, 'glory'. Mr Pickering's mistake is traceable, I suspect, to his erroneous reading of Is. 10, 18: '*wuttouohkomuk-que sohsúmóonk*', 'the glory of his forest', lit. 'his forest glory'.

foretell. See predict.

forever, *micheme*. See ever.

forget, *wanántam*, he forgets (it); *wanánamau*, he forgets (him); *ahque wanantash*, do not thou forget (it); *wanantamwog*, *wanantamwog*, they forget (*nawánantam*, I forget, C.); *nawánánamukquog*, they forget me, I am forgot by them [*wanne-antam*, he is without thought of, has not in mind]. *wanantamwáheau*, he causes (him) to forget.

forgive, *ahquoantam*, *ahquontam*, he forgives (it); *ahquoantamau*, he forgives (it) to (him); *ahquoantamah* (*ahquontámah*, C.), forgive thou me; *ahquontamáinnnean num-matcheseongash*, forgive us our sins; *num-mahche ahquontam*, I have forgiven; vbl. n. act. *ahquoantamóonk*, a forgiving, forgiveness; pass. *ahquoantamóadtinneat*, and contract *ahquontamóadtin* (infin. pass., to be forgiven), a being forgiven, forgiveness received. *ahquoantausúonk*, the exercise of forgiveness, the act of forgiving, pardon [active verbal from *ahquoantaussu*, he exercises forgiveness] (*nut-ahquontous*, I pardon, C.). From *ahque-antam*, he ceases or refrains from having in mind, refrains from thinking of.

form, *nussu*, (he is) shaped or formed [*ne-ussu*]: *toh unussu*? what form is he of? 1 Sam. 28, 14; suppos. *ne anussit*, in

form—continued.

the form or likeness of; *muhhogkat nussu*, 'in bodily shape', Luke 3, 22; vbl. n. act. *nussuonk*, *unnussuonk*, form or shape (of an. obj.); *wuttinnussuonk*, his form. *neunak*, the form or likeness (of inan. obj.): *neáunag yeu muttaok*, 'the fashion of this world', 1 Cor. 7, 31; *neunak menutcheq*, in the form of a hand; suppos. form of *neane* [*ne unne*], that which is so or is such as: when it is (or being) such as, of that kind. See shape.

former. See first.

formerly, *negonne*, *negonnae* (*chenohkommüé*, C.). See first.

fornication, *nanwunnóodsquauonk*, *nanwunnóodsquauonk*, vbl. n. act. from *nanwunnóodsquaaau*, he fornicates or is given to fornication; compounded of *nanwe*, anybody, common, and *nóodsquaaau*, he seduces or commits fornication with; *nanwunnóodsquaoosonk*, the commission of fornication, whoring (by either sex); *nanwunnóodsquauaen* (indef. *-squauaéin*), a fornicator (of either sex), a prostitute; *nanwunnóodsquauausuen* or *-squaoósuen* (indef. *-suéin*), one who commits fornication or acts the whore; *nanwunnóodsquaoósue mittamwossis*, a whorish woman. *mansquaoósu*, *manishquaaussu*, *manusquaaussu*, (she is) a fornicator or commits fornication: *mittamwossissog manusquaausitcheq*, 'women who break wedlock', Ezek. 16, 38; *kummansquaoós*, thou hast committed fornication with, hast played the whore with (him). See adultery.

forsake, *ahquoaunumau*, *ohquanumau*, he forsakes or abandons (him); *ahquoaanáog*, they forsake (him); inan. *ahquoaantam*, he forsakes (it). Same as forgive, q. v.

fort, *mansk*, *manshk*, a fort or place of defense; pl. *manskash* (*aunánsk*, R. W.). *wonkonóus*, *wonkonóus* (*wókanóus*, a fence, C.; *waukaunóosint*, a fort, R. W.), a fort, i. e. a palisade, a crooked [*woonki*] or curved fence; see fence. *menuhkonogq*, pl. *-ogwásh*, *-ogquásh*, strongholds; from *menuhkenum*, he holds it fast.

fourteen. See four.

forty. See four.

foundation, *quenoh-tag*, suppos. part. concrete from *quenoh-tau*, he founds or lays a foundation; lit. that which is deep (?). Cf. *gunnonteadt*, 'when he had digged deep', Luke 6, 48; *quenoh-tauun*, he founded it; pass. it is founded.

four, *yau*, *yauwe* (*yòh*, R. W.; Peq. *yauuh*, Stiles; *yau*, C.; Muh. *nauwoh*, Edw.; Del. *nevo*, *neva*, Hkw.); *yauut nai*, four square; pl. an. *yauog*, *yauwoog* (*yòwrock*, R. W.); inan. *yauunash* (*yowúnnash*, R. W.; *yauunash*, C.); *yauut* (*yauwut*, C.), four times. *nabo yau* (*piuck-nab yòh*, R. W.; Peq. *pingg nauhut yau*, Stiles), fourteen; *nabo yauwudt*, *nabo yauut*, fourteen times; so, *nabo yauwudt kodtumvae*, for fourteen years, i. e. to the fourteenth year; or, fourteen times one year. *yauunchag* (*yowúnicheck*, R. W.; *yauwinnechak*, C.), forty; pl. an. *yauunchá-gkodtog*, *yauunchá-gpottog*; inan. *yauunchagkoddash*. *yauwudt pasukwóog*, four hundred (an.).

fowl, *puppishaus*. See bird.

fox, *wonkqússis*, *wonksis*, pl. + *sog*; dim. *wonkqússisemes*, a little fox (*pequarus*, a gray fox; *mishquáshim*, a red fox, R. W.; Peq. *a'waumps*, fox, Stiles; *wonkqússis*, C.).

fragment, *chogq*, a bit, a morsel; *kodchuki*, a piece or fragment of (*cotchekún-nemi weeyóis*, cut me some (i. e. a piece of) meat, R. W.). See spot; piece.

free (adj.), *chipappu* [*chippe-appu*, he remains apart or by himself], he is free; suppos. *chipininnúmit*, when he is free, being free (*chippinnimúe netu*, (he is) free born, C.); *summunmatta nut-chippinnimúe?* am not I free? *ompeu*, he is free, unbound. See loose; man (*omp*).

free (v.). See deliver; loose.

freely, *nannowe*, *nanouwe*, *nanowiyewe*, freely (*nannawe*, *nannáuwe*, C.), = *nauwe*, common, anybody's (?).

freeze. See frost; ice.

Frenchmen, *Punachmonog* (pl.), C.

friend, *wétomp*, a favorite or dear friend; pl. + *áog*; *nétomp* (*nétop*, R. W.), my friend, a 'general salutation' between the Indians and English (R. W. 27) (*péyásh nétop*, come hither, my friend,

friend—continued.

R. W.); *kétomp*, thy friend; *nectompaog* (*netompaóog*, R. W.), my friends (Del. *n'tschu*, my friend; *n'tschútti*, dear, beloved friend; *nitis*, (my) confidential friend, Hkw.) [*wetu-omp*, house man, companion, of the same household or family; so, *wetompasseu*, *wetompas*, a brother or sister]. *tonkqs*, friend, cousin, kinsman (*natóncks*, my cousin; *watóncks*, a [his] cousin, R. W.); *wodtonkqsín*, a cousin, C.); *nuttonkqsog*, 'sirs', Acts 27, 25, i. e. friends; cf. (fem.) *wetuk-squoh*, her sister; *netukkusq*, my sister (*wéticks*, a sister, R. W.).

frog, *tinógkukquas*, *tenogkequas*, *tinogk-quas*, pl. -*suog* (*tinnogkòhquase*, pl. -*suog*; *tinnogkohtas*, pl. + *suog*, a toad, C.). *mohmoskuhteasu[og]*, frogs (*mahmoskoh-teaseog*, Mass. Ps.), Ps. 78, 45, but not elsewhere. Abn. *moskeké*, a toad. Peq. *kopiauss*, *kupýas*, frog, Stiles.

from, *wutche*, *wotch*, *wèch* (*wuché*, *wutchè*, R. W.; *wutche*, C.; Muh. *ocheh*, Edw. The *ch* is guttural, nearly equivalent to the German *ch* soft). Primarily a defective or impersonal verb, *wutcheu* (*wutchu*, *wotchu*), it proceeds from, comes from, hence as a preposition from, of, because of, etc. *wutch . . . yean*, from . . . to (after verbs of motion); *noh wutchu*, (it is) 'of him', as a source or cause, Rom. 11, 36; *na wotch sohhamun*, 'there went forth from', Num. 11, 31; *na wèch qushken*, he returned there from (hence); *yeu wutche* (*yò wuchè*, R. W.), from hence, from this place; *ne wutche* (from that), for that cause, therefore. This root served to express the origin of motion or source of being, and is to be traced under various modifications of form in a great number of compound words denoting origin, source, motion (animate and inanimate), progression, cause and effect, production, etc. See come from; father; begin. *om*, *wom*, he goes or departs from. See go from.

frost, *tohp*, (there is) frost (*toohp*, Mass. Ps.; *tòpu*, R. W.; *missittòpu*, a great frost, *ibid.*; *taquáttin*, frost, *ibid.* (it is freezing—the effect of frost); *auke taquátsha*, the ground is frozen, *ibid.*; *séip taquáttin*, the river is frozen, *ibid.*; *tog-*

frost—continued.

qullinash nuhtauogash, I freeze my ears (my ears are frozen), C.).

froth. See foam.

fruit, *meechummuonk* (-*müoonk*, C.), pl. -*ongash* [vbl. n. act. from *meechummō*, it is eaten, used as food, the pass. inan. form of *meech*, he eats], fruit, perhaps all vegetable food. *asq*, *ashq*, pl. *asquosh*, *ashquash*, green fruit or vegetables, primarily anything green or immature of vegetable growth, as *wuskeasq*, pl. *wuskeasquosh*, 'tender grass', 2 Sam. 23, 4; Dan. 4, 15; from *wuske*, new, young, and *asq*; with the indef. particle, *m'askeht* (or by reduplication, *oskosk*, C.), grass, that which is green. From the same root is *aske*, raw (*askün*, it is raw, R. W.; *askin*, C.); *wuske*, new, young; *asq*, *ashq*, or *asquam*, not yet, and *ashkoshqui* (*ashkosque*, C.), green in color. The word *asq* was used especially to refer to the fruit of the Cucurbitaceae, melons, gourds, cucumbers, and what are now known by their Indian name, though the plural has been transformed to the singular, 'squash-es. *askōtasq*, pl. *askōtasquash*, used by Eliot for 'cucumbers', Num. 11, 5, was "*askūtasquash*, their vine apple, which the English from them call squashes" (R. W.), and which Wood mentioned (N. E. Prospect), as "*isquoterquashes*, their best bread"; from *askōk*, a snake, and *asq*: snake-like or 'crook-neck' squash. *quonōasq*, a gourd [from *qunni*, long]; hence *quānōwask*, a bottle, C. *monaskōtasq*, a melon (but by Cotton *mānosketāmuk*, 'cucumbers'. So, *qinōskētāmuk*, 'muskmelon', and *ohhosketāmuk*, 'watermelon', C., 'or a raw thing'; from *askēhtamun*, he eats it raw). *minne*, *min*, pl. *minneash*, berries, nuts, small fruit, grain, etc., that which is produced by and is peculiar to each tree or plant [*m'unni*, the kind of, the species of]. In the singular in compound words it denotes kind or species, the growing tree or plant; in the plural, the fruit, as *veatchemin*, corn

fruit—continued.

in the field, standing corn; pl. -*minneash*, corn, grain; *wenominneash*, grapes (*wēnom*, a grape; *wēnomis*, a vine [from *wāēnu*, it goes round]); *wōmpimineash*, chestnuts, R. W. [*wōmpi-minneash*, white-nuts]; *anāchemineash*, acorns, R. W. (*annahchim*, a nut, pl. -*minash*, C.; Del. *wunachquim*, an acorn, which Heckewelder (correspondence with Duponceau, p. 407) derives from *wunipach* (*wunnepog*, El.), a leaf, *nach* (*nutch*), a hand, and *quim*, a 'nut growing on a tree': 'the nut of the tree the leaves of which resemble a hand'. Here he evidently mistakes the radical force of *min*, as the examples which he gives sufficiently show. See oak.); *wuswaquatōmineug*, walnuts, R. W. (*wuswōhquattōmīn-ash*, C.; *wūssoquat*, a walnut tree, R. W.; Del. *m'sim*, hickory nut [*mōsi-min*, smooth nut]; *ptucquim*, walnut [*petukqui-min*, round nut], Hkw.); *quussukominednug*, the cherry tree, R. W. [*quussukquan-min*, stone fruit]; *wuttāhimneash*, R. W., *wattahminne* [*ash*], C., strawberries. See produce.

full, *numwae*. See fill.

fully, *pakodche*, completely, thoroughly; *wame*, wholly, entirely; *poishane* (*pōshanne*, C.), fully, completely, thoroughly. See completely; all.

future. "The time to come is expressed by a word signifying futurity, added to the indicative mood, as *mos*, *pish*, shall or will", El. Gr. 20. *pish* (*pitch*, R. W.) with the present (or aorist) indicative forms the simple future, as *pish* . . ., he will . . .; *pish* . . ., I will . . . (*pitch n'keetam?* shall I recover my health? R. W.); *mos*, though sometimes used by Eliot as the equivalent of *pish*, denotes the future potential or conditional 'must' or 'shall': *ne mos nnih*, 'it must needs be' so; *mos nunnup*, I must die (*moce*, R. W.). *paomōonk*, the future or to come, C., vbl. n. intrans. from *peyōnō*, it is coming. *ompetak*, in the future, in time to come (afterward).

G

- gall**, *weeswe*; *nōweeswe*, my gall. Cf. *weesóe* (*wesau*, R. W.), yellow; *weesogkon*, (when it is) bitter; so, AS. *gealla*, gall; *ge-alewe*, yellow; Gr. *χολή*, bile; *χλόη*, *χλόα*, greenish yellow; Arab. *murr*, bile, bitter.
- game** (animals hunted), *adchauonk*, vbl. n. from *adchau* (*auchaú*, R. W.), he hunts. See hunt.
- game** (gamble). See play.
- gape**, *tóannēu*, he gapes (*tóanēnat*, to gape; *nut-toiucānneem*, I gape, C.); v. an. *tóannehtau*, he gapes at (him).
- garden**, *tanohketeaonk*, pl. *tanohketeaongash*, cultivated plants, Is. 17, 10; *ut noeu adtanohketeamuk*, in the midst of the garden, Gen. 2, 9. Cf. *tannettuog*, they grow as plants, are produced; *dtanegen*, it yields or produces.
- garment**, *hogkōonk* (*aukōonk*, C.), a covering of skin; *monak* (*mónak*, C.); *maúnek*, an English coat or mantle, R. W.). See dress; clothe; clothing.
- gate**, *squont*, *usquont*. See door.
- gather** (collect), v. t. an. *mianau*, he assembles or gathers (them) together, he causes them to collect. *miyaóog*, *maiyaóog*, they gather or collect (themselves together), they assemble; from *miyae*, *mōeu* (*moyue*, C.), together; freq. *moh móéog* [i. e. *m'miyaóog*], they gather themselves together often or habitually. See assemble. *móunum*, he gathers or collects (it); *kum-mounum*, thou gatherest (*mouinne*, he gathers (fruit or the like)); *mowimceeaóog*, they gather, R. W.); vbl. n. *móunumóonk*, a gathering, i. e. a tribute, custom, toll.
- general**, *nanwe*, common, q. v. (*nanwe wosketomp*, any man, C.): *nanwe wut-Epistleum Jude*, 'the general epistle of Jude' (=Del. *lemi*, which Heckewelder translates 'original, common, plain, pure, unmixed' (Corresp. 412); more exactly, common, general, normal).
- generation**, *pometuonk* (vbl. n., a living, i. e. a lifetime): *up-pummetuongash Adam*, 'the generations of Adam', Gen.
- generation**—continued.
5, 1; *pometuongash*, Is. 41, 4. See couple; couple.
- giant**, *magoshketomp*, *mogosketomp* [*mogke-wosketomp*, huge man].
- gift**, *magwónk*, vbl. n. act. from *magou*, he gives, a giving or offering; *ummagwónk wosketomp*, a man's gift, Prov. 18, 16. See give.
- girdle**, *puttukquobpus*, *puttukquobus* (*nup-puttukquobbesin*, 'it bindeth me about', Job 30, 18; cf. *puttogqueguohhou*, a veil; *puttogwhonk*, a covering; *puttogqueu*, he hides; *wobpe*, the thighs); pl. *puttogquobpissinash*.
- girl**, *nunksqua*, *nunksq* (*nonkishq*, C.), a young woman, a girl (adolescens) [*nunke-squa*, from *nonkaneu*, he is light; so, *nunkomp*, a young man]; dim. *nunksqaes* (*squasese*, little girl, R. W.; Narr. *squaihse*, Stiles; Del. *ochquetschitsch*, Hkw.), a young girl, puella; double dim. *nunksqaemes*. See virgin; woman.
- give**, *magou*, *magw*, he offers, presents, gives, sells; *magwók* (*maugoke*, R. W.), give ye; *magish* (*máuks*, R. W.), give thou; *magunát* (*mágunat*, C.), to give or sell; *magunát sephusuongash*, to offer sacrifices, Heb. 8, 3 (opposed to *attumunnumunat*, to receive, Acts 20, 35); suppos. *noh maguk*, he who gives or sells, a giver, a seller; act. particip. *magunutche*, one who gives, is (actually) giving. See gift. *aninumau*, he gives to or bestows upon (him) (also he helps or assists (him)): *aninnumeh*, help thou me (*kuttánnummi?* will you help me? R. W.); *aninumók metsuonk*, 'give ye them to eat', Matt. 14, 16, i. e. give ye food to (them); *aninumah* (*ken ununūmah*, C.), give thou to me; *kittinumoush*, *kattinumoush*, I give (it) to thee, I will help thee.
- glad**, *wēkontam*, he is pleased, he is glad [*wēkon-antam*, he is sweet-minded]; *nōwekontam* (*nōwekōntam*, C.); *nōwecōntam*, R. W.), I am glad; *wēkontash*, be thou glad, rejoice; vbl. n. *wēkontamóonk* (*-ōonk*, C.), gladness, the being

glad—continued.

glad; *wekontamwe*, *-tamwáe* (*-tamde*, C.), gladly, willingly; *muskouantam*, he is very glad, he rejoices, lit. he is boastful: *wekontamok kah ahche muskouantamok*, rejoice ye and be exceeding glad, Matt. 5, 12 [*missi-wekontam*?].

glittering, *wohsippáe*, *wohsippohtáe*. See bright.

glory, *sohsúmbok* [*soh-wohsumwónk*, a shining forth; vbl. n. act. of *sohsumwá*, it shines forth. See note on forest].

gluttony, *wussaumepáonk* (*wussomup-poónk*, C.), vbl. n. act. from *wussaume-páw* [*wussaume-uppáw*, he eats too much], he is gluttonous. See eat.

gnat, *sogkemas*. From the same root as *sogkepáw*, he bites.

go, *ám*, *ón*, he goes from (a place other than that in which the speaker is) or proceeds from; *ámwáw*, it goes from; *na ámun*, he went thence; *ámwog*, they went on, proceeded on their journey (as in Gen. 35, 16); *tohnoh kám?* whence dost thou come? (*toh-hunnáw kám lekit?* when did you come from home? C.; *tunna cováúm?* whence come you? R. W.); *ámup*, he did go or come from; *ahque ámwogk*, go ye not from, Acts 1, 4; suppos. *wag*, when he goes or proceeds from.

au, he goes to (a place other than that in which the speaker is); *auog*, they go to; *awsh*, go thou to; *ontuh*, let us go to (*yð ántu*, let us go that way, R. W.); *kuttóu toh kod áun*, 'thou walkedst whither thou wouldst [go to]', John 21, 18; *áíon*, if I go. The forms of this verb are more irregular than of perhaps any other of the primitive verbs. It is not always possible to distinguish its suppositive and participial forms from those of *ám* under the disguises of Eliot's phonography. This verb is often used intransitively, and its primary signification was, probably, to go: *noadtít auí*, 'he is gone a long journey' (afar off), Prov. 7, 19; *uttoh wamóuk*, *uttoh aomóuk*, 'whence it cometh, whither it goeth', Mass. Ps., John 3, 8; *ne ayáan*, 'in the way' (when thou goest), Ex. 23, 20; suppos. *uttoh woh ábí* or *aybí*, whither I may go. Hence *m'ay*, a path: *may toh-*

go—continued.

woh ááhettít, 'the way wherein they must walk', Ex. 18, 20; *uttiyeu may áóóg*, by what way ye should go, Deut. 1, 33. See path.

amáeu, he goes away, he departs (without reference to the mode or act of going, but simply expressing the separation or withdrawal of one person or thing from another); *amaish*, go thou away (*nuttámdeen*, I depart; *amaēnat*, to depart, C.); suppos. *amaít*, *amayít* . . . *amayítch*, if he depart . . . let him depart, 1 Cor. 7, 15.

monchu (*mauchié*, R. W.), he goes (from the speaker or the place where the speaker is supposed to be; opposed to *peyau*, he comes; see come); *num-monchem* (*-eem*, C.), I go; *num-monchip*, I went; *monchish* (*maúchish*, R. W.), go thou; suppos. particip. *noh monchít*, he who goes; freq. *momonchu*, he moves, i. e. continues to go; *nishnoh oas* . . . *noh mamonchít*, every animal . . . that moveth, i. e. hath power of motion, Ezek. 47, 9.

wáápeu, *wábeu*, he goes up (absolutely or without regard to the mode or act of going), he rises; *waapemáw*, it goes up, i. e. it is raised up: *nippeash waapémáash*, the waters rise up, Jer. 47, 2 (*náwábeem*, I arise, C.). From *wáábe*, impers. verb, adv., and prep., it is above, above.

wómsu, *wómussu*, he goes down (absolutely); *ámwuog*, they go down; *náwómussin wááchú-ut*, I came down from the mountain; suppos. part. *noh wómussít*, *noh wómsít*, he who goeth down; *neg wómussítcheg*, they who go down. From *wómeu*, *wómiyeu*, impers. verb, adv., and prep., it is down or beneath.

kukkuhqueu, he goes upward, ascends by progressive motion. See ascend.

náokeu, he goes downward, descends (from above to or toward the earth [*n'ohke-au*]; cf. *wómsu*, he goes down below the earth or the speaker); *náokap*, he descended, came down; *náoch náokem kesukqut*, 'I came down from heaven', John 6, 38; suppos. *noh náokit*, he who descends, goes or comes down; *náokitch*, let him come down; inan. subj. *náokemáw*, it went

go—continued.

down or came down; v. t. inan. *nōkinum*, he puts (it) down or lets (it) down.

qushkēu, he goes back, returns. See return.

assōushau, he goes backward; *nut-assōusham*, I go backward.

kutchittōushau, he goes forward, proceeds onward; *nuk-kitchittōusham*, I go forward; inan. subj. *kutchittōushomō*, it goes forward [*kutche*]. See begin.

pasōtshau, he goes near or comes near; suppos. *nōh pasōtshadt*, he who goes or comes near; *pāsōsukau*, he is going or coming near, he approaches (implying, by the incorporation of *k'* progressive, continued motion; *pasōtshau* expresses merely the act of getting near to, without necessarily including the idea of voluntary motion).

petukau, he goes in, enters (ingreditor), i. e. he is going in.

petutteau, he goes into or within (init, intrat); *pētutteash* (*petitteash*, C.; *pētitees*, R. W.), come thou in, enter, go in.

sōhham [= *sōh-ōm*], he goes forth.

negonuhkau [= *negonne-k'-au*], he goes before, precedes, leads; divested of the idea of progressive motion (expressed by *k'*), *negonnau*, *nuk-komau*, he is in advance, he leads or precedes.

asuhkau [*asuhke-au*], he goes after, follows; *asuhkau-au*, he follows (him); suppos. *nōh asukiit*, he who goes or comes after; an. suffix *nah wut-asuhkauoh*, he followed them.

nāsukau, he goes after, pursues, follows. See follow.

pomushau, he goes on foot, he walks See walk.

ussishau, he goes quickly to, hastens [*usseau*, with *sh'* of violent motion], he runs to (as distinguished from *quog-quēu*, he goes by running, runs).

ptōeu, he goes by flying (as distinguished from *pummeu*, he flies, and *pummunau*, he flies to). See fly.

nōhham, *nōhhām*, he goes by water, sails (*comishōnhom?* go you by water? R. W., i. e. by boat, *mishōn*). See arrive.

pummohham, *pomohhom*, he goes by sea [*pummoh-ōm*]; n. agent. *pum-mōhhamuāen*, pl. *-wāenuog*, they who go by sea, mariners. See sea.

go—continued.

kemuhkhom, he goes spying, or as a spy [*kemeu-ōm*, he goes secretly].

panneau, he goes out of the way, goes wrong; suppos. part. *nōh panneont*, he who goes wrong [*panneu*, (he is) out of the way].

wauonu, *wōonu*, he goes astray, wanders; *nāuawōin*, I go astray (*nāuwoowōn*, I wander; *wauonuūog*, they wander, C.); suppos. part. *waont*, *wayont*, going astray or out of the way, hence the setting of the sun, or his going out of the way. See sun.

āōshuhqueau, *auhsuhq-*, *ahauhsukq-*, he goes to and fro [*āshuhque*, to and fro, 2 K. 4, 35].

āgushau, *āggshau*, he goes below, beneath, or under (it), 2 Sam. 18, 9; Job 24, 8 [*agve*, below].

Cree *ūtoot-ayoo*, he goes there; *kēw-ayoo*, he goes back, returns; *kōōspu*, he goes (from river or lake) inland; *nāsep ayoo*, he goes to the river, etc.; *wūthaweeoo*, he goes out, Howse 81.

god, *manit* (*manit*, pl. *manittōrock*, R. W.; Peq. *mundu*, Stiles; Del. *welsit mannitto*, the good spirit); v. subst. *manittō*, *manitto*, (he is) a god; pl. *manittōog*, *manitoog*, El. Gr. "We ay God is; the Indian of this is *Mannitōo*. The two first syllables stand for God; the latter assert his existence", Exp. Mayhew (MS). In his translation of the Bible Eliot has in most instances transferred the name of "God" and of "Jehovah" to the Indian text. He gives, however, *Manit wame masugkenuk*, 'God Almighty', Ex. 6, 3, and *nen Manitto*, 'I am God' Is. 43, 12, etc.; cf. *Manit*, 'the Lord', Ps. 2, 4; *Jehovah*, 'the Lord', v. 7; *God-ut*, '(against) the Lord', v. 2. The possessive form *num-manitōm*, my god, Ps. 3, 7; 7, 1; *kum-manitōm*, thy god, etc., is sometimes used. The word is derived either from *ānuē*, above, with the suppos. part. form and indef. prefix: *m'anit*, he who is above or more than (all) (see more), or from *anheau*, suppos. *ānhit*, he who does to or deals with. It is to be observed that the derivative has the indefinite and impersonal prefix *m'*, 'something above all' or something

god—Continued.

which deals with us (see conduct one's self). *mattanit* (*mat-anit*), he who is not God, the not-God, the devil, or bad spirit; see devil.

manittwoog, *manitwoog* (*manittowock*, R. W.), the gods of the Indian mythology. "They have given me the names of thirty-seven, which I have, all which in their solemn worships they invoke", R. W. 110. *Kautantowit*, 'the great South West God', 'to whose house all souls go, and from whom came their corn, beans, as they say', *ibid.*; = *Cawtantowit*, 'their great God', R. W., *Introd.*; cf. *Jehovah Keihtannit* [the great god, *kehite-anit*], 'the Lord God', Gen. 24, 7. "The Massachusetts call their great god *Kiehtan* [*Kiehtan?*], . . . the Penobscots, the god *Tantum*," Capt. John Smith, 1631. "They worship *Kitan*, their good god, or *Hobbamoco*, their evil god", Lechford, *Plaine Dealing*. *Tantum* was a contracted form of *keihtanit-wm*, my great god or our great god. "*Kiehtan* . . . the principal and maker of all the rest [of the gods] and to be made by none . . . who dwelleth above in the heavens . . . far westward, whither all good men go when they die", Winslow's *Relation*, 1624; and in the margin: "The meaning of the word *kiehtan*, I think, hath reference to antiquity, for *chise* [*kutchise?*] is an old man and *kiehchise* a man that exceedeth in age". (Del. *Getaunitowit*, God, Hkw.) *Squantam* (= *Kiehtan* and *Kautantowit?*): "They acknowledge a god whom they call *Squantam*, but worship him they do not" (Josselyn, 3 M. C. H., III, 300). Contracted from *musquantam*, he is angry; *musquantam Manit*, God is angry, R. W. "If it be but an ordinary accident, a fall, etc., they will say, God was angry and did it", *ibid.* *Hobbamock* (Capt. John Smith), *Hobbamoco* (Lechford), *Abbamocho* or *Cheepie* (Josselyn), 'their evil god', 'that we suppose their devil'; see devil. *Keesuckquand* [*kesuk-anit*], 'the Sun God', R. W., "a name of the sun, by which they acknowledge the sun, and adore for a god or divine power". *Cheke-*

god—continued.

surwand, 'the Western God', R. W. (*chekesu*, the northwest wind, *ibid.*, from *chekes*, violent, fierce, with the animate active termination). *Wompanand*, 'the Eastern God', R. W. [*wompan-anit*, the god of the dawn or of daylight, Fös]. *Wummanaméanit*, 'the Northern God', R. W. [*wumnanumau-anit*, the god of blessing, or who blesses, confers benefits (?); *wanumiyeu*, the north]. *Sowwanand*, 'the Southern God', R. W. [= *sowanáyey*, *sóaniyey* (*sowainit*, R. W.), southward, to the south, in Eliot, but to the southwest according to Roger Williams. "They have a tradition that to the southwest, which they call *sowainit*, the gods chiefly dwell; and hither the souls of all their great and good men and women go", R. W.]. Was *Sowwanand* [*sowanit-anit*] another name of *Kiehtan* or *Kautantowit*? *Wetubmanit*, 'the house God', R. W. [*wetub-wm*, my house, *-anit*]. *Squduanit*, 'the Womans God', R. W. [*squa*, woman, *-anit*]. *Muckquachuckquand*, 'the Childrens God', R. W. [*muckquachucks*, boy, *ibid.*]. *Nunepatshat*, 'the moons God', R. W. *Puumpágussit*, 'the Sea-God', R. W.; "that deity or Godhead which they conceive to be in the sea", *ibid.*; see sea. *Yotianit*, 'the fire God', R. W. [*yote*, fire, *ibid.*]; see fire.

gold. "These Indians call gold *vassador*, which argueth there is thereof in the country" (Archer's Account of Gosnold's Voyage, 1602, 3 M. H. C., VIII, 77). The Indians were those of the mainland near Elizabeths island (i. e. Cuttyhunk).

good, *wunne*, *winne* (*wirre*, *willi*), (it is) good, (it is) well (in the abstract, the possible, or subjectively); *wunnegen*, (it is) good, a good thing, good, pleasant, fair (in the concrete, the actual, or objectively); pl. *wunnegenash*, good things; suppos. part. inan. *wunnegik*, (when it is) good; a good thing, that which is good; *wahtouun wunegik kah machuk*, to know (that which is) good and evil, Gen. 3, 5 (*wunnégin*, welcome! R. W.; Del. *wilik*, the good, Hkw.). *wunne* is largely used in the composition of

good—continued.

words to express goodness, happiness, good fortune, beauty, etc.: *wunnetu*, (he is) good, a goodly man, a handsome, rich, or prosperous man (*wunnetoóč*, good, C.; *wunnétu*, proper and personal, R. W.).

goods (effects, property, res), *maumachiash*: *teaguash asuh maumachiash*, 'money or stuff', Ex. 22, 7 (*maumachiúash* [typographical error for *maumachiúash*], goods, R. W.).

goose, *hòneck*, pl. *hòneckock*, R. W.; Narr. *co'unkh*, Stiles; Peq. *kòhunk*, Stiles; *wompòhtuck*, a goose, C. See brant goose.

gourd, *quonwásq* (*quánawask*, a bottle (made from a gourd?), C.). From *qunni*, long, and *ask*, green vegetable or fruit.

govern, *nanaanum*, *nanawunnum*, he governs, rules, protects (it); v. i. and v. t. an. *nanawunnau*, *nánaunnu* (*nana-uonau*, C.), he ruleth, governeth (*náná-wanumeeh*, keep thou me, C.; *nunnau-nanuwinyeuwam*, I govern, *ibid.*); n. agent. *nananuwaen*, *nanuwunnuwaen*, *nananuwaen*, a ruler, a governor (pl. *nan-anuachég*, magistrates, rulers, C.); *nana-ánoncheg*, *nanawunoncheg*, they who rule. See ruler.

grain. See corn.

grandfather, *wuttóčchikkimneasin*, C. (father's father?).

grandmother, *okummes*; *kokummus*, thy grandmother, mother's mother, 2 Tim. 1, 5; but *kokummes*, 'thy aunt', Lev. 18, 14 (*wuttókummissin*, C.).

grape, *wenom-in*, pl. *wenominneash* (*wenómeneash*, R. W.). See vine.

grass, *moskeht*, *maskeht*, for *maskehtu*, *m'ask-eh-tu*, that which is green, or suppos. *m'ask-it*, (when it is) green; pl. *moskehtuash*, grass, pasturage, hay (*mosketúash*, hay, C.; *maskituash*, grass or hay, R. W.; *oskosk*, grass, C.); v. subst. *moskehtuwo*, it is grass; dim. *moskehtuemes*, El. Gr. 12; *mishaskeht*, much grass. From *aske*, unripe, immature, raw (*ask-ún*, 'it is raw', R. W.), from which by duplication comes *ashkoshki* (*askáski*, R. W.; *askosque*, C.), green. See flags; green; meadow; medicine.

grasshopper, *chansomp* (*chánusops quā-shau*, a grasshopper jumps, C.). *qua-*

grasshopper—continued.

quequeshont, suppos. part. an. from *quequeshau*, a double freq. from *queshau*, he leaps or jumps. Eliot uses these words interchangeably for 'grasshopper' and 'locust'. The Mass. Ps. (Ps. 78, 46) has *chonsomp* for 'locust', and perhaps this name properly belongs to the common cicada, popularly called 'locust'.

grave (adj.), *manunnu*, (he is) grave. See slow.

grave (n.), *weenohke*: *woskeche weenohket*, on or above his grave; *posekinausu weenohkeit*, laid in his grave, John 11, 17; *tuppáskinongash*, graveclothes. See bury.

gravel, *mamosompquehtu* (?), Is. 48, 19.

gray, *wompishocki*, C.; *wompoquonat*, *wompuhquonat*, infin. to have gray hair or be gray-headed; *wompuhquon*, he is gray, has a gray head; *nə-wompuhquom*, I am gray-haired; suppos. *wompoquoi*, when I am gray; suppos. part. *noh wompuhquont*, he who is gray (*noh wompuhqua*, he is gray, C.) [*wompi*, white, and *k'* progressive, becoming white].

great, *mishe*, *missi* (*missi*, *mishee*, C.; *mishi*, R. W.), great, large, big, absolutely and not merely by comparison; pl. adj. *missiyewash*, (they are) great, inan. obj. *mishe* is the usual form in Eliot of the adj. and adv., *missi* for the verb: *mishe wetu*, a great house; *wetu missi*, the house is great, as in 2 Chr. 2, 5; Esth. 1, 20; Eccl. 9, 13. Comparative *ánue mishe*, *ánue missi*, or *mohsag* (see below), greater [*m'sh*, the indefinite particle with the radical 'sh, expressing excess, intensity, and perhaps primarily greatness. Heckewelder gives (Del.) *chingue*, large; *chingue* or *m'chingue puschis*, a large cat; *m'chonschican*, a large knife; "still, it is easy to see that *m'chon* in the latter word is derived from *chingue* (?), large or great" (Corresp. 448). Elsewhere he gives *meechek achsinink*, at the big rock (Words and Phrases 459). The *m'* certainly does not belong to the root, which is identical with or nearly related to the *-ash* of the inan. pl.]. *missag*, *mohsag* [*m'sag*, *m'shik*], suppos. concrete, a great thing, i. e. a thing when it is great, great rela-

great—continued.

tively, great of its class or kind, of things inanimate: *mohsag wetu*, 'the greater house', 2 Chr. 3, 5; *mohsag matcheseonk*, 'so great a sin', Ex. 32, 21; *ut mishik-komukqut*, in a great house, 2 Tim. 2, 20; cf. Del. *n'chingue*, above. *mogki*, *mogke*, *mukki*, (it is) very great, huge, ingens, immanis* (usually of things inanimate); pl. *mogkiyeuash*, Gen. 41, 5 (*mamockiuwash w'quanantiganash*, 'great lights', i. e. the sun and moon, R. W.); as n. *mogagish*, *magagish*, great things; cf. *mogkinnum*, *mukkinnum*, he gathers together; *ogketam* (*áketam*, R. W.), he numbers, counts, adds up; see *mogke keitotanash*, great cities, Deut. 6, 10. The root is *k'* progressive or cumulative. *missugke*, *masugke*, great, powerful, mighty (of animate beings, with relation to position, importance, power, etc., but not to magnitude); *noh masugkenuk*, he (who is) great; *wame masugkenuk*, the Almighty (Peq. *mausshakeet mundtu*, the greatest god, Stiles); pres. part. *noh masugkenutche*, the chief, and so the eldest (servant, Gen. 24, 2); vbl. n. act. *missugkenonk*, greatness, as of a king, a warrior; see plenteous. *kehche* (old, superior in age, therefore chief), in compound words *keht*, chief or greatest, as in *kehtequasseet* [*keh-te-wasseet*], the great toe; *keh-toquanitch*, the thumb; *keihtotan* [*keht-otan*], a great city; *keihtannit* [*keht-ánit*], the great god (the Lord God, Gen. 24, 7); hence *kehtoh*, the sea. See old; sea.

[*NOTE.—"This requires correction; *mogke* signifies great by aggregation, as its related words show: *mishe wtu*, a great house; *mogke keitotan*, a great city."]

great (to make), *misheheu*, he makes (him) great; suffix an. *num-misheh*, I exalt him; *kum-mish-esh*, 'I magnify thee', Josh. 1, 7; inan. *mishelteau*, he makes (it) great (*mishowánat*, to brag or swagger, C.).

green, *ashkashki*, *ashkosqui*, *oshkoshque* (*askáski*, R. W.; *askosque*, C.), green (it is green): *onatih oshkosq-ut*, 'as the green herb', Ps. 37, 2; *ashkoshquhkontu*, in the green, 'in green pastures', Ps. 23, 2; pl. adj. and inan. pl. of verb

green—continued.

subst. *ashkoshkiyeuash*, (they are) green, Esth. 1, 6.; dimin. *ashkosquese*, greenish. *ashkuhquame*, green (of a tree, as opposed to dry or dead), flourishing: *ut askuhquam-ut . . . ut-nunoh-tá-ut*, 'in the green tree . . . in the dry', Luke 23, 31. *nishnoh askuhuk*, 'every green tree'; *askunkq*, a green tree, Ezek. 17, 24 (*askkosquestineat*, to be green, C.). From *aske* (*askín*, R. W.; *askin*, C.), raw, immature, unripe; by duplication *ask-ask-i*, which is nearly related to *asq*, *ashq*, *asquam*, not yet, and *wuske*, new, young, first in time. See grass.

grieve, *neuantam*, he grieves, is sorrowful (*nun-nawhúam*, I grieve, C.; *n'no-antam*, I am grieved, R. W.); *ahque-neuantamok*, do not (you) grieve; vbl. n. act. *neuantamónk*, a grieving, sorrow, grief (*nawantamwe*, sad, sorrowful, C.). *unkqánumau*, *onkquanumau*, he is grievously afflicted or is in great pain or sorrow; vbl. n. act. *unkquanumoonk*, *onkq*, excessive grief or affliction [*uh-quáe*, *unkque*, at extremity, from *úhq*, a sharp point. See end.].

grind, *togkuhwhosu*, *togguhwhosu*, he grinds in a mill (*togguhhum*, he grinds, C.; *tackhúmmín*, to grind corn: *tackhúmmínea*, beat me parched meal, R. W.) [*togk'*, radical, he strikes or beats, and *ussu*, verb of an. action]. *sohqutahham*, *sukquehtahham*, *sogquttahham*, he breaks it into small pieces, beats (it) to powder, grinds (it) small or fine; causat. inan. from *sohqunnum*, he breaks in pieces, and that from *sohqui*, (it is) fine, in powder. See beat; mortar; strike.

groan, *mishánámau*, *mishonómaw*, he groans; *num-mishannómunun*, we groan. *áuwohkontóraw*, *owohkóntóádu*, *auwakontóaw*, he groans (*nuttouahkontóam*, I groan, C.); vbl. n. act. *auwakontóawaonk*, *áuwohkóntóawaonk*, *ahhaohhámaonk*, *auwóhhámaonk*, a groaning.

ground, *ohke*; *nunnobohke*. See dry; earth.

grow, *tannetu*, it grows, is produced, as a plant from the seed: *asinekósog pish tannetuog*, thorns shall grow or be brought forth, Gen. 3, 18. Elsewhere—*na pish tannegen . . . mehtugquash*, 'there-

grow—continued.

shall grow . . . trees', Ezek. 47, 12. *nekin*, *nekun*, it grows, is grown, as a plant increases by growth: *nōche nekin*, it began to grow; *pajeh* . . . *nekik*, until . . . (when it was) grown; *nish nehe-wonche nekukish*, things which grow of themselves spontaneously, 2 K. 19, 29. *nekin* means also he is born; suppos. *nekit*, (when he is) born; infin. as subst. *wutch nekinneat*, from the birth; see birth; born. *adtane-kin*=*nekin*; *adtane-gek*, Matt. 6, 28, =*negik*, Luke 12, 27. *neetu*, he or it grows, as a plant or an animal: *mishasq neetu*, the rush grows Job 8, 11; *nag neetuog*, they grow (*neetu*, he is born, Prov. 17, 17; Job 5, 7); vbl. n. act. *neetuonk*, birth, =*neekuonk*. *kenuppētu*, he grows, increases in stature (grows rapidly): *mukkies kenuppētu*, the child grew. *kesittu*, he is grown, has attained full growth. *kesukkin[neau]*, he is growing up, is attaining full growth; suppos. *pajeh* . . . *kesukit*, till he . . . is grown up. Cf. *kesaqūshin*, high water, R.W.; see produce; ripe; sun. *sonkin*, *sonkun*, it springs forth, shoots up, as a plant. See spring up.

guard. See watch.

guide, *monchanau* (he carries away, an obj.), he guides (him); suffix an. *um-monchanuh*, he guided them (*kummō-*

guide—continued.

uchan-ish, I will conduct you; *maúchase*, be thou my guide; *moúchatea*, a guide, R. W.). *sampurshanau*, *sampshanau*, he guides (them), conducts (them) aright; suffix an. *wussampshanuh*, he guides them; n. agent. *sampwoshássean*, a guide; part. pres. *neg sampshanoncheg*, they who guide, guides, leaders [*sampwe*, right].

guilty, *kesantam*, he is guilty; *nuk-kesantamunónun*, we are guilty. *kesohkóontan*, he is guilty; suppos. *kesohkóontog*, when he is guilty (*kesuhkotamōonk*, guilt, Danf.; *kesantamōw*, guilty, C.; *kesohkōadtāmwe*, guiltily, *ibid.*).

gull (a bird), Peq. *uhpúckachip*, Stiles.

gun, *péskunck*, R. W. "Conceiving a similitude between our guns and thunder, they call a gun *péskunck*, and to discharge *peskhommin*—that is, to thunder", R. W. *neimpáuoog peskómwock*, thunderbolts are shot, *ibid.* Abn. *ne-péskam*, je tire du fusil sur quelqu'un; *ašemi péskak?* qui tire?, Rasles. The root is the same as in *pashksheau*, it bursts asunder with violence, through *pohsheau*, it divides in two, and *páhshe*, half. Cf. Cree *póoskoo-páthu*, it bursts (from within), as a gun, Howse 146; *páskesiggun*, a gun, Howse 266-267.

gunpowder, *saúpuck*, R. W.; *sabuck*, C.

H

had (auxil.), *mahche*, *mamahche*, are sometimes employed to form a pluperfect tense. See have.

haddock, *pákkomótam*, C. See codfish.

hail, *misségon*, Ps. 78, 48; 148, 8; *misségun*, Rev. 16, 21 [*missi-koon*, great snow?].

hair, *meesunk*, *meissunk*, *meyausunk* (*me-sunk*, C.; *wésheek*, R. W.), human hair of the head. *quanuhquoau*, he has long hair, is long haired; pres. part. *quanúh-quoant*, *quánouhquóant*, having long hair; vbl. *quanonukquóonk* (*múppacuck*, R. W.), a (long) lock of hair. *weshá-gan*, *wishaykin* (*wésheek*, hair, R. W.), hair on the body or limbs of man or animals, wool (*noohke shakámash*, soft

hair—continued.

wool, C.); verb subst. *aweshaganu*, he is hairy; pl. *weshakinnúawash*, (his hands) are hairy. Cf. Sax. *weacga*; Engl. shag, hair; Ethiop. *sha-ky*, hair-cloth. Mr. Pickering, in his Index to Eliot's Grammar, gives "*weshagan*, hair of animals". The meaning can not be thus restricted. See beard. *wishshu-russuonk* (?), hair growing on the body, Lev. 19, 20, 21, 25, etc.

half, *pohshe*, *páhshe*, *pohque* (*poquésu*, half [of an obj.], R. W.; *paúshe*, some, opposed to *wáme*, all, R. W.). *pohshinum* (*paushinám*, R. W.), he divides in two, he halves (it); *pohsheau*, it divides asunder, cleaves in two. Cf.

half—continued.

Sansk. *pakshā*, a side, a half; Zig. *pas*, *yek-pash*, one-half; Engl. piece.

hand, *m'nutcheg*, *menutcheg* (*menitche*g, C.); *wunnutcheg*, *wunnutch* (*wunnicheke*, R. W.), his hand; *nun-nitche*k, my hand, Exp. Mayhew; pl. *wunnutche-ganash* (*wunniskégannash* (?), R. W.), his hands; *ut wunnutche-gan-it*, in his hand. From *anit*, primary form of *anunit*; pl. *neg anitche*g, they that take hold of; suppos. part. of *anunau* or *anau*, he takes hold of (him). *noh-kóu*, the right hand; *wuttinnohkóu* (*unninuhkóe menitche*g, C.), his right hand; *nuttinnohkóu*, my right hand; see right hand. Perhaps for *noh kóunuk*, he who carries. *menadchu*, the left hand (*menátche menitche*g, C.); *ummenadchu*, his left hand; *ut ummenadcheanawout*, in their left hands (*yo wnutmatch*, to the left hand (side of a path, etc.), R. W.); *menadchue*, *-ché*e (*nummatchu*, C.), left-handed. *puttukqunitch* [*putukqui-nutch*, round hand], the fist; *anomanutch* [*anóme-nutch*, within the hand], the hollow of the hand; *nogquanutch*, the palm of the hand.

handful, *ydnitchan* [*ydnunum-nutch*, he shuts the hand; suppos. *ydnitnutch*, when he shuts the hand].

handle, *mohmussunnum*, he handles (it); freq. from *mussunnum*, he touches (it).

handsome, *wunne*, *winne* (*wussinuu*, he makes handsome, adorns, C.; *nósin*, I adorn, *ibid.*). See good.

hang, *kechequabinau*, he hangs (him); *pish kukkechequabinuk*, he will hang thee (*kuk-kechequatibenitch*, you shall be hanged (I will hang thee), R. W.; *nukkechiquabes pemineat*, I am choked with a halter, C.); suppos. part. concrete, *adt kechequabenittimuk*, that upon which or by which (he) is hanged, a gallows. *waashanau*, he hangs (him); *ne waashunwak*, hang ye (him) thereon; suffix an. *owaáshanóuh*, they hanged him. *waáshau*, he hangs or is hanging; *woh owaáshun*, he may hang or be hanged; suppos. part. inan. *waashunk*, *wóshunk*, if it hang (upon him); *nag woushaog mehtugqut*, they hang on the trees, Josh. 10, 26. *ogkóchin*, *hogkóchin*, it hangs or is suspended, he is sus-

hang—continued.

pended from [*agwe-wutcheu*]. *wáóshad-tau*, he hangs (it) on (him); *ne wunooh-shadtauunat wisq*, to hang a vessel thereon, Ezek. 15, 3.

happen, *aspunau*, *ashpunau*, *spunau*, *shpunau*, *usp-*, *ushp-*, he encounters by chance, he is happened to. The forms of this verb are irregular; it is generally used intransitively after an animate subject, which in an English translation becomes the object: *ne ashpuna-hettit wosketompaog*, *ne wut-ushponó-neau puppinashimwog*; *pasuk ushpunáog wame*, 'that which befalleth men, befalleth beasts, one thing befalleth them [all]'; *tatuppe uspunáog wame* (all are happened to alike), 'one event happeneth to them all', Eccl. 2, 14; *nagwame . . . ushpunaog*, 'chance happeneth to them all', Eccl. 9, 11; *tohwutch wame yeu spunnaog*, why is all this befallen us? Judg. 6, 13; *shpunnadti toh kod shpunnai*, 'let come on me what will', Job 13, 13. *miskauau*, *mussuhkauau*, he encounters by mischance, he is happened to (restricted to the encounter of evil or mischance): *machukish . . . pish ummiskcuóuh*, evils shall befall them, Deut. 31, 17.

happy, *wunniyeu*, *wunnaiyeu* [*wunni-eu*], he is happy; *anne wunniyeu*, happier (*sun . . . wunniyeuog?* are they well? C.); *kóni*, thou art happy; *onk woh nani wutch ken*, that it may be well with me for thy sake, Gen. 12, 13; *kónaimwaw*, ye are happy; suppos. part. pl. *neg wunniitche*g, they who are happy. See good.

harbor. See haven.

hard, *siogke* (*siokke*, C.; *siúckat*, R. W.), hard, difficult; *siogkok*, if it be hard or difficult; pl. *siógokish*, hard matters or things; vbl. n. *siogkeyeunok*, a hard matter, 'hard saying', John 6, 60. *menuh-ki*, strong, unyielding, hard. See sour; strong.

hare (?), *móhtukquásog* (Ps. 104, 18), *ogkoshquog* (Prov. 30, 26), 'conies', but in Lev. 11, 5, 6 'cony' and 'hare' are transferred from the English. *ockqut-chaun* [*ogkushki-tchan* (?), wet nose], described by Roger Williams as 'a wild beast of a reddish hair, about the

hare (?)—continued.

bigness of a pig and rooting like a pig', was probably the woodchuck (*Arctomys monax*).

harlot, *nanwunnōdsquawien-in*, a harlot or prostitute; *nanwunnōdsquawusuen-in*, one who is a prostitute in act, who acts the harlot [n. agent. from verb *nanwunnōdsquaw-ussu*]. *manissquāōsu*, *mansquāōsu*, she commits fornication, acts the harlot. See fornication; adultery.

harm. See hurt.

harvest, *kepenum*, he harvests or gathers the harvest (*kepenūmmīn*, to gather corn, R. W.); *kepenush*, 'reap thou', Rev. 14, 15; vbl. n. act. *kepenumōonk*, the harvesting, harvest; suppos. impers. and part. pass. *kepenumuk* (when it is harvested), the time of harvest (*nūnnōwa*, harvest time; *anōūant*, at harvest, R. W.; from *nunāeu*, it is dry (?); *'ninnauwāet*, fall, autumn, C.). See seasons.

hasten, *kenupshau*, he makes haste; *kenupshauš*, hasten thou, make haste; suppos. part. an. *kenupshont*, when hastening; freq. *kakenupshont*, making great haste, going very swiftly; *nag kakenupshonitcheq*, the swift (potentially) [*kenuppeu*, it is swift or quick, with the particle of violent action 'sh]. *wapantam*, he is in haste; *nōwāpāntam*, I am in haste, C.

hat. See cap.

hatch, *pwōhkuhōwau*, (the bird) hatches.

See Is. 34, 15; Jer. 17, 11.

hatchet. See ax.

hate, *sekeneam*, *sekenam*, he hates (it); an. *sekeneauau*, he hates (him); suffix *wussekenauōūh*, *wussekenauōūh*, they hate him; vbl. n. act. *sekeneauōōnk*, a hating, hatred; *sekeneausuonk*, active hating, hating in exercise; vbl. n. pass. and recip. *sekeneaadtuonk*, a being hated, reciprocity of hatred, enmity; vbl. n. inan. act. *sekeneamōonk*, a hating of (inan. obj). Primarily *sekeneam* signifies he refuses, rejects, hence manifests an aversion to, hates. Cf. *suhkou*, he spits (*nīs-suke*, I am spiteful or mischievous, C.). Del. *kschingālel*, I hate you, Hkw. *jishantam*, he loathes, despises, hates (*nut-jishantam*,

hate—continued.

I hate, I despise, C.); an. *jishanumau*, he hates (him).

haughtiness, *qunuhqunneunkqussuonk*, by reduplication from *qunnunkqui*, high, and *ussu*, verb of action, he acts very high; vbl. in-*onk*, very high acting. See proud.

have (auxil.), *mahche* (after, thereafter).

A word which expresses completed action or the end of action, that which has been, was employed as an auxiliary to the verb in forming the perfect and pluperfect tenses (*maut*, *maht*, *mauch*, *mēsh*, R. W.; *num-mahche*, I have; *kum-mache*, thou hast, etc., C. Cree *ghee*, 'have'; Chip. *ke* or *ge*): *ne mahche*, that which hath been, Eccl. 3, 15; *un-mahche ussen*, he hath done it, Is. 44, 23 (*tashin mēsh commāūg?* how much have you given? R. W.; *māt mēsh-nawmōnash*, I did not see those things; *num-maut-auketeaāmen*, I have done planting, R. W.). Cf. *mahtsheau*, it decays, fails, comes to an end; *majish*, *maumachish*, at last (*mauchaūhom*, a dead man, R. W.); *mahchinau*, he is sick, etc. See had.

have (v.), *ohtau*, he has, i. e. possesses or owns (*nuttohtō*, I have, I possess (it); *nutahtou*, I have; *kutahtoup*, thou hadst; *noh ahtou*, he has; *nag ahtooq*, they had, C.); suppos. *noh ohtunk*, he who has, the owner; *neg ohtunkeq*, the owners or possessors; vbl. n. *ohtōonk*, *ahtōonk*, a having, a possession; vbl. n. pass. or suppos. part. inan. *ohtuuk*, possessed, had, owned; hence a field, land cultivated, inclosed, or to which the idea of ownership attaches (*ahtēuk*, soil, a field, C.). See belong to.

haven, **harbor**, *kobpog*, *kobpaonk*, *kup-pōhkomuk*, *kuhpōhkomuk*, *koppōmuk*, *kobpaonk*, etc., all derived from *kup-pōhham*, *kobham*, he shuts close, closes up, which is from *kuppi*, *kuppiyeu*, it is close, thick, dense; suppos. *kobpog*, when it incloses or closes up; act. vbl. *kobpaonk*, a closing or making close; *kuppōhkomuk* [*kuppi-komuk*], a closed place, a covert, etc.

hawk, *quanunon*, Lev. 11, 16; *owōh-shaog*, Deut. 14, 15; *mashquanon*, Job 39, 26 (*wushōwunan*, R. W.). Cf. *qun-*

hawk—continued.

nonow, 'lion'; *quohqunnonou*, 'grey-hound'.

he, she, *ewð*, R. W. (Muh. *uwoh*, Edw.); *noh*, he, she; *ndgum*, him, her, El. and C. (Del. *neka*, *nekama*, Hkw.). Strictly regarded, *noh* is a demonstrative and relative pronoun, corresponding to the inan. demonstrative *ne*; *ewð* [üo] is the proper personal, represented by *w*, *w*, or *w* as a prefix, and 'oh or 'uh as a suffix, in the 3d pers. sing. of verbs, etc.: *nen uwoh* [nen ne-noh], I am he, Is. 41, 4; *noh anakausit*, he who laboreth [anakausu (without prefixed pronoun), he laboreth]; *uttiyeuwoh?* where is he? John 7, 11; *noh neen*, I am he, i. e. I am that man of whom you speak, John 9, 9; *howan noh?* who is he? i. e. that he, v. 36 (*ut noh*, in him; *ut ndgum*, to him; *nashpe ndgum*, with him, C.; *matta ne*, *matta no*, not that (house), not that (man), *ibid.*; *yo áppitch ewð*, let him sit there; *awaññ ewð?* who is that? R. W.; Del. *na nipawit*, he that stands there, Hkw., = *noh nēpau*, El.). *wuhhog*, his body, himself [*w'hogk*, his body] (*wuhðek*, the body, R. W.): *nashpe wuhhogk-uh*, by himself, Heb. 6, 13. *nuttaiheh*, he belongs to me, he is mine: *nen wuttaiheuh*, I belong to him, I am his, Cant. 2, 16; pl. *nish wuttaihe-ash*, the things which are his; *wuttaihe*, his. See this.

head, *muppuhkuk*, *muhpuhkuk*, a head; *uppuhkuk*, his head; *kuppuhkuk*, thy head [*m'púhkuk*, the hollow; from *puhki*, *puhpuhki*, it is hollow]. -*ontup*, head (summit, top), in compound words, as *chepiántup* [*chippe-ontup*, separated head], a skull (*tsipanañtep*, tête de mort, Rasles); elsewhere, *wuskonóntup* (bone head), a skull (*muskonontip*, C.); *wompontup* (white head), a white or hoary head; *kodtantup*, the top or crown of the head (the scalp?) (*uppaquóntup*, the head; *nuppaquóntup*, my head, R. W.; Abn. *metep*, tête; *netep*, ma tête; 3d pers. *step*).

headdress (?), *chetuhquab*, 'a crown'.

heal, *neetskehhuau*, he heals or cures (him). See cure.

health, vbl. n. pass. *neetskehettuonk*, health produced or restored, a being

health—continued.

cured; act. *wunnanumáonk*, health, well-being; *sun wunnuhketcaonkännu?* is it a healthy time, is it healthy? C. See well.

heap, *kohkuhquag*, *kukkuhquag* (when it is heaped up, made high), a heap, a summit, the top [from *kukkuhquau*, he goes up, ascends]. *numuwonkquau* (it is made full), *nomunkquág* (when it is made full), a heap; *nanomuwonkquau nano nunquaash*, 'heaps upon heaps', Judg. 15, 16 [from *numuwaeu*, it is full, and *unquaau*, it exceeds, or extremely]. *sokenug*, a heap of corn, R. W. "The women of the family . . . dry the corn in round broad heaps", *ibid.* [pass. part. suppos. from *sokenum*, he pours (it) out: when it is poured out].

hear, *nótam* (*noh nótam*, C.), he hears (it), *nunnótam*, I hear (*nunnótam*, C.); *nótash*, hear thou; an. *nótah* (*ken nótah*, C.), hear thou me; *nótau*, he hears (him); suppos. *nótiit*, when he hears; *noh nótiit*, he who hears, may hear; vbl. n. *nótamwónk* (*nótamüonk*, C.), a hearing.

hearken, *kukkeitau*, *kukkeihtau*, he hearkens to (him), he listens with attention to (him); suffix *kukkeitah*, hearken thou to me; *noh kukkeitok*, to him ye shall hearken (*nétop kikkita*, friend, hearken to me, R. W.; *kukkehtam*, he hearkens (to it, inan.), C.).

heart, *metah* [*m'tah*], a heart; *nuttah*, my heart; *kuttah*, thy heart; *wuttah*, his heart (*wuttäh*, R. W.; Muh. *utoh*, Edw.; Del. *w'dee*, Hkw.; Minsi *uchdee*, Barton; Alg. *othai*, McK.). Pronounced, says Duponceau, as "the German *dee* or *tee* (English *day* or *tay*)", Notes to El. Gr. xi, xii.

heat, *kussittau* (it is warm), the heat of the sun, natural heat. *kussoppitag*, *kosoppag* (when it is hot), great heat (by the action of fire); vbl. n. *kussoppissu-onk* [from *kussoppissu*, he is hot], heat, an inflammation (*kissopetteahdónk*, ferocity or heat, C.). *kussampskussum*, he heats (it), makes it hot; suppos. part. inan. *kussampskussuk*, when it is heated. See hot.

heath-cocks, *auuckuck-qudnog*, R. W. Probably the Tetrao cupido or pin-

heath-cocks—continued.

nated grouse, formerly very common in New England, though now rare, but possibly *Tetrao umbellus*, the ruffed grouse, pheasant, or 'partridge' of Massachusetts and Connecticut. So named for the beauty of its plumage: *aunakeu*, he is painted, decorated with paint; pl. *aunakeuck*, they are painted, R. W.

heaven, *kesuk* (*kéesuck*, R. W.; Peq. *keesk*, Stiles; Hkw. *gischuck*, Del.), the visible heavens, the sky: *kesuk kah ohke*, the heaven and the earth, Gen. 1, 1. See sun.

heavy, *tohkequn*, *tuhkequan*, (it is) heavy; *tuhkequog*, that which is heavy (*tuhkē-qun*, heavy, C.; *kuckqússaqun*, *kukqús-suckqun*, you are heavy; *qussúcqun*, heavy, R. W.).

heed, *nunnukqussu*, he takes heed, acts cautiously (as if in danger); *nunnukqussish*, take heed to thyself, beware; *nunnukqussitch*, let him take heed (*nen nunnúkqus*, I beware, C.; act. inan. *nunnukqussuontash keitoh*, beware of the sea, C.); act. an. *nunnukqussuonau*, he takes heed of (an. obj.). Cf. *nánukque*, (it is) dangerous; *nunnúkquodtut*, in peril, in danger. See dangerous.

heel, *mogquan* (*mogquón*, C.), a heel; *wogquan*, *wogquwan*, his heel; pl. +*ash*. From *mogquen*, it is enlarged, is more great, swells, protuberates. Hence, too, *mogquén*, a boil or tumor (Webster suggests with a query the alliance of English heel with Greek κήλη, a tumor).

height, *sohkunkquok*, *sohkunkquodt*, adv., in height (with measure of elevation or altitude), *ne sohkunkquok*, its height. *ne anóhque spónogkog*, *ne anóhqueu spóngok* (?), its height from bottom to top, Gen. 6, 15; Ex. 25, 10, =*ne sohkunkquok*, Ex. 25, 23, =*ne anóhqueu spóhtag*, Ex. 27, 1, =*ne ashpohtag*, Ex. 37, 1, =*ne ashpúhtag*, Ex. 37, 10, =*ne kódtunkquag*, Ex. 30, 2, =*ne ohshpohtag*, Ex. 37, 25, =*ne sohkónkog*, 1 K. 6, 2. *sohkónkqussuonk*, height of a man or an. obj.; *wusóhkónkqussuonk*, his height [*sonkuk*, when it shoots up, as a plant]. See high.

hell, *chepiohkomuk*. See devil.

helmet, *uppuhkukqut* (on his head); *muhpuhkukqut* (on a head).

help, *annumau*, *anninumau*, he helps (him); suffix *wut-annúmaoh*, he helped them; *annimumek*, help thou me (*kut-tánnummi?* will you help me? *nen-kut-tánnum-ous*, I will help you, R. W.). Primarily to give to, to bestow upon. See give.

hemp. See flax.

hen, *mónish*, *námprash*, a hen, a cock, C.; *monsh*, a cock, Fl.

her. See he.

here, *yeu*, *yeut*, in this place; opposed to *naüt*, there, in that place. See this.

hereafter, *ompeták*: *nish pish ompetak ónagish*, the things which shall be hereafter, Is. 41, 23; Rev. 1, 19; 4, 1 (*ompetag*, shortly, C.).

herring (?), *ómmis*, pl. *ommissuog*, herring, C.; *aunstog*, a fish somewhat like a herring, R. W.; Peq. *umpruages*, alewives, Stiles. See menhaden.

hide (n.). See skin.

hide (v.), *adtahtau*, *adtahtou*, he hides (it); *nut-adtahtau-un*, I hide it; *adtahtauash*, hide thou it (*attahtouñat*, to hide, C.). *adtashaü*, he hides or conceals (himself or another person); *adtash*, hide thou (them); suffix *wut-tat-tashuh*, he hid them. *puttogqueu*, he hides himself, is hid; *puttogqesh*, hide thyself; vbl. n. *puttogwhonk* [= *puttogqueu-onk*], a covering or hiding; *puttogquequohhou*, that which serves to hide, a veil. *puttagham*, *puttughum*, he hides (it), lit. he covers it over (*puttoghummat poshkissuonk*, to cover one's nakedness, C.). *onkhum*, he covers (it), he hides (it): *nut-onkhum nuskesuk*, I hide my face; vbl. n. *onkwhonk*, a covering (screen or curtain, etc.); an. *onkwhau*, he hides or covers (him).

high, *qunnunkque*, (it is) high, tall (*quinuhqui wetu*, a high house, C.; *quinuhque*, highly, *ibid.*); *qunnunkque qunnunkque*, very high; *qunnunkquoh-teau*, he is high, i. e. elevated. *qunnunkqussu* (*qunmaúqussu*, R. W.; *quinukquësu*, C.), he is high or tall. From *gunni*, long.

high place, *kodtuhkóag*, *kodtohkóag*, *koduhkóag*, a high place, the summit of a mountain or hill; as adj. *ut kodtuhkóe*

high place—continued.

wadchu-ut, on the top of the mount. [kodd-ohke? Cf. *kodd-outup*, the top of the head]. *kogkussohkoag*, a high place; pl. +*ish*, 1 Sam. 13, 6 [suppos. redupl. of *kussohkói*]. *kussohkói*, *kussohkoiyeu*, a (high) peak or point of rock or earth; *kussohkoiompsk*, 'a sharp rock', 1 Sam. 14, 4; *en kussohkoiyeu wadchu-ut*, into a high mountain, Is. 40, 9 [from *kóus*, *ukqs*, anything sharp or pointed].

hill, *wadchueues*, pl. +*ash* [dimin. of *wadchu*, mountain]; *en wadchue ohkeit*, 'to the hill country'; *wadchuekontu*, 'in the hill country' (Del. *wachtschúnk*, on the hill, Hkw.).

himself, *wuhhog*; see he. *wuttin*, *wuttinne*, he himself, ille ipse. Though Eliot mentions *tin*, *tinne* as 'suppletive syllables of no significance, but for ornament of the word' (Gr. 23), it is evident enough that they were employed to give emphasis to the pronoun when separated from the verb. From *ewd*, the pronoun of the third pers. sing., was formed the verb *wuttinmaiinneat* [*wut-unneainneat*], to be like or such as [*unne*] himself; see kind (n.). *nehewonche*, of himself, sua sponte.

hinder, *wuttameheau*, he troubles, disturbs, hinders (him); *ahque wuttamheh*, do not trouble me (*kolámmish*, I hinder you; *cotammúme*, *cotamme*, you trouble me, R. W.; *kotamehish*, I hinder you; *notamehhúwam*, I hinder, C.). See trouble.

hind parts, *wutamíyeu* (*wuttomíyeu*, behind, as prep., C.); *wátamíyeu*, his hind parts; *ut wutamíyeu*, 'into the draught', Matt. 15, 17. See behind.

hip, *moppe* [*m'obpi*], a hip, upper part of the thigh, ham (*áprás*, a hip, C.; *apóme*, the thigh, R. W.); *kobpiáog*, *kuppiáog*, thy thighs; *woppe*, his thigh. Cf. *mehquau*, a thigh.

hire, *onkquottau*, *onkquatau*, he hires (him), pays (him) wages: *kut-onkquatoush*, 'I will give thee hire', 1 K. 5, 6 (*kut-táúnckquittauanch*, I will pay you, R. W.). *annónau*, he employs in service, he hires (him) (*kuttannónsh*, I will hire you, R. W.). See recompense.

his, *wuttaihe*. See he.

his own, *nehewonche*, his own, their own, of himself, sua sponte (*wunnehenwonche*, their own, C.).

hiss, *maunuwónat*, to hiss; *noh mónodwau*, he hisseth, C. *queksaw* [*quek-ussu*], he hisses; *queksawog*, they hiss, Lam. 2, 16 [lit. they make quacking, *quek-ussuog*, onomatopoeic]; *queknumau*, *quekussu-mau*, he hisses at (him).

hither, *yeu nogque* (toward this place, in this direction): *yeu nogque in kah yd in*, hither and thither (*yeunogque*, this way, C.; Del. *yu úndachqui*, this way, to this side, Hkw.).

ho! *chuh!* interjection of calling: *chuh! ken*, *qukish!* 'ho! such a one, turn aside!' Ruth 4, 1 (*chuh namuk!* behold! C.).

hoarse, *tanne ontowáonk*, a hoarse voice, C.

hoe, *anaskham*, he digs, he hoes (*andá-kig*, pl. +*anash*, hoes; *anaskhomwáutow-win*, a breaking-up hoe; *anaskhómmin*, to hoe or break up (the earth); *anaskhomwock*, they hoe, R. W.). See weed.

hog, *ockqutchau*, pl. +*nug*, R. W., 'a wild beast of a reddish hair, about the bigness of a pig and rooting like a pig, from whence they give this name to all our swine'. The animal named by R. W. is the groundhog or woodchuck (*Arctomys monax*). Mr Judd, in Gen. Register, xi, 219, identifies the 'woodshau', 'woodschock', and 'wejack' of the early fur traders with the 'fisher' or 'wallanag' (*Mustela canadensis*). See fisher. I suspect that 'woodchuck' is corrupted from the aboriginal name, and that the dictionary reference, 'See chuck', as a guide to the etymology, is wrong.

hoist, *ushpunnun*, *ashpunnun*, he hoists or lifts (it) up: *ushpunnunwog sepághunk*, they hoist the sail. *wauáipunish*, hoist up (the sail), R. W. See hold.

hold, *kónunum*, he holds in the hand, carries, bears (it). See bear (v.). *kinunau*, he holds or carries (an. obj.): *ukkinunoh*, she beareth them, Deut. 32, 11; suppos. part. an. *kónunont ahtompeh*, 'handling the bow'; *kónunont anogqsoh*, holding the stars (in his hand, Rev. 2, 1). *kogkónunum* [freq. and intens. from

hold—continued.

kóunum, he holds habitually or continues to hold (it), he holds (it) strongly, lays hold of it. *menuhkinum*, he holds (it) fast, takes a strong hold of (it); *nummenuhkinum*, I hold fast (I hold, C.); *menuhkenish*, hold thou it fast [*menuhki*, (it is) hard, strong, firm]. *summágunum wunnutheg*, he holds out (stretches out) his hand; see stretch out. *ushpunum wunnutheg*, he holds up (lifts up) his hand; suppos. *aspunug wunnutheganash*, when he held up his hands, Ex. 17, 11. *wuttinum wequananteg ut wunnuthegut*, he holds a lamp in his hand. *wacpinum wunnutheg*, he holds up (raises up) his hands.

hold (to take), *tohqunau mosquoh*, he catches a bear; see catch. *wuttannun wusseetut*, he takes hold of (catches him by) his feet; *noh anumwoh anumont wehtauogut*, he who takes a dog by the ears, Prov. 26, 17.

hole, *wónogq*, pl. *wonogquash* [*wonogku*, *ónonogku*, he burrows, has a hole]; *wonogquash*, pits, holes, or dens of wild beasts; excavations. *pukqui*, (there is) a hole, an orifice; suppos. inan. *pukquag*, a hole or hollow (the eye of a needle, Mark 10, 25); by reduplication *puppukquag*. See bore.

homage. See tribute.

home, *ut wekit* (at his house, to his house), at home, to home (*wettúómuck*, at home, R. W.). *mat appu*, he is not at home (*mat apèù*, R. W.). *nickquénun*, I am going home, "which is a solemn word amongst them, . . . confessing the sweetness even of these short temporal homes", R. W. (Del. *n'matschi*, I will go home, Hkw.).

honor, *quttidnum*, *quehtianum*, he honors, shows honor to; *quttidnumæk ketassot*, honor ye the king; with an. obj. *quttidnumav*, he honors (him); *quttidnum kóash*, honor thou thy father (cf. *quehtam*, he fears). *quttiantam*, he honors (it), i. e. regards it as honorable (*quttiantámwe*, honorable, C.); vbl. n. pass. *quttianútuonk*, the being honored, honor received.

hoof, *múhkos*, *múhkas* [*m'uhkóus*, a sharp point]; pl. *muhkossog*, nails, claws, hoofs: 'horseekossog', horses' hoofs,

hoof—continued.

Judg. 5, 22; *wuhkossog*, his (or its) hoofs (*mokassuck*, nails, R. W.; *moohkos*, a hoof, C.). *neesukossau*, he parts the hoof [*nees-uhkos*, two-nailed]; part. an. *neesukossont*, parting the hoof. *pasúkkossau*, 'he divides the hoof' (?), Lev. 11, 7 (cf. verses 4, 5, 6); from *pasukuhkos*, single nailed or having an undivided hoof (?). See claws; nail.

hook, *uhqudn*, *uhquoan*, *uhquon*, a hook, a fishhook (*uhquón*, C.; *hoquain*, pl. *-atúnash*, R. W.; Del. *aman*, a fishhook, Hkw.). *om*, Matt. 17, 27. *sohsogkinnitumæ* (it hooks or fastens), pl. *+ug*, 'hooks', 'taches', Ex. 26, 6, etc.; *sohsogkittikeu*, it is hooked or fastened; from *sogkunum*, he catches or clasps it, hooks on to it. Cf. *sogkepæ* [*sogkuppæ*], he bites; *sogkemas*, a gnat. See end.

hope, *annóosu* (*noh annóosu*, C.), he hopes; *nut-annóus* (*nut-annóous*, C.), I hope; suppos. *annóosit*, when (or if) he hopes; vbl. n. act. *annóosuonk*, *annoáusuonk* (*annóósuonk*, C.), a hoping, hope, expectation.

horn, *askon*; *wutaskon*, his horn. Not distinguishable from (if not identical with) *áskon* or *askon*, a raw hide or undressed skin, as well as *muskon* [*m'askon?*], a bone; *wuskon*, his bone. Cotton gives *oskón*, a hide; *wewen*, a horn. The latter is evidently from *wáénu*, it winds around, is curved. See bone.

hornet, *aohkéaunæs*, Josh. 24, 12; but bee, Ps. 118, 12. See bees.

horse, *nahnaiyeumdoadt*, a horse, a creature that carries, C. Eliot, for the substantive, transfers the English 'horse', 'horsesog', but has *noh naómukqut horsesoh*, he who rides a horse, and *naómukqutcheq*, *nayeumqutcheq*, horsemen, riders (*wunnia naynayoúme-wot*, he rides on horseback, R. W.), from *nayeutam*, he carries or bears it (upon his person); an. *nayeau*, he carries (him); pass. part. *nayeumuk*, carried; hence, actively, riding. See bear. Del. *nanyunges*, a horse, formed from *awesis*, a beast (?), from which the last syllable is taken (?), and *nayundam*, to carry a burden on the back or shoulders, Hkw. Corresp. 402.

hot, *kussittau* (*kussittah*, R. W.), it is hot, with reference to the heat of the sun, the weather, or natural heat; *kosittag*, *kásittag*, *kósohtag* (suppos. part. inan., when it is hot), the heat of the day (*kesosinneat*, to be warm; *nuk-kesoap*, I am warm, C.; *káusitteks*, hot weather, R. W.). *kussopásit*, when it is warm [suppos. from *kussopeasu*, dim. (?), a little hot]. An. subj. *kussoppussu* [*kuss-ap-wosu*], he is hot (*nuk-kissápis*, I am hot; *nuk-kisseppets*, I itch; *kussuppessinneat*, to be hot, C.); vbl. n. *kussoppissuonk* (a heating of the person), inflammation. *kussoppittaau*, it is hot, by the action of fire, made hot, heated, made very hot; as adj. *kussópilláe*, *kussópetáe*, hot; suppos. inan. *kussoppag*, (when it is) very hot (vbl. n. *kussoppetteahdonk*, fervency or heat, C.; this is formed from a causat. verb *kussoppetteahhuau*, he makes it to be hot). *kussampakussum*, he heats or makes hot (a furnace, oven, or the like). The root in all these words is *ohkus* (*ókus*), as in *m'kussa*, a burning coal, from which, too, in the suppos. an. form, may perhaps be derived *kesuk*, the sun; see sun. Cf. Gr. *καίω*; *καύσω*; *καύσις*; *αἶθω*, to burn; *αἰθήρ*, the empyreal region, the sky; *ἔλη*, *εἶλη*, heat of the sun; *ἥλιος*.

house, *wétu*, El. Gr. 11; *neek*, *nek*, my house; *keek*, thy house; *week*, *vek*, his house: *ut wekit*, in his house; *ut weeku-wout* or *wekuwomut*, in his (their) house; "hence we corrupt this word, *wigwam*", El. Gr. 11 (*wétu*, a house; *wetu-omuck nóteshem*, I came from the house; *wetuómuck*, at home; *nékick*, my house; *kékick*, your house, R. W.); *weetu ne weetimuk*, 'a tent to dwell in', Is. 40, 22; pl. *wetuomash*; *ut weetuómut*, on the house, in the house or houses. *wétu* is evidently the 3d pers. sing. indic. of a verb which can not be accurately translated into English, but to which 'he makes his home' approximates, and *week* (*weeg*) appears to be the suppositive form of the same verb. From this last comes *weekinneau*, he lives in or occupies a house; *weekitteau*, he builds a house; an. *wekuhkau*, he builds (is building or constructing) a house for (any person or an. obj.); vbl. n. *weekitteakonk*, a

house—continued.

building. Nearly related are: *weetomau*, he lives with (another); *weetomp*, a friend, kinsman; *weetahtu*, a sister (*weetauog*, they live together, Ind. Laws); *wétauómau*, he takes (her) as a wife, i. e. to his house; *weetauadteog*, they marry or are married (*awetawátuock*, they make a match, R. W.); cf. *neetu*, he is born, he is produced, he or it grows; *neetuonk*, birth; *nekit*, (when he is) born, etc. *komuk* (an inclosed place), an English house or building other than a dwelling house, rarely employed except in compound words: *woskeche kómuk*, the top of the house, on the roof; *qunnunkque komuk* (a high building), a tower; *maumachie komuk asuhmeechumekomuk* (*meechimukkomuk*, C.), 'store house or barn', Luke 12, 24 (*maayeakómuk*, a meeting house; *chippikómuk*, a chamber, C.).

how, *toh*, *tohhen*: *tih kittedáshe? toh kutteashish? how many times?*; *tohhen nohnompu? how often?*; *tohattáche? how long?* (*tou? R. W.*, a general interrogative, where? how? what? etc.: *tou anúckquaque? tounúckquaque? how much?*; *tounúckquaque yð wuche? how far from hence? R. W.*; *uttoh umuhkúhquat? how far?*; *uttoh [ut-toh] missi? how great?*; *uttoh unni? what manner? C.*). *tohsu? tahshe? tahshe? how much?*; pl. *tohshinash? tahshinash? tohsúash? how many?*; an. *tohsúog? how many persons?* (*tohshe*, so much; *ne tohshít*, so often; *tohtohshinash kesükódash? how many days? C.*; *tashin? how much?*; *tashinash papónash? how many winters?*; an. pl. *tahshincheck? how many? R. W.*). *uttoh* [to what, *ut-toh*], how, as adv. of comparison: *uttoh en wunnegen*, how beautiful (*uttoh missi*, how great, C.).

howl, *mishontooónat*, to roar; *mishontooahpuhsinneat*, to howl; *num-mishontóoahpuhs*, I howl, C. (?). *onaw*, he howls or yells; *onwog*, they howl; vbl. n. *onwoonk*, howling. See shout; roar.

humble (adj.), *hohpáu*, he is humble; *hohpáe* (*hohpáe*, C.), humble; n. agent. *hohpáénú*, one who is humble, suppos. part. pl. *nag hohpacheg*, *hohhohpacheg*, *ahhohpácheg*, *ohhohpánutcheg*, the humble; vbl. n. *hohpaonk*, humility.

humble (v.), *hohpahéhheau*, he makes (him) humble, he humbles (him).

hundred, an. *pasükooog*, inan. *pasük-wash*: *nequt pasükooog*, one hundred (persons); *yauut pasükæe kodtumwæe*, for four hundred years, lit. yearly to the four-hundredth (*nequt pasük*, one hundred, R. W.; *nequt passükoo* or *passükooog*, C.).

hungry, *kodtuppæ*, he is hungry; *nuk-kodtup*, I was hungry (*n'cättup*, I am hungry, R. W.; *nuk-kodtup*, C.); suppos. *noh kodtupwit*, he who is hungry, pl. *nag kodtupwitehæg*; n. agent. *kodtupwen* [for *kodtuppæwæn*], a hungry man [from *kod-uppæ*, he desires to eat]. *paská-niontam*, he is extremely hungry, he starves or is starving; *noh nahen nup-pæe paskanontam*, he is like to die with hunger; vbl. n. *paskánontamwæonk*, starving, extreme hunger. See eat; starve.

hunt, *adchaen*, he hunts, is hunting (*auchaái*, he is gone to hunt or fowl; *n'tauchaámen*, I go to hunt; *auchaátuck*, let us hunt, R. W.; *nuttahchun*, I hunt, C.; Del. *yuh' allawútan*, come, let us go a-hunting, Hkw.); vbl. n. *audchaonk*, hunting (the game taken by hunting, Prov. 12, 27); n. agent. *adchaen*, *audchaen*, a hunter (*adcháénin*, a fowler, C.). V. t. an. *adchanau*, he hunts (animals or live game); *adchanaog*, they hunt; suppos. part. *adchanont*, (when)

hunt—continued.

hunting; *noh adchanont*, he who hunts; with inan. obj. *adchontam wunnehtuonk*, he hunts his prey, Job 38, 39. See strive after.

hurl, *togkonat qussukquanash*, to hurl stones (from a sling, 1 Chr. 12, 2); v. i. *togkau*, *togkæ*, he hurls, he strikes. See strike.

hurry. See hasten.

hurt, *woskheau*, *woskéheau*, he hurts, injures, does harm to (him); suppos. part. an. *woskeheunt*, harming, hurting (when he hurts); *mat pish kæwoskhuk-kæ*, he shall not hurt thee; negat. imperat. *woskeheúhkon*, do him no harm (*woskehæeog wuhhogkáuh*, they hurt themselves, C.; *nawoskheum*, I hurt, *ibid.*); pass. *nawoskhít*, I am hurt; adj. *woskehhuwæe*, hurtful; vbl. n. act., *woskehhuwaonk* (a hurting), hurt, violence; vbl. n. pass., *woskehittuonk*, violence suffered (a being hurt), a wound; n. agent. *woskehhuwaen*, one who hurts or harms, 'the spoiler'. Cf. *wusqheonk*, blood.

husband, *wasukeh*, *wahaukeh*, the husband of, (her) husband (*wástick*, R. W.; *wasíkkion*, *wasékkien*, a husband, C.); *nasuk*, my husband; *kasuk*, thy husband; *kahsukowoog*, your husbands.

husks, *wuhhogkomminneash*; *ut wuhhogkomunit*, to the husk.

I

I, *neen*, *næn*; prefixed *n'*, *nut* (*neèn*, R. W.; *nen*, C.; Del. *ni*, Hkw.): *næn nmoh*, I am he. The characteristic *n* of the first person fills the place that in several other languages, Semitic and Aryan, is assigned to the principal consonant of the pronoun of the second person. It may be denominated *n'* demonstrative. With the Indian all action began or centered in self. *næn*, the reduplicated demonstrative, was the emphatic 'this one'; hence *enin*, man; *ninnu*, male; *umni*, any (one person or thing of the kind spoken of), as well as *ne*, this (thing); *na*, these; *noh*, he who, that person; *nag*, they; *neane* [*ne-umni*], so

I—continued.

as, thus; *nan*, *nenan*, the same; *n'nih*, it is so, that is, etc. (cf. Engl. thou, they, the, this, that, then, thus, there). *nuttinne*, I myself, ego ipse. See kind (n.).

ice, *kuppadt*, *kuppádd* (*capát*, R. W.; Peq. *kuppat*, Stiles); suppos. from *kuppieu*, it is closed: when it is closed up or stopped.

idle, *seseenam*, *saseenam*, he is idle (habitually, by reduplication from *seenam*, he is indolent, slothful; see slothful, slow); n. agent. *seseenamwæn*, an idle man; vbl. n. *seseenamwæonk* (*sásekeneamwæonk*, C.), habitual idleness.

idle—continued.

nanompanissichick (pl.), idle persons, R. W.; vbl. n. *nanompanissuonk*, idleness, C. [from *nanompanwau*, he begs?].

idol, *nunneukontunk*, *nunnukontunk* (*ninnukontonk*, C.), an image, an idol.

if, *tohneit*: *tohneit nenag*, if it be so.

image. See idol.

imitate, *nuttiannau*, I imitate; *aiammauonate*, to imitate, C.; cf. *eiyaue* (*aianne*, C.), kinds of, or of the kind of. See like; likeness.

immediately, *teanuk* (*teano*, R. W.), quickly, suddenly, immediately.

immerse, *touopham*, he puts (it) into the water, hence he soaks, he seethes, etc. (*touwopshomke*, 'cast anchor', R. W.). Cf. *chauopham wryaus*, he boils flesh (*chouwophash*, cast it overboard, R. W.); *nepataush sabaheg*, he seethes pottage.

impossible. See possible.

in.

[NOTE.—Left unfinished. See *ut*.]

increase, *mishehteau*, he increases (it), he makes (it) great; *pish mishehteauun*, it shall be increased, made great. *machekohteau*, he increases (it), he has very much of (it). More commonly increase is expressed by *nano*, signifying 'more and more' (El. Gr. 15): *nano missi*, it increaseth (is more and more great); *nano waantam*, he increaseth in wisdom (is more and more wise); *nano manatash* (inan. pl.), they increase in number.

indolent. See slothful; idle.

infant, *peisses* [for *peississu*, he is] very small, an infant (of either sex); intens. *papeissu* (*papods*, R. W.; Peq. *poup-pous*, Stiles); suppos. *peississit*, *papeissit*, when he is very small: *noh peississit*, the smallest child, 'he who is least', Matt. 11, 11; *peississit ketompas*, thy younger sister, Ezek. 16, 46; suppos. part. (pl.) *nag papeississitcheg*, infants, very small children. From *peawe*, *peaeu*, it is small; dim. *pease*, *peasin* (suppos. *peasik*), and *papease* (suppos. *papeasick*), it is very small; *papease-ussu* (contr. *papeissu*), he is very small. See child, boy, girl, etc. (Del. *pilawesis*, a boy; *pilawetit*, a male infant babe; *quetit*, a female infant babe, Hkw.)

inform, *nahtinau*, he shows (it) to (him), he informs (him) of (it); *nahtus*, show thou (it); *nahtusseh*, show thou (it) to me (*nunnohlin*, I show, C.); causat. inan. from *udau* (he sees): he makes him see it; cf. *nehtau*, show thyself to (him), 1 K. 18, 1. *wahteau-wahuau* [causat. inan. from *wahteau*, he knows], he makes (him) know it (*wahteauwah*, make him to know, C.). *kuhkotamau*, *kukkukotomau*, he informs (him) of. See teach.

inhabit. See dwell.

inhabitant, *noh ayit*, pl. *nag ayitcheg*; *noh wadohkit*, pl. *nag wadohkitheg*. See dwell.

inhabited, *ohke na wadohtimuk*, a land inhabited (i. e. where it was possessed or occupied); *ohke matta wutohkein*, an uninhabited land; *ohke pish wutohkein*, the land shall be inhabited; *chipohke* [*chepi-ohke*], uninhabited land.

injure. See hurt.

inquire, *natotomau*, he inquires of (him), questions (him); *natotomuhkau*, he prosecutes inquiry, seeks information from (him); *naduwshitteau*, he inquires into (it), investigates (it) (*neen pitch madsittamen*, I will inquire into it; *wunnadsittamitta*, let us search into it, R. W.). See question.

instead of, *nompe*, *nohompui*: *sun nen nompin*, am I in (his) stead? Gen. 30, 2 [*nompeu*, it is in the place or stead of (it); *nompenau*, he is in the place or stead of (him)].

instruction, *kuhkotamuehteauonk*, instruction, teaching. See teach.

integrity, *sampwuttahhauonk*; *sampwehteauonk*, vbl. n. from *sampwehteau*, he makes it straight or right.

intend, *unnantam*, *anantam*, he wills, thinks, purposes, intends, has in mind: [*matta?*] *ne anantam nen*, gut ken ne anantaman (suppos.), 'not as I will, but as thou wilt', Matt. 26, 39; *ne anontag*, according to his will (what he may will or intend). This verb expresses simple mental activity—volition, passion, thought. It is the primary and type of a large class of verbs (corresponding to Zeisberger's third form of conjugation, in the Delaware, "in *elen-dam*, indicating a disposition of the-

intend—continued.

mind") which Eliot regards as "a sort of verb substantives" formed from "adnouns of virtue and vice," etc. (Gr., p. 16), and of which he gives, as an example, a paradigm of the verb *wāantam*, he is wise, regularly conjugated by affixing the verbal particles to the "adnoun" *waantam*; but *waantam* is primarily a verb and not an adnoun or adjective. I have called *unaantam* or *anantam* the primary, but strictly speaking it is a derivative by reduplication from a more simple form, *antam*, which expresses mental and emotional activity, as *ussu* expresses physical activity, and is correspondingly employed in composition (see *unnantamünát*). *kesontam*, he purposes, intends, forms a resolution or resolves. *pakodtantam*, he determines, intends.

intention, *unnantamwōnk* (*unantamwōnk*, C.); vbl. n. from *unnantam*: an in-

intention—continued.

tending (*n'tealammowonck*, that is my thought or opinion, R. W.).

into. See put into.

investigate. See inquire.

iron, *māóshog*, *mowshag* (*mowáshuck*, R. W.), from *māoi*, black; cf. *wompohshog*, brass (?), from *wompi*, white. *misséhchuog*, iron, from *missi*, great (*misséhchōog*, mines, C.). See steel.

is, *sun?* is it?; *sunnamatta?* is it not? See *appu*; *ayeu*; *na*; *nont*; *ohteau*.

island, *munnoh*, *munnohhan* (*munnoh-onk*, C.). Strictly *munnoh* signifies an island; *munnohhan* [*munnoh-anni*], any island or whatever is island (cf. *kehtóh*, *kehtohhan* [*ash*], the sea, seas); pl. *munnohhanash*; *munnohhanit*, *menohhannel*, on an island. 'For *m'nunnu*, *m'nunw*, a dry place (it is dry) (?). *aquidnet*, *ahquednet*, *ogquidnet*, (at the) island: *kishke ahquednet*, near an island, Acts 27, 16; pl. *ogquidnash*, islands, Is. 40, 16.

J

jaw, *wutompeuk*, *wuttompek*, his jaws; *wutompeukanawash*, their jaws; *mutompeuk*, a jaw, anyone's jaw.

jealous, *māsummuam* (?), (he is) jealous; suppos. part. an. *māsumont*, when he is jealous; vbl. n. pass. *māsiteamwōnk*, jealousy.

jerk, *teadche wuttotükkon*, "it jerketh or suddenly twitcheth", C.

join, *māogqueog*, they join (lit. stick, adhere) (*nummāsogeem*, I join, C.); inan. pl. *māogquohtaash*, they are joined together, adhere closely. See stick (v.). *missussin*, (it touches) it adjoins, reaches or extends to. See touch.

joint, *anaquesuonk*, *ōnoquesuonk*, pl. *-ongash*, joints.

journey. See day's journey; go; walk.

judge, *wussum*, he judges, passes judgment on; with an. obj. *wussumau*, he judges, condemns, sentences (him); suppos. part. *noh wāsumont*, *wasumont*, he who judges, he (when) judging; suffix an. *wāsumuh*, he judged him. *wussittum*, he judges (it), he passes judgment on (it); sometimes intrans.

judge—continued.

wāssittum, I judge; suppos. part. *wussittuk*, when he judges; *noh wussittuk*, he who judges, the judge of; vbl. n. act. *wussittumwōnk*, a judging, judgment, sentence; vbl. n. pass. *wussimittwōnk*, judgment, sentence (referred to the object), being judged; n. agent. *wussumwāen(-in)*, a judge; pl. *-enuog*, judges.

jump. See leap.

just, *sampwi*, (it is) just or right; an. *sampwesu*, (he is) just, i. e. he does justly; vbl. n. act. *sampwēusseonk*, just doing, justice. See right.

justify, *sampwēogquanumau*, he justifies (him), i. e. accounts him just; pass. (same form), he is justified, accounted just; vbl. n. pass. *sampwēoguanittuonk*, being accounted just, 'justification'. This word, probably formed by Eliot, illustrates the copiousness of the language and its self-defining power: *sampwi*, right, just; *ogquanum*, he counts (an. objects), with the pass. vbl. form, denoting abstract activity, but with regard to, or rather from

justify—continued.

the point of view of, the object of the verb. Elsewhere (as in Rom. 5, 16, 18) Eliot employs the causat. form of

justify—continued.

the vbl. n. pass. *sampwenhittuonk*, being made just or right, from *sampweneh-heau*, he makes (him) to be just.

K

keep, *wadchanum*, he keeps (it); *owadchanum-un*, he keeps it; suppos. *noh wadchanuk*, he who keeps (it), a keeper; *wadchanish*, keep thou (it). See paradigm of this verb in El. Gr. 24-27. It signifies not merely to keep, but to keep safely, to preserve, to save. *wadchau*, he keeps (him), protects, keeps safe (him); suffix an. *owadchanuh*, he keeps him; *nawadchanuk*, he keeps me; *wadchaneh*, keep thou me; *wadchanumeh*, keep thou it for me (*wacháuwama*, R. W.) See paradigm in El. Gr. 28-63. This verb is largely employed by Eliot in the composition of words new to the language, but not the less intelligible to his Indian hearers; as, vbl. n. pass. *wadchanittuonk*, a being kept safe, 'salvation'; n. agent. *wadchuwæn-in*, one who keeps safe, a saviour (*wáuchaáinat*, a guardian, R. W.). *nándwehteouáinat*, to keep (?), C.; *nun-nánauehtow*, I keep, ibid. *nánwanumeh*, keep thou me, C.; *nun-nanauwinnit*, I am kept, ibid. See protect.

kernel, *watch ubbukmunit yeán wuh-hogkomunit*, 'from the kernels even to the husk', Num. 6, 4.

kettle, *ohkuk*, *ohkuhk*, *ahkuhq* (*aúcuok*, R. W.; *ohkuke*, C.), an (earthen) pot or vessel, a kettle; pl. + *quog* [from *ohke*, earth]. *mishquockuk*, a red copper kettle, R. W. [*mishq'-ohkuk*, red earthen]. See dish.

kick at, *togkishkom*, he kicks at or against (it); *kut-togkishkomun*, thou kickest against it (contract. *toyskom*); from *togku*, he strikes, with 'sh of violent action. V. i. *tittinnogshau*, he 'kicked', Deut. 32, 15.

kidneys, *muttounussog* (pl.), the kidneys, the reins; *nuttounussog*, my reins, Ps. 26, 2.

kill, *nushau*, he kills (him); *nunnush*, I kill or killed (him); suppos. *noh nush-*

kill—continued.

ont or *nashont*, he who kills; *nush* (*niss*, R. W.), kill thou; *nushoak* (*nissoke*, R. W.), kill ye; pass. *nushau*, *nusheau*, he is killed; *pish nun-nushit*, I shall be killed; *nag nushitcheq*, the slain (Gr. *νεκρῶν, νέκρως*; Lat. *nex, necis*; *necor, neci*). *nushuhkau* (he goes on killing, continues to kill), he slaughters (*nishehkōnat*, to kill, C.) [*nushau*, with 'k progressive]. V. i. *nushehteau*, *nushteau*, he kills, he is a murderer (*nun-nishteau*, I kill, C.): *nushehteag ut mayut*, they commit murder in the way, Hos. 6, 9; negat. imperat. *nushehteuhkon*, thou shalt not kill.

kind (adj.), *womonausu* [*womonau-ussu*, he acts lovingly], he is kind to; vbl. n. *womonausuonk* (love in exercise), kind acting, kindness. See love.

kind (n.), *unni* (*aiānne*, C.; *iane*, Mass. Ps.), *eiýane*, of the sort or kind of; as a suffix *-in*, *-enin*, *-ane*, etc., marking the relation of an individual to a species or of species to genus, family, or class; as in *neane*, *neyane*, such as, of this or that kind [*ne-unni*]; suppos. inan. *neumak* (*nednag*, such, C.), when it is of the kind, like; and as substantive, likeness (see like). *unnaieu*, *unnayeú*, it is such or so, it is of the kind of [*unne-ayeú*]: *ne wunnegen unnaiinneat* (infin.), 'it is good so to be', 1 Cor. 7, 26, i. e. to be in such a state or condition (*ayeúonk*). An analysis of this verb furnishes the key to Eliot's translation of Ex. 3, 14, which proved so inexplicable a puzzle to Mr Pickering and Mr Duponceau, and which Heckewelder concluded, after long research, must, "if it means anything, be either 'I am a man, I am a man' or 'I do so, I do so'," and which his correspondent, Dencke, thought might be a new verb formed by Eliot, but "not genuine Indian" (Notes on

kind (n.)—continued.

Eliot's Grammar, 2 M. H. C. 9, xxiv-xliv). Mr Pickering, at the point where his investigations promised success, was misled by Cotton's vocabulary, where the verb *unninat* is given with the translation 'to become' and "*nuttinni*, I am become". This translation was perhaps suggested to Cotton by some such use of the verb as in John 1, 12: *onnaumoniinneat God* [*winnaumon-unnainneat*], 'to become the sons of God', to be of or such as sons of God. Eliot himself contributed to the misunderstanding by stating that *tit*, *tin*, *tinne* were syllables of "no signification, but for ornament," and only "in way of an elegance" received the affix of the verb, "as *nuttinne*, *kuttinne*, *wuttinne*." The manner in which these arguments are employed in Eliot's translation makes it clear that, while the *t* may be interposed for euphony merely, the additional syllables are always significant, though not always translatable to English, and that the compound pronouns are equivalent to *nut-unni*, *kut-unni*, *wut-unni*, marking the contrast or relation of 'such as' I, thou, or he to or with those of another kind or class. This significance attaches to the verbal forms: *nut-tinniin*, I am of the kind of, I am such as; *ne nuttinniin* (*ne nuttinniin*, Mass. Ps.), I am such as that, I am of that kind or class, 'so I am', John 13, 13; *yeu nuttinniin* (*yeu nuttinniin*, 'thus I have been', Gen. 31, 41), thus I am; *nen nuttinniin nen nuttinniin*, I am such as I myself am such as, I am of my own kind, 'I am that [which] I am', Ex. 3, 14. So with the pronouns of the 2d and 3d persons: *neane unnantog* . . . *ne wuttinniin*, 'as he thinketh . . . so is he', Prov. 23, 7; *wuttinniin howan*, whosoever, i. e. of what kind soever, he be, Matt. 16, 24, 25; *ne pish wuttinniin*, 'so will be his manner', 1 Sam. 27, 11; *neaniit wuttinneumin*, *ne wuttinniin wussontimomun*, 'as with the servant so with his master', Is. 24, 2. *neanussit* (*neahhenissit*, 'such a one', C.), 'after its kind', suppos. from *neanussu* [*ne-unni-ussu*], the an. form of *neane*; suppos. *neanuk*, of the an.

kind (n.)—continued.

kind or species of, resembling, like. *wane eiyane*, all kinds of (inan. obj.). See like.

king, *ketassot*, pl. *ketassotamwog*, kings (= *tahsotamwog*, Gen. 35, 11). The first syllable is *kehite*, great or chief, which is occasionally omitted, as above, and also in the verbal *ketassotamwōnk* (sometimes *assotamwōnk*, as in Dan. 5, 28, 31, and *tahsotamwōnk*, Zeph. 3, 8; Matt. 4, 8, etc.), a kingdom. I have not met with the verb form *assotam* or *tahsotam*, and can not with certainty determine its primary signification. See sachem.

kinsman, *neetomp*, my friend, my kinsman; pl. +*aog*; *wectomp*, his friend or kinsman; *wectompain*, a friend, a kinsman, i. e. the kinsman of anyone. *wuttinunkumōin*, a kinsman of a female, Ruth 3, 12; 4, 1; *nuttinonkumōog*, my kinsman, Acts 9, 3. *wuttonkqs-oh*, his kinsman; *wutonkqs*, 'my kinswoman', Prov. 7, 4 (*natōneks*, my cousin, R. W.; *wadtonkqsin*, a cousin, C.). *owwatūonk*, kindred, C. See cousin.

kiss, *chipwuttōnapwau*, he kisses (him); *wut-chipwuttōnapoh*, he kisses or kissed him; *chipwuttōnapweh*, kiss me (*nutchipwuttōnap*, I kiss, C.); reciprocal *chipwuttōnapwuttūog*, they kiss each other; vbl. n. *chipwuttōnapwōnk* (a kissing), a kiss [*chippe-wuttōn*, separated mouth].

kite, *qussukquanush*, Lev. 11, 14; *wenont*, Deut. 14, 13; but *wenont*, a raven, Lev. 11, 5.

knave, *aiontogkomp*, a knave; pl. +*aog*, C. (?).

knee, *mukkuttuk* (*mukkūtuk*, C.), a knee; pl. +*quog* (*wonke kittuk*, a crooked knee, C.) [*m'quttauk*, that which sinks down, from *quttaueu*, it sinks down, goes down]. Cf. Engl. knee; AS. *cneow*; *hnigan*, incurvare, inclinare, to bow, to bend, to incline.

knife, *chohquog* (*chauq[u]ock*, R. W.; "whence they call Englishmen *Cháu-quaquock*, that is, Knife-men"; see Englishman); *kenehquog* (*keenehquog*, C.), a sharp knife [from *kēnai*, it is sharp] (*chequádvēhquog*, a razor, C.). *wiaseck*, *mocōtick*, *punnētunck*, *ciassunck*,

knife—continued.

chauquock, a knife, R. W.; *eteaussonkash* (pl.), knives, C.; Peq. *punnéedunk*, *wiyauzzege*, knife, Stiles; Del. *pach-kashican*, a knife. "All words ending in *-ican*, *-hican*, or *-kashican* denote a sharp instrument for cutting", Hkw. Corresp. 413.

knock, *chuhchunquttahám*, he knocks (at the door); *nutchohchunquttaham*, I knock.

know, *waheau*, he knows (him); suffix *kawdhush*, I know thee; *kawahéumwá*, ye know me; suppos. part. *noh wah-eont*, he who knows; pl. *nag wah-eoncheg*, they who know (an. obj.); pass. *waheau*, he is known (*kawahhish*, I know thee; *nawcah noh*, I know him; *nawahik*, he knows me; *kawâhik*, he knows thee, C. Cotton devoted more than three pages of his Vocabulary to

know—continued.

examples of the forms, an. and inan., of the verb *waheau*, *wahteou*); vbl. n. *wahheonk*, knowledge (of persons). *wah-teou*, he knows, perceives, understands (it); with inan. obj. or intrans. *wah-teouun*, he knows it; *wahteauog*, they know (it) (*nag wahteog*, C.); *nawah-teouun*, I know it (*nawâttam*, I understand, R. W.; *nawâteo*, I know, I understand, C.); suppos. part. *noh wahteunk*, he when knowing, he who knows; vbl. n. *wahteonk*, *wahteauonk*, knowledge (of things). Caus. an. *wahteouwahaueu*, he makes (him) known to (him), he makes (him) know (him). *wahteuwahhuau*, he makes (it) known to (him). *tatta*, I know not (*nétop tatta*, my friend, I know not, R. W.; *tattâ pitch*, I can not tell, it may so come to pass, *ibid.*; *mat nawahteooo*, I can't tell, C.). See no.

L

labor. See bear children; work.

lack. See want.

ladder, *tohkâtauonk* (*tahkâsowontuk*, C.). From *tohkâtauu*, he climbs upon; *toh-kâsu*, he climbs.

ladle. See spoon.

lake. See pond; water.

lame, *quaquenukshau*, *kukquukshau*, he halts or is crippled, freq. from *quunnukquesu*, he is lame (*nickquâssagus*, I am lame, R. W.), denoting temporary or casual lameness; suppos. part. *noh quanukesit*, *quinnukquesit*, he who is lame; pl. *nag quanukesitcheg*, the lame (*quinnukquesukekeshkhawae âôas*, a lame creature (animal), C.). *kehkechau*, he halts, Gen. 32, 31; suppos. part. pl. *nag kehkechuhutcheq*, they who halt. *wêh-wêpétu*, he is lame, is a cripple (from birth, Acts 3, 2; 14, 8). *nâchumwesu* [an. from *nâchumwi*, it is weak], he is weak, impotent, lame, etc.: *nâchumwesu ut wussetit*, he is 'impotent in his feet', Acts 14, 8; he is lame, 2 Sam. 4, 4; *noh nâchumwesit*, he that is lame, Prov. 26, 7.

lamprey, *qunamaug*, pl. +*suck*, 'lampries, the first that come in the spring

lamprey—continued.

into the fresh rivers', R. W., but *qunammag*, bass, C.

land, *ohke*; *wunohke*, good land, Deut. 3, 25 (*âtke*, *sanaukamuck*, earth or land; *nitlauke*, *nissawndwakamuck*, my land; *wuskâdukamuck*, new ground, R. W.). See earth; field.

landing-place, *nunôhkômuk*, a landing place ('shore', Acts 27, 39): *ketahhanne unnunohkomuk*, the sea shore, Jer. 47, 7. From *nunae*, dry; *ohke*, land; *komuk*, inclosed place (?).

language, *unnontôwaonk*: *unnontôwaog* (Canaane *unnontôwaonk*, they speak the language of Canaan, Is. 19, 18 (*Indianne ïnnontôwaonk*, the Indian language, C.; *awanagasantowosh*, speak (thou) English; *eenântowash* (= *unnontôwash?*), speak Indian, R. W.). *penôwantôwaonk* [*penôe-unnantôwaonk*], a strange language (*nippenowântawem*, I am of another language; *penowantorawhettâock*, they are of a divers language, R. W.). *siogkontôwaonk*, a hard language. *hettâonk*, language, speech peculiar to a nation [vbl. n. from *hettuog*, they talk with one another].

lasciviousness, *kogkeusquawonk* [*kogkei*, mad, *squa*, woman: 'nymphomania'].]

last, *majish*, *machish*, at the last, lastly: *majish ne kesukok*, in the last day; *og-guksemese majish*, 'yet a little while' (to the end), John 13, 33; *peissit majish-yeuə*, 'there remaineth the youngest', 1 Sam. 16, 11; from *mache* (see have, aux.); it denotes time future. *maunachish* [redupl. from *machish*], the very last, at last: *nen maunachish*, I am the last (*ut mōmdūsh ne kesukok*, at the last day, John Cotton; *momachishyeue*, lastly, C.; *momachishyeue*, Danf.).

lasting, *michemohtau*, *machemohtau* (it is for ever), *michemohtae*, *machemohtae*, everlasting [*micheme*, forever, and *oh-tau*]; suppos. *michemohtag* (*micheme ohtag*, Ps. 145, 13), that which is (when it is) everlasting.

late (in the day or night), *chéke*, *chechéke* (slow). *wusədume tátsha*, it is too late, R. W.

lately, *pasvu* (*pasvəsə*, soon, in a short time, C.; *pasvu*, *nateah*, *kumma*, lately, *ibid.*) [*paswə*, *paswə*, it is near]. *kutumma*, *kitumma*, very lately, El. Gr. 21 (*kittumndyor-máish*, even now; *kittumyái tokéan*, as soon as I wake, R. W.).

laugh, *ahanu*, *hahanu* (*ahánu*, R. W.; *ahhánu*, C.), he laughs; *ahanuog*, they laugh; *kenacau hahaneogish*, ye who laugh (*ahánuock*, they laugh; *tauhitch aháneam?* why do you (dost thou) laugh? R. W.); vbl. n. *ahanōnk*, *hahanuonk* (*ahhanōnk*, C.), laughing, laughter (*winne tahanshu* or *ahanshāonk*, a pleasant laughter, C.). *ahanehtam*, he laughs at (it); *ahanehtauau*, he laughs at (him).

law, *naumatuonk*, pl. *-ongash*. See commandment.

lazy, *segenam*, intens. *sasegenam*, *sesegenam*, he is habitually or by disposition idle, he is slothful (*segenamde missinnin*, lazy folks, C.). *nánnogquesite*, lazily, C. See slothful.

lead (n., a metal), *mohmuttahtag*, *mámutattag*. In Num. 31, 22 the same word is used for tin, but perhaps not elsewhere.

lead (v.), *sagkompanau*, *sagkompagunau*, he leads (them); suffix an. *wussagkompánopoh*, he did lead them; *ahque sagkompagunáinnean* (*sagkompaginnean*, Luke 11, 4; *sagkompagininnean*, Ind. Prim.),

lead (v.)—continued.

do not lead us, 'lead us not', Matt. 6, 13; suppos. part. *noh sagkompagunont*, one who leading; n. agent. *sagkompagunuaen-in*, a leader, = *sagkompaginnean*, Is. 54, 4 (*nus-sagkompagimūwam*, I lead, I rule, C.). See sachen. *negonshaue*, he leads, is in advance [from *negonne*, first; see run]; n. agent. *negonshaen-in*, a leader (but not implying authority or command). *monchanau*, he leads (them), shows the way as a guide. *sampwushanau*, *sampshonau*, he leads (them), makes them go right; n. agent. *sampuoshassaen*, a leader, a guide; suppos. *noh sampshanont*; pl. *neg sampshanoncheg*, they who (may) lead or guide. *nohtomp*, in compound words, one who leads or directs; *nohtompeantog* [from *peantog*, when he prays], a leader in prayer, a minister; *nohtompuhpequodt*, one who leads in music, 'chief musician', etc.

leaf, *wunnepog*, pl. + *quash* (*wunnèpog*, R. W.; *wunnèpog*, C.; Del. *wunipach*, Hkw.), from *wunne*, beautiful, good, and the suppos. of a verb which is nearly related to or identical with *neepau*, it rises up, stands erect. Cf. *nepéunk*, a bush; *nèpun*, summer.

league, *wumawauonk*. See covenant.

lean (adj.), *ónouurussu*, he is lean (*nánúurussu*, R. W.; *ónauurussúe*, C.); *ianáurussu*, Gen. 41, 3; *wereyaušéé wees pish ónauurusseunə*, 'the fatness of his flesh shall wax lean', Is. 17, 4.

lean on, *ompatussin*, he leans on (it); pl. *ompatussinwog*, they lean on; suppos. *ompatussuk*, when he leans. *quenohtau*, he leans, rests, or supports (one thing on another). See Amos 5, 19; cf. *quenohtag*, a foundation.

leap, *queshau*, *quehshau*, he leaps or jumps (*chánšops quəšshau*, a grasshopper jumps; *nuk-queeshshom*, I leaped, C.); freq. *quequeshau*, he goes leaping, continues to leap; *queshadtam*, *queishontam*, he leaps over (it).

learn, *nētúhtau*, *nehtúhtau*, he learns (it), or v. i. *nun-netúhtou-un*, I learned it (*nunnéhtúhtou*, I learn, C.); vbl. n. act. *nētúhtaúonk*, learning (*kodnehtšh-tōonk*, C.).

leave (to take), *wonkomau*, he embraces (him). See embrace; farewell.

leave (v. i.), *amaeu*, he leaves, departs. See depart.

leave (v. t.), *nukkonau*, he leaves, forsakes, abandons (him); suppos. *nukkonont*, when he leaves, when leaving (*mat kunnickansh*, I will not leave you); recipr. *nukkónittuog*, they leave or forsake one another. See forsake. V. i. or inan. obj. *nukkodtum* (*nukodtum*, C.), he leaves (*nickáttash*, leave thou, depart; *nickáttammoke*, leave ye, R. W.; *ne teag nogkodtúmuk*, a thing left, C.). See remain.

leave off, *ahque*, he leaves off, desists, refrains from.

left (participle), *nakkodtumuk*; see leave. *sequnau*, *sequnneau*, he is left, remains; suppos. part. *noh sequnit*, he who remains; pl. *nag sequnutcheg* (*nag asqunutcheg*, Neh. 1, 3), they who are left, 'the remnant that are left'; suppos. part. inan. *ne sequnuk*, *ne ashqunuk*, that which is left; vbl. n. pass. *sequnituonk*, being left, a remainder, that which is left; see remain. *sequttahwchau*, *asquttahwchau*, *ushquehtauwchau*, etc., he is left or remains (with regard to others who are not left or are gone): *matta pasuk usquehtahwóun*, not one is left; suppos. part. pl. *nag sequttahwhutcheg* (*asqut-*, *ashqueht-*, etc.), they who remain; suppos. part. inan. *ne sequttéd-muk*, what is left; pl. *nish sequttéd-mukish*, the remnants, the leavings.

left hand, *menadchu*, the left hand; *ummenadchu*, his left hand (*menátche menítcheg*, the left hand, C.; *nummatchu*, left-handed, C.; *yo nmúnnatch*, to the left hand, R. W.); *menadchue*, left-handed; *menadchéé wusseet*, his left foot; *menadchéinniyeu*, on the left, to the left. See hand.

leg, *muhkont* (*mohkònt*, R. W.), a leg; pl. +*ash*; *wuhkont*, his leg.

leggings (?), *muttásash*, *metasash*, 'sandals', Mark 6, 9; 'greaves', 1 Sam. 17, 6; 'hosen', Dan. 3, 21 (*muttássash*, stockings, C.). See stockings.

lend. See borrow.

length, *ne sáhteg*, its length (extent of material object from end to end); *áéh-taew nesahteg*, on the two ends, Ex. 25,

length—continued.

19, i. e. on both ends or sides of its length, on both ends, longways; vbl. n. *sohteaonk*, (abstract) length. From *soh*, the particle signifying forth from: *sohadit*, to so far forth. Cf. *nóadit*, afar off, to a distance. See measures of length.

lest, *ishkout* [= *asequnit*, *ushqunit*, there remains, is left (?); see left].

let down, *nækemaw*, it is let down; *nækompanau*, he let (him) down, lowered (him) as by a rope; *punnompanau ut manawat*, he let (him) down in a basket; *nun-nækompanit*, I was let down; suffix an. *wun-nækompan-uh*, she let them down (by a cord), Josh. 2, 15; *nækinum*, he lowers (it), takes (it) down.

let me, let us "may be expressed by adding this word, *pd*, unto the indicative mode, as *pdnóawaantam*, let me be wise", El. Gr. 25 (*pd-nóawaeh*, let me know him, C.); but Eliot very rarely employed this particle to form the 1st pers. pl. of the imperative, which in all transitive verbs was regularly formed in *-ontuh* or *-uttah*: *ayeumontuh manóon-skog*, let us make bricks, Gen. 11, 3; *hah nushontuh*, come, let us kill him, Matt. 21, 38; Mark 12, 7; *ayimuttah wetuomash*, let us build houses, Mark 9, 5 (= *ayimontuh*, Gen. 11, 4); *ontuh*, let us go to; v. i. *monchetuh*, let us go. Roger Williams gives nearly the same form for active verbs and for subjective verbs, *-etuck* or *-ituck*, as *cowwétuck*, let us sleep; *toketuck*, let us wake; *metesituck*, let us go eat; *petiteátta*, let us go in; *wussauhemútta*, let us go forth; *nickattamútta*, let us depart; *mecáuntitea*, let us fight; *aguetuck*, let us refrain, etc.

liberate. See deliver.

lice, *yeuhquog*, *yeukwog*.

lick, *nósqquodtam*, *nósqquatam*, he licks (it); freq. *nóonósqquodtamwog puppissai*, they lick the dust.

lie, *pannawau*, he lies, deceives (*nóh pannóau*, C.); *ahque pannawah*, do not lie to me; *matta nup-pannóawam*, I lie not; vbl. n. act. *pannóawaonk*, lying; n. agent. *pannóawaen-in*, a liar (suppos. pl. *pupannóuwáchick*, liars, R. W. 117). From *panne-nóawau*, he speaks wrongly.

lie down, *seepsin*, *sepsin*, he lies down; *nus-seepsin*, I lie down; *sepsish*, lie down; from *sepe*, long, extended, and *ussu*, verb of an. activity: he makes himself long. *sesepáeu*, he lies stretched at full length, he stretches himself; freq. from *sepe*, (it is) long, extended.

lie with. See couple.

life, *keteaonk*, living, the life principle, life; *pomantanwoonk*, living, life as a state of being; *pometuonk*, a lifetime, a generation. See live.

lift up, *ushpunum*, *waapinum*, he holds or lifts (it) up; see hold. *tahshinum*, he lifts (it) up, he raises (it); *nut-tahshinum nunnutcheq*, I lift up my hand; *tahshinash* (or *tohshinush*) *kenutcheq*, lift up thy hand; suppos. *tahshinuk*, when he lifts it up; inan. subj. *kuttah tahshémaw*, thy heart is lifted up. *tahshinaw*, he lifts (him) up, raises (him); *tahshin kuhhog*, lift up thyself; *nut-tahshin*, I lift up myself.

light (adj.), *nunkinmu*, *nonkaneu*, he is light (*kun-naúki*, you are light, = *kun-naukon*, *náukon*, light, R. W.; *nonkké wednun*, a light burden, C.); *amue nunkinwog ouk*, they are lighter than, Ps. 62, 9; *nunkomp*, a young man [*nunkane-omp*], dimin. *nunkompaees* (*nónkup* or *nonkumpaees*, a boy, C.).

light (n.), *wequai* (*wequái*, R. W.; *wequáshim* (dimin.?), moonlight, *ibid.*), it is light; *mó wequai*, there was light; imperat. 3d pers. sing. *wequaiáj*, let there be light. *wompag*, (when it is) light, bright light, daylight; opposed to *pohkenahutu*, in darkness [suppos. inan. from *wompieu*, it is white or bright]; see day. *wequánanteg* (*wequanantig*, R. W.; *wasáquonánetick*, C.), a light, candle, lamp, torch, etc. (*wékinan*, a light fire, R. W.; *wequánánetuckonnáhtuk*, candlestick, C.).

lightning, *ukkutshaumun* (it lightens), lightning; infin. as noun *kutshamunát*, lightning, Zech. 9, 14 (*cutsháusha*, R. W.; Abn. *sa'saúbbígšak*, l'éclair, Rasles).

like, *ogguè*, *agque*, *wutogque* (*ogqueu*), like to, resembling; *ne ogguè*, like it or like that. See liken; likeness. *unneu*, it is of the same kind as, it is of like kind (see kind, n.); suppos. *avnak*, *dunag*, *ónag*, etc., (when it is) of the kind, (when it is) like. *neane*, *neyanne*

like—continued.

(as, El. Gr.), *ne unneu*, that kind of, such as that, in that manner, so, such, like; *neyanneyeu*, *neyanneu*, it is like, he is like; suppos. *neunak*, *ne dunag*, (when it is) like that, in the likeness of, 'according to': *n'naj neunak unnaumatuonk*, let it be done according to the law, Ezra 10, 3; *nedunag yeu muttaok*, 'the fashion of this world', 1 Cor. 7, 31; *neunak menutcheq*, in the form of (like) a hand, Ezek. 10, 8; with verb of an. activity *neanussu*, *neyanussu*, he is of the kind of or is like to, he is such as [*ne-unneu-ussu*]; suppos. *neanussit*, *neyánu-sit*, (when he is) of the kind of or is like to: *neanussit . . . n'nih*, as is . . . so is; *neanussit wosketomp*, 'in the likeness of man', Phil. 2, 7 (*neahanissit wosketomp*, such a man; *neahhenissit*, such a one, C.). See so; likeness; such. *netatuppe*, that which is equal to or alike (like, so, El. Gr. 22); *neane . . . netatuppe*, like . . . so (*netdútp*, it is all one, R. W.); from *ne* and *tatuppeu*, it is equal; see equal. *tatuppeyeuw*, it is like, i. e. it is equal to or the same as; pl. *tatuppeyeuwog*, they are alike. *onatu*, as, like: *onatu . . . netatuppe*, as . . . so (used only with the suppos. mood, for *unne toh*, as though, as when, as if).

liken, *ogquontam*, he likens or compares (it) to (it) (*ogquantam*, he supposes, C.). *ogquanutam*, he likens (him) to (him or it); *ahque ogquánun*, 'count me not', do not compare me with or liken me to, 1 Sam. 1, 16; *howan ogquanutámog God-ut*, to whom will you liken God? Is. 40, 18; sometimes in the causat. an. form *nut-ogguéheonau*, I compare (them) to, make (them) like; elsewhere *ogquenneau*, he compares or likens (him) to; vbl. n. *ogquenneunk*, likening, a likeness. *ogquenneunkquassu*, he is like, resembles, he is made like to (by life or action [*ussu*]); inan. *ogquenneunkquodt*, (when) it is like, is likened to; sometimes as n., a likeness or comparison.

likeness, *ogquenneunk*, *agqueneunk*, likeness, resemblance; or suppos. form *ogquenneunkquodt*, *agqueneunkquok*, when (it) is like. *neanussit* (when he is like),

likeness—continued.

in the likeness of. *unnussuonk*, a likeness (of person to person), resemblance: *ut nehewonche wuttinnussuonganit*, 'in his own image', Gen. 1, 27; *wuttinnussuonk*, his form, appearance, Is. 52, 14 [vbl. n. from *unni* and *ussu*]. See like.

line. See mark.

lineage, *wutontseonk*. See descent.

linen, *hashabponak*, 'linen cloth'; *wanegik hashabponak*, 'fine linen'. See flax.

"**lion**", *qunnono*. "For beasts, there are some bears, and they say lions also; for they have been seen at Cape Anne", N. E. Plantation, ch. xii. Cf. *quöh-qunonou*, 'a greyhound'; *quanunon*, a hawk. Probably the 'catamount' or 'panther'.

lip, *mussisittoon* (*missistoon*, C.), pl. +*ash*; *wussissetoonash*, his lips.

liquid. See soft.

lisp, *sekontawau*, C. (?)

little, *pewe*, *peawe*, C., for *peäu*, it is little or small*; more commonly (dimin.) *peasin*, (it is) a little thing; suppos. inan. *peasik*, *peydsik*, *peesik*, (when it is) little: *anue peasik onk ne moteag*, less than nothing; double dimin. *peamesan*, a very little thing; otherwise *papeásin*, suppos. *papeasik*, (when it is) a very small thing, a very little thing; an. *papeasu*, suppos. *papeasit*, *papeissit*, (he is) very little; and *peississu*, suppos. *peississit*, by redupl. *papeississit*. See infant. *ogguhse*, little in quantity or amount (*ogkosse*, C.); pl. an. *ogguhsuog*, few (persons); inan. *oggušinash*, few (things); dimin. *ogguhsese nippe*, a very little water. See few.

[*MARGINAL NOTE.—In the Dahomey language "the addition of *pee-wee*, or small, is sufficient to express an almost entirely different meaning in our idiom; thus *toh*, a city; *toh pee-wee*, a village; *hoh*, a house; *hoh pee-wee*, a hut" (Forbes's Dahomey, I, 219). See *pee-wee* in Bartlett's Dictionary of Americanisms.]

live, *pomantam*, he lives; *nuppoman tam*, I live; suppos. *noh pamóntog*, he who lives; pl. *neg pamontogig*, the living, they who live; pres. part. *pamontamutche*, living, alive; adj. *pomantamwae*, living; vbl. n. *pomantanónk*, life (*asm'-paumpmaúntam*, I am very well; *aspaumpmaúntam sachim*, how does the sachem? R. W.; *asq nuppomantam*, I am

live—continued.

yet alive, C.). The form of this verb in *-antam*, denoting mental activity, with the prefixed particle of indefinite motion or activity, *pá*, seems to mark as its primary signification the power of mental action, or, rather, the continued exercise of that power; *cogitat, ergo est*. Heckewelder gives, from the Unami, *ili k'lehelleya?* are you yet alive?; *ili n'pompomissi*, I am yet able to walk about; and states that "*pommauchsein* implies action or motion connected with life, which is still the principal idea" (Corresp. 392).

liver, *mushqun*; *wushqun*, *wusqun*, his liver.

living, *keteae*, having life; vbl. *keteaonk*, living, the life principle, vitality, life: *uk-keteaonk weyaus ohteau wusqueheonganit*, 'the life of the flesh is in the blood', Lev. 17, 11. *keteau*, he is well, he is recovered from sickness, he is in life and health; *causat. keteahheau*, he makes (him) live.

lo! behold! *kusseh!*

lobster, *ashaúnt*, pl. +*teaúg*, R. W.; Peq. *muschúndaug* (pl.?), Stiles; *au so haunauc hoc*, Wood.

log, *qutlów*, a log, C.

long, *qunni* (it is) long; *qunni onk*, longer than (*anëqunnag* [for *anue qunnag?*] longer, longest, C.). *sepe* [*sepeu*] (it is extended, stretched out), long, extended through time or space, 'a good while', Gen. 46, 29: *sepe mahche*, long after, Josh. 23, 1; hence, *sepu*, *sép*, a river; *sepagenum*, he spreads or stretches (it) out; *sepághunk*, (*sepákehig*, R. W.) a sail; *sepepomantam*, he lives long, he is long lived, 'stricken in years', Gen. 24, 1; *sëpsin* [*sepe-ussin*], he lies down, makes himself long, stretches out, etc.

long as, *tohsahke* (*tó sahke*, C.); time future, *nó pajeh*, so long as, until; *nisáhke*; *ash*: *ash pamantam*, while I live.

long time ago, *nóadt*, *nóadt it*, *nóadt* (when it is far off), 'in old time', Josh. 24, 2; *nóadtuck*, a long time, El. Gr. 21. *newutch cheku*, 'after a long time', Matt. 25, 19. See far.

look, *nuhquaev*, he looks or directs the eye (with reference to the act of

look—continued.

looking and without regard to the object or purpose); *nuttinuhquain nogque*, I look toward (it); *unuhquáeu, ahabsukqueu*, 'he looks this way and that way', Ex. 2, 12; *unnuhquash ketahhanyeu*, look thou toward the sea, 1 K. 18, 43; from *nogque*, toward (?); cf. *náwhqueu, náwhque* (*nó uhquaeu*), so far as; *na náwhque*, so far distant (*nenáwhque*, so, C.); *anáwhque*, so, thus; *wehque* (*wéque*, R. W.), so far as, etc. The compounds are numerous; as, *ompamuhquaeu*, he looks backward or behind; *sohwaquaeu, sonkwaquaeu*, he looks forth; *ushpuhquaeu, spuhquáeu*, he looks upward (*pdnikquá*, squint-eyed, C., i. e. *panne-uhquaeu*, he looks wrong or astray).

nadtauwompu, natawompu, he looks (in order to see something); *neg nadtauwompuog*, they look; *nadtauwompip*, I looked; v. t. inan. *nadtauwompattam*, he looks for (it); an. *nadtauwompamau*, he looks for (him). The primary verb *wompu* or *ómpu* is not found by itself in Eliot, but is preserved in other Algonquian dialects; cf. Chip. *oowáhbunden*, he seeth it, John 11, 9; *nin ge wáhbahmah*, I have seen him, John 1, 34; Cree *wáppu*, he sees; *ne wáppamou*, I see him, Howse 43, 53. *womómpu*, he looks down; *womompish, womómpsh*, look thou down. *wussampu, wussompsh*, he looks out from (a window or other opening): *náwamp nukkenogkeneganit*, I look out from my window (*wussaumpatámmmin*, to view or look about; *wussaumpatámoonck*, a prospect, R. W.). *páwampu, posampu*, he looks into or in: *páwampit*, when he looked in (to the tomb). *pánampu*, he looks away; an. *pánampamau*, he looks away from (him); *pánampameh*, look thou away from me, Is. 22, 4.

moneau, he looks on or at (him); suppos. part. *moneauont mittamwussisoh*, (when) looking at a woman; *monneah*, look on me; pass. infin. *wunnetu en moneauwóneat*, beautiful to look upon, Gen. 26, 7; intens. *monunneau*, he looks at with attention, he regards attentively (him); inan. *moneam*, he looks on or at (it); intens. *monunaum ohke* (Gen. 6, 12), *moninneam ohke* (Ps.

look—continued.

104, 32), he looked on the earth; *moneaumunát, monunneaumunat* (infin. as noun), sight, appearance, looks.

natinneham, he looks for (it); *natinneawhau*, he looks for (him). See search for.

looking-glass, *pepenautchitchunkquonk, pepenawutchitchuhquok*, a mirror (*pebenochichauquádnick* and *kaukakinamuck*, a looking-glass, R. W.). Exp. Mayhew (MS) gives an Indian word of 61 letters signifying 'our well-skilled looking-glass makers': *nup-pahk-nuh-tó-pe-pe-nau-wut-chut-chuh-quó-ka-neh-cha-neh-cha-e-nin-nu-mun-nó-nók* (!).

looks (appearance), *nogqússuonk*, appearance or looks; *nunnogquis*, I appear, C. *ánukquok, nóquok: onatuh nóquok náteau*, 'as the appearance of fire', Num. 9, 15, = *nógquodt*, v. 16; *woskeche nokquok*, (its) outward appearance, 2 Cor. 10, 7. *unnussuonk: woskeche unnussuonk*, (his) outward appearance, 1 Sam. 16, 7. See look; like; likeness.

loose, *ompeu, ompu*, he is free, loose, unbound; infin. *ompénat*, to be free, to be unbound, 1 Cor. 7, 27; suppos. *ompéan*, if thou be free; v. t. an. *ompeneau, ompinneau*, he looses, unbinds, frees (him); *wut-ómpinneuh*, he loosed him; *ompinneuk*, loose ye him; inan. *ompenum, ompeneum*, he looses, unbinds (it) (*aumpanitmmmin*, to untie a knot; *aúmpanish*, untie this, R. W.); *ompeneausu*, he is loosed, set free, unbound [*ompeneau-ussu*, denoting the act of loosing or unbinding]. *ponanau*, he lets (him) loose, sets (him) free: *pish ponanau psukseoh*, he shall let loose the bird, Lev. 14, 7. See scatter.

lose, *wanneheau*, he loses (him); suppos. *noh wanneheont*, he who loses (an. obj.). *wannehteau, wanteau*, he loses (it); suppos. *wanteunk, wannehteunk*, if he loses (it); pass. part. *ne wantébmuk, ne wanteamuk*, that which is lost. Caus. from *wanne* (there is not), destitute of, without.

lot (hazard), *tanohtóadtuonk*, determination by lot, a casting of lots.

loud, *mishontwáueu, mishontwáeueu* (there is a loud noise, lit. a great voice); *mishantwáwash*, shout, cry out, speak loud

loud—continued.

(*mishawintowash*, speak out, R. W.); as adj. *mishontawae*, loud; *nano mashantowagk mæcheke* (?), 'it waxed louder and louder', Ex. 19, 19. See noise.

love, *womantam*, he loves, he loves (it); *næ-womantam*, I love; *womantamæk wanegik*, love ye that which is good; *kæ-womantam-umwæ*, ye love (*næwomântam wæssukhonk*, I love a book, C.). An. *womonau*, he loves (him or her); *næwomon*, I love (*næwomon*, or *womós*, *miltamurus*, I love a woman); *kæwomonsi* (*kæwomonniš*, C.; *cowam-maunick*, R. W.), I love thee (*cowam-maunick*, he loves you, R. W.); vbl. n. act. *womonáonk*, a loving, love (referred to the lover); pass. and recipr. *womonittuonk*, being loved or loving one another, love (referred to the loved object) or mutual love. Recipr. an. *womonittiteuh*, let us love one another; *womonit-tegk* (*wámónetek*, E. M.), love ye one another (*munnchk-wámónetápaneg*, they

love—continued.

strongly (*menuhki*) loved one another, E. M.). An. act. *womonauau*, he acts lovingly, is kind or loving (*womosinneat*, to be kind; *num-muhtche womoaus*, I have been kind; *womoausinneat*, to love, C.); vbl. n. *womonauauonk*, love in exercise, kindness, love acting. Duponceau, in Notes on El. Gr., x, derives this verb, as well as *wunnavum*, he blesses, "from *wunnegen*, good; Delaware, *wuliechen*, it is good or well done." Perhaps from *wameantam*, he thinks all or wholly (of), he wholly regards.

low (adj.), *tiohqui*, *tiuhque* [*tiohqueu*, it is], short, low (*tióhquohque wechumikkomuk*, a low barn, C.). See short.

low (adv.), *wæmiyeu* (it is down), downward; *wæmiyeu wæmiyeu*, very low, Deut. 28, 43.

lower, *nækinum*, he lowers (it), lets it down; pass. inan. *nækémæ*, it is let down or lowered; *nækeu*, he descends, goes down.

M

mackerel, *wawwhunnekestog* (pl.), R. W.

[*wunne-aunnekesuog*, they are finely painted, they have handsome colors].

mad, *kogkeau*, *kogkéi*, (he is) mad (*kogkeau*, John 10, 26; *kogkeae*, mad, C.); n. agent. *kogkeanin*, a madman; suppos. *noh kágkádát*, he who is mad; pl. *nag kágkéchég*, *kogkéchég*, they who are mad; vbl. n. *kogkéáonk*, madness, furor. An. act. *kogésu*, (he acts) mad; he is mad in action. This word is apparently derived from *k'* progressive by reduplication, *k'* denoting rapid or forcible progression. Cf. Gr. *θύω*, to move with rapid motion, to rush, to rage, or be furious; *θύσις*, a raging; Lat. furor; Gr. *φερέσθαι*, ferri. *kogkeusquawonk*, harlotry, lasciviousness [*kogke-squa*, woman-madness]; *kogkeissippamwónk*, drunkenness, drink-madness, etc.

magistrate, *nananuwaen*, an overseer, ruler, magistrate (pl. *nananuachég*, magistrates, Ind. Laws; *nanauunnuáen-in*, a justice, C.; *neen-nanowánnemun*, I oversee it, R. W.). See keep; overseer; ruler.

maid, *nunksqua*, *nunksq*, a girl, puella (*nonkkishq*, *wisskisqua*, a girl, C.; Abn. *nañkskšé*, dimin. *nañkskšéssis*, 'fille, vierge', Rasles); *penomp* (*keegsquaw*, *kíhtuckquaw*, R. W.), virgo. See girl; virgin; woman.

maimed, *noh woskesit*, he who is (suppos.) maimed. See hurt.

maize. See corn.

make, *ayim*, *ayum*, he makes (it); *ayimwog*, they made (*nultiyam*, I make; *ayimánat*, to make, C.); an. *ayéau ahtompeh*, he made a bow (but *ayim kóuhquodlash*, he made arrows); *noh ayik*, he who makes (it), the maker; *teagk utayim?* what makest thou? *kesiteau*, *kestean*, he produces, perfects, makes, creates; *kesteanop nashuonk*, 'he created the wind', Amos 4, 13; *kuk-kesteh wame teanteagussinish*, 'thou hast created all things', Rev. 4, 11; elsewhere *kesteanunat* (*kestouánat*, to finish, C.), to complete, to perfect; *ne kesteaumuk*, that which is created; *noh kesteunk*, he who creates, a creator (*nuk-kesteo*, I make; *nag kesteoog*, they

make—continued.

make, C.; *k'esittin keesuck*, he made the heavens; *wukkesittinnes wdme*, he made all; *wuckéssitin atke*, he made the earth, R. W.); with an. obj. *kezheau*, he made (him), created (him); *nuk-kezeh*, I create him; *nuk-kezheop*, *nuk-kezheomp*, I did create (him); suppos. part. *kezheunt*, creating, when he creates. Cf. *keatau*, he comes to life, lives; *keteah-heau*, he gives life to, 'quickeneth', causes to live.

male, *nompaaas*, male, a male (of the human species). *nomposhim*, a male animal (other than man); adj. *nomposhimwe*. *enewáshim*, a male animal, R. W. "The males of quadrupeds are called *lenno wéchum*, by contraction *lennochum*; the females, *ochque wéchum*, by contraction *ochquéchum*. With the winged tribe . . . *lenno wehelle* for the males, and *ochquechelle* (with a little contraction) for the female", Hkw., of the Delaware, Corresp. 368, 369. *ninnu* (he is a man), male: *ukkezheuh naho ninnuoh kah squa*, 'he created them male and female', Mark 10, 6 (but of animals *pish nompaiyeuω kah squaiyeuω*, they shall be male and female, Gen. 6, 19). See man.

man, *ninnu*, (he is) a man; pl. *ninnuog*, men, homines (*nln*, *ninnuog*, man, men, R. W.; Muh. *pausuck enln*, or *enskétomp*, one man; *nemannaww*, (he is) a man, Edw.; Narr. *yéuh*, Stiles, i. e. *yeuoh*, this one; Del. *lenno*, Hkw. "*Lenno* in the Delaware language signifies man, and so does *lenape* in a more extended [restricted?] sense. In the name of the *Lenni Lenape* it signifies people; but the word *lenni* which precedes it has a different signification, and means original (?) and sometimes common, plain, pure, unmixed", Hkw., Corresp. 412. This *lenni* is the same word written *nanwe* by Eliot and Cotton, of the same derivation as *ninnu*, but with the form of the adjective [*ninnu-ae*, *n'nu-ae*], and signifies any, common, normal. See general). This word *ninnu* is merely the emphasized demonstrative of the third, and through it of the first, person, *noh*, *neen*, *n'un*, or *en'n*, and with

man—continued.

the verbal form, *en'n-u*, he is such as this one or as I. It was employed only when speaking of men of the same race, tribe, or nation as the speaker, or those nearly allied to it. "General [names] belonging to all Natives, as *Ninnuock*, *Ninnimissinúwock*, *Eniskeetompáuwog*, which signifies Men, Folk, or People," R. W., Introduction. See he; kind (n.); like; this; *missin*, below.

wosketomp (vir, a brave), a man; pl. +*aog* (*skeétomp*, pl. +*aog*, man, men; *eniskeetompáuwog*, people, R. W.; Eliot has *wosketompaog kah nandnuacheg*, 'both high and low', Ps. 49, 2; *wosketomp*, *wosk*, man; *nanwi woske*, any man; *onkatog woske*, another man, C.). This, the tribe name of man, appears to be compounded of *woskeheau*, *woskehteau*, he does harm, hurts, destroys, spoils (see *hurt*) and *omp*, man. The latter word was perhaps obsolete when Eliot acquired a knowledge of the language, but it was retained in many compound words, as will be noticed below. *wosket-* may be nothing more than the suppositive form of *wuske*, young, as in *wuskenin* (*wúskenin*, C.; *wuskéne*, R. W.), a young man, a youth; but this would restrict the application of *wosketomp* to young braves, when, as is evident, it was understood to have a more extended use by Eliot and Williams. The first-mentioned etymology gives a significance to the tribe name corresponding to that of the Pequots (*Paguatoog*, the destroyers) and Mohawks (*Mawhauog*, the devourers).

The recurrence of the word *omp* in compounds, though it nowhere appears standing by itself, shows it to have been the ancient dialectic or tribe name of man, appropriated, in accordance with Indian usage, to the favored race, whose men were all viri, freemen, and masters, while those of other tribes were contemptuously regarded as homines, barbari, captives and slaves. See *missin*, below. From this root come, apparently, *nompaaas* [*n'omp-óáas*, the man animal], male; *nétomp* [*neetu-omp*], my friend, brother (Abn. *nidañbé*, Rasles); *mugwomp*

man—continued.

[*mogke-omp*, great man], a captain; *nunkomp* [*nunkon-omp*, light man], a young man, not yet a warrior; *penomp* [*penæe-omp*, strange to man, nescius viri?], a virgin; *ompatégash* [*omp-ohtagish*, belonging or appropriate to man], weapons, used in the Mass. Psalter, John 18, 3, where Eliot has *auwah-teongash*; *ahtomp* [*adt-omp*, *ahkut-omp*, belonging to man], a bow; *ompehteáonk*, *ompeteáonk* [vbl. n. from *omp-oh-teau*, it belongs to man], 'an old Indian word', says Cotton, 'that signifies obedience by giving any [tribute]'; tribute or royalty, exacted by and paid to a superior (see tribute). The primary signification of the word *omp* is, perhaps, a freeman, independent, owing no fealty; it is allied to *ompeu*, he is free, unbound, loose (see loose), *ompenum*, he looses, unbinds; but these last may be derivatives from the common root. Heckewelder states that in the Delaware the names of animals "walking in an erect posture" terminate regularly in *ap* or *ape*, "hence *lenape*, man" (Corresp. 411). A considerable class of words used by Eliot to express manner of standing and change of posture have apparently a similar origin, being compounds of a verb *ompau*, he stands; as *sumpwókom-pau*, he stood upright; *quenikompau*, he stands upon (it); *ohpikkompau* [= *ompik-ompau*?], it stands upon, etc. (see stand). It may be that to stand erect is the primary and to be free a secondary signification of the same verb, *ompau* or *ompeu*. Cf. Del. *nihilla-pevi*, 'I am free,' 'my own master,' Zeisb.; Abn. *arenañbé* (pl. + *ak*), homo; *éénañbé* (pl. + *ak*), vir, Rasles; *kigañbé*, 'jeune homme non marié,' *ibid.*; "les petits animaux di'r. [dicitur] *nañpékiké, sksékiké*, du mâle et femelle", *ibid.*; Alg. *nape*, male; *alisinape*, man, Lahontan, II, 294; *napema*, a married man, *ibid.*

missin, indef. *missinnin*, pl. *missinnin-núog*, man, homo, or rather barbarus; in the pl. people, nations, race, etc. Applicable only to men of other tribes or races than that to which the speaker

man—continued.

belongs; hence, used to signify captives, tributaries, etc. From *missi* and *ninnu*, corresponding exactly to the *οἱ πολλοί* of the Greek. Roger Williams has *ninni missinúwock* (= *nawí missinnúog*, common men), 'folk or people.' *missinnin kah puppinashim*, man and beast (only in Gen. 6, 7); *howæ missinnin ken?* of what people are you? **manifest**, *pohquæu*, *pohquáe*, open, clear. See open.

many, *mónaog*, (they are) many (persons); *inan. mónatash*, *mónaash*, many (things) (*wussauwe maunduog*, 'they are too full of people', there are too many; *máunetash*, 'great store,' abundance, R. W.). *tohsúog?* how many (persons)?; *inan. tohsúash*, *tohsinash*, *tahshinash?* how many (things)? See how. *ne adahshe*, as many as; suppos. pl. *an. neadtahshehettit* (when they are counted or summed up), as many as.

mariner, *pummóhhamwaen-in*, a mariner; pl. *-waenuog* (*pímmuhshottoeninúog*, mariners, C.) [*pummóh-om*, he goes by sea]. *kehtahhanæog* (pl.), mariners, seamen [*kehtoh-om*, he goes by sea].

mark, *kuhkinneasú*, he marks (it), distinguishes (it) by a mark; vbl. n. *kuhkinneasúonk*, marking, a mark, a sign. *kuhkinneam*, he marks, distinguishes, notes (it). *kuhkhám*, he marks (it) out; suffix *ukkuhkhámú*, he marks it out (cf. *kuhkuhheg*, a bound or landmark; *kuhkuhunk*, a boundary; *kuhkuhúáonk*, order, regularity).

marrow, *wéin*, *ween*, the marrow (Abn. *šín*, graisse de moelle, Rasles.)

marry, *wusséntam*, he marries, C.; 'he goes a wooing', R. W.; *nooseentam*, I marry, C.; *wussenetúock*, 'they make a match', R. W.; vbl. n. *wussentamóonk*, a wedding (a marrying); n. agent. *wussentamwaen-in*, one who marries, a bridegroom. *noh wusso*, she is married, Gen. 20, 3; she 'who is another man's wife', Ind. Laws XI, p. 8. *wetauomau*, *wéetómau*, he marries (her), he takes (her) as a wife (*wetauog*, they live together, Ind. Laws XIII, p. 10); suppos. *noh wetauadteadt*, he who is married, a married man; pl. *neg wetauadteacheg*, the married; vbl. n. *wetaudtuonk*, marrying,

marry—continued.

taking a wife; n. agent. *wetaudteaen-in*, a bride (one marrying); recipr. *wetaudteog*, they marry one another (*awetawátuock*, 'they make a match,' R. W.). See husband; wife.

marsh. See meadow.

marten (*Mustela americana*), *wappen-agh*, *openock*, Gen. Reg. xi, 219 (*marte*, *pépanakess*; *peau de marte*, *épanakess*, Rasles; *openock* and *wappenauk*, Judd, Hist. of Hadley, 355; Del. *woap chus*, Zeisb. Voc. 13).

master, *sontim*, master (governor, C.), poss. *nus-sontim-om* [-*om*], my master; *nussontimom ketassot*, 'my lord the king', 2 Sam. 13, 33; pl. *sontimóog*, *sontimóog* (vbl. n. *sontimóonk*, sovereignty, C.).

mastery, *sohkausonk*, *sohkóhsuonk*, mastery, victory, vbl. n. from *sohkósu*, *sohkausu*, he conquers.

mat, *munnotaúbana*, 'embroidered mats which the women make' to line their houses, hangings, R. W. *abockquósin-ash*, the mats with which the wigwams are covered, *ibid.*; cf. *ne ábuhquósik*, the covering of it, Cant. 3, 10; *uppóhquós*, *obbohquos*, a tent, covering, etc. *mattanauke*, pl. *mattannoukanash*, 'a fine sort of mats to sleep on', R. W. *matasquas*, a mat, C.

matter, *únniyéuonk*, res. See business.

may, *woh*, 'may or can', joined to a verb, 'expresses the notion of a possibility to be', El. Gr. 20. Eliot classes it as a 'conjunction of possibility', El. Gr. 22: *woh kenusheht* 'intendest thou to kill me?' Ex. 2, 14; *uttoh woh yeush en n'nih?* how can these things be?

maybe, *mamiát*, 'it may be that', Gen. 16, 2 (*ammíat*, perhaps, it may be; *ammiate matteag*, may be not, C.; see *tatlá*, R. W. 63). *paguodche*, *paguodche*, it may be, perhaps (*pogquátche*, perhaps, C.). *toh*, 'it may be' (an 'adverb of doubting'), El. Gr. 22 (*toh* with the signification of would that! (*utinam*) is 'annexed to every person and variation in the optative mood', El. Gr. 34, 65). See how.

meadow, *wompaskeht*; *wompasquehtu*, in a meadow. *micúckaskeete*, a meadow, R. W. [= *mukkoshqut*, a plain, from

meadow—continued.

mogki-askeht, or *mogki-oshk-ut*, great green place, or where there is much grass]. *tattagoskituash*, 'a fresh meadow' R. W. [= *tattágk-askeht*, pl. *oskeh-tuash*, shaking grass (boggy, marshy)]. *wososhquit*, marsh: *na ut wososhquit*, 'the marshes thereof', Ezek. 47, 11 (*wóssóskeht*, a meadow, C.).

meal, *pishquèhick*, unparched meal, R. W. [= *pasquag*, that which is fine or in powder]. See fine. *nóhkiik* (*nókehick*, 'parch'd meal . . . which they eat with a little water, hot or cold', R. W.; *nocake*, 'which is nothing but Indian corn parched in the hot ashes; the ashes being sifted from it, it is afterwards beat to powder', Wood, N. E. Prospect), used by Eliot for 'meal', 'flour', 'ground corn': *pasquag nóhkiik*, 'fine flour'; vbl. n. causat. inan. *nóhkiik-anehtuash*, 'grind thou meal', Is. 47, 2, i. e. make it to be meal. From *nóhki*, it is soft; suppos. *nóhkiik*, that which is soft. Del. "psindamócan, or *tusmandane*, as they call Indian corn parched, pounded, and used with water or boiled down as pottage", Hkw., Hist. Account, p. 187. Abn. *pesedamén*, 'farine de blé groulé'; *nókhámen*, 'farine'; *skaménin-skhamen*, 'farine de blé d'Inde', Rasles.

measure, *quttuhhum*, *qutham*, *quadhám*, he measures (it), takes the measure (weight, capacity, or dimensions) of it; *quttuhhush* (*quttówhhush*, C.), measure thou (it); freq. *quaquadhám*, he measures (it) repeatedly or habitually; vbl. n. *quttuhhamóonk*, measure, weight, etc. (a measuring); suppos. part. inan. *quttuh-heg*, *quttuhweg*, (that which measures) a measure; v. t. an. and inan. *quttuhhumauau*, he weighed (it) to or for (him); *nuk-quthumau teaguash*, I weighed him the money, Jer. 32, 9; active (verb of action) *quttuhwósu*, he measures; pass. it is measured, hence, by measure; after a numeral, measures of (sometimes, but rarely, pl. *quttuhwósuash*): *shwínchage quttuhwósu pasquag nóhkiik*, 'thirty measures of fine flour', 1 K. 4, 22 (*nen nuk-quttohwhous*, I measure, C.).

measures of length: *ómskinausu*, a span (*omskinnau*, he spans (it), Is. 48, 13); *nequtomskinausu*, one span (*nees-*

measures of length—continued.

aumscussáyi, two spans (of wampum); *shwaumscussáyi*, three spans; *yowompscussáyi*, four spans, R. W.). Cf. *ompskot* (*ómpscat*, *aúmscat*, R. W.; *ompskod*, C.), a penny (i. e. a penny's worth of wampum, a span?); *nequt-ompskot*, one penny (*neesáumscat*, two pence; *yowómscat*, four pence, R. W.). *quttatuatu*, *quátuatu* [*qutta*, six], six pence (in wampum) R. W., = *quttatashaúmscat*; *neén*, two quttáuatues; *shwín*, three quttáuatues, eighteen pence; *yowín*, four quttáuatues; *quttatashíncheck aumscat* (sixty pence), ten quttáuatues, = *piúckquat* [*piúck-quttatuatu*], ten sixpences, = *nquitómpep* or *nquitnishaúsu*, one fathom, *ibid.* *neesmechagunáisu*, twenty fathoms; *nabo napanna tashináisu*, fifteen fathoms, Acts 27, 28 (*nquitómpep*, *nquitnishaúsu*, one fathom; *nees-aumpáugatuck*, two fathoms; *piúckquampáugatuck*, ten fathoms, = *nquit páusck*; *shwe-páusuck*, thirty fathoms, R. W.). *ishquánogkod*, 'a cubit'; after a numeral, *ishquanogkod*, an. *ishquanogkussu*, by cubits, cubits long; *nequt-ishquanogkot*, one cubit, Matt. 6, 27, = *nequt-ishquánogkod*, Luke, 12, 25.

measures of time. See day; month; year.

meat, *weyáus*. See flesh.

medicine, *moskehtu*, *maskehtu* (*maskit*, physic, R. W.); *iyánaskehtuash*, 'many medicines', i. e. various kinds of medicines, Jer. 46, 11 [*m'askeht*, grass, an herb].

meditate, *missantam* [*missi-antam*, he thinks much], he reflects or meditates upon (he aims at, C.); *natwontam*, he meditates, considers of, devises (studies, meditates, etc., C.).

meet, *nogkushkau*, *nogkishkau*, he meets (him) (*nokuskáuatees*, meet thou him; *nockuskauatitea*, let us meet, R. W.; *wunne nogkishkóadtuonk*, well met, as a salutation, C.). See assemble; gather.

melon, *monaskotasq* (*ohhosketámuk*, a watermelon; *mánosketámuk*, cucumber; *quinosketámuk*, muskmelon, C.). See squash.

melt, *sábohteau*, it melts; inan. pl., *sábohtaash*, *sábahtaash*, they melt, from *sabáe*, *scupae*, (it is) soft; see soft.

melt—continued.

Act. intrans., *sábohsósu*, he melts, performs the act of melting. *sábassum*, *sábossum*, *sáuppasum*, he melts (it), makes (it) soft; n. agent. *sábossumwaen-in*, a melter, founder, Jer. 6, 29; suppos. part. inan. [from *sabáe*, *scupaeu*, it melts] *sabahég*, *sóbáhég* (when it softens), pottage; adj. *sábassumwe*, molten, melted. See dissolve.

melt away. See consume; dissolve.

member, *pompuchái*, *pompuchái*, a member, limb, organ; pl. + *yeuash*: *ukkosue pompuchái*, the virile organ; n. collect. *pompucháinneunk*, the members (collectively), 1 Cor. 12, 26.

mend. See repair.

menhaden, "*aumstóg* and *munnaewhat-teaúg*, a fish somewhat like a herring", R. W. (*ómmis*, pl. *ómmisnuog*, herring, C.; Peq. *umpsuauges*, alewives, Stiles). The former was probably the alewife, *Alosa vernalis*. The latter was *Alosa menhaden*, 'white-fish', 'bony-fish', 'hardhead', or *pauhagen*. It was used by the Indians as a manure, whence perhaps its name, from *munnoquohteau*, he manures or enriches the soil (cf. "Fishes called 'aloofes' used for manure", Winth., in Phil. Trans., 1678).

menstruation, *qussinausunok*; *qussinausit* [suppos. from *quttinausui*], when (she is) menstruous (*qushenáwui* and *mat-tapeu*, 'a woman keeping alone in her monthly sickness', R. W.).

mercy, *monanteau*, he is merciful; *monanetegk*, be ye merciful; vbl. *monaneteaonk*, mercy; *mondánun*, he shows mercy, is kind; an. suffix *monanumeh*, be thou merciful to me. *kitteamonteanum*, he shows mercy or compassion, he pities; suppos. *nok kodtumonteanumont*, he who is merciful or pities (*nuk-kitteamonteanitteam*, I pity, C.).

merry, *weekontam*, he is glad; *howan weekontog?* is any merry? James 5, 13; *weekontamwog*, they made merry, Judg. 9, 27. See glad; mirth.

message, *kuttáonk*, *nehtámóonk*: *negontawau*, he sends a message to (*nekonchúonak*, to send, C.). See send.

messenger, *annónaen-in*, a messenger, one who is sent: *annónau nnónaenauh*,

messenger—continued.

he sent a messenger to (him). See send.

metals. See gold; iron; lead; steel.

middle, *nóeu, naihaueu*, in the middle, in the midst; *en nóeu, ut nóeu*, in the midst of; *nóehtuk, nóóhtuk* [*nóeu-tuk*], in the middle of the river; *nóetipukok, nóetipukkok* [*nóeu-tippaco*], midnight.

mighty, *missugke* (great, powerful); suppos. *masugkenuk*, (when he is) powerful: *wame masugkenuk*, the Almighty, Ex. 6, 3.

milk, *sogkodtunk* (*sogkódonk*, C.) [suppos. part. inan. from *soh-kodtinnum*: that which is drawn forth; pl. *sogkodtungash, teats, dugš, mammæ*]. *meninnunk*, woman's milk: *Meninnunk wutch Mukkiesog*, 'Milk for Babies', is the title of Cotton's catechism; and in the quotation from 1 Pet. 2, 2, *meninnuanúe* is substituted for the *sogkodtungane* of Eliot's version (*munnúnnug*, a woman's milk, R. W.) [from *nóenu*, he sucks; suppos. part. inan., that which is sucked].

millstone, *toguhwónganompšk, togwonkanompšk*. See grind; mortar.

mind (to have in), *unnantam*, he thinks, purposes, wills, etc. See think.

mine, *nuttaihe*, it is mine (it belongs to me); pl. an. *nuttaiheog*, inan. *nuttaiheash*, they are mine; *nuttaiheín*, it is ours. See belong to.

mingle, mix, *kenukshau*, it is mingled or mixed with; *kenukshaog penwohtea-ut*, they are mingled among the heathen, Ps. 106, 35 (*nuk-kinukkinum*, I mingle or mix, C.; *uúnnickshan*, to mingle; *wúnnickshaas*, mingled, R. W.); from *kenugke*, (it is) among.

minister, *nohtompeantog* (*nohtomp-peantog*, one who leads in prayer).

mink (Putorius vison), *nottomag* (?), Judd, in N. E. Gen. Reg. xi, 219 (= *míkké*, *écureuil*, of Raesles ?).

mirre. See mud.

mirror. See looking-glass.

mirth, *póanatom*, he makes mirth, Ezek. 21, 10; vbl. n. *póanittamwónk*, mirth; *neg póacheg*, they who make merry, Jer. 30, 19. *mishe muskouantam*, he makes great mirth, Neh. 8, 12. *wékontamwónk*,

mirth—continued.

gladness, mirth [*wékontam*, he is glad]. See glad; merry; play.

miry, *saupæu, sabaueu*, it is soft (softened by water?); *saupæe, sabæe*, soft, miry. Cf. *samp; suppawm*.

mischievous, *woskehuwáonk*, hurt, injury done; *woskehittuonk, woskehtowonk*, hurt, injury suffered. See hurt.

miserable, *kittumongkenankquat*, miserable (pitiable), C.; *kuttumonkee yeúe*, miserably, *ibid.* See pity.

mishap, *mussuhkauau, miskauau*, it happens to (him); applied only to the encounter of evils or mischance. See happen.

miss. See want.

mist. See fog; vapor.

mistake, *nup-puhtántam*, 1 mistake, C.; vbl. n. *puhtantamwónk*, mistaking, *ibid.*; cf. *puttahham*, he is caught, ensnared, trapped. *panneu*, he errs, goes wrong or astray. See astray.

mistress, *sonkisq, sonkusq, sonksq*, mistress, queen; *kehche sonksq* (great mistress), queen, Esth. 1, 9, 11, 15, = *kehchisunkisq*, v. 12 (Narr. *saunks*, the queen, or sachem's wife; pl. *sauncksquáaog*, R. W.; *saunck squauh*, queen, Stiles; *sunck squa*, Conn. Rec. II, 289) [*sontim-squa*, master-woman, or *sonkquau* (*sohkau*), she prevails or has the mastery].

mock, *momontauau, momonehtauau*, he mocks, derides, makes a mock of (him); suppos. part. *noh momontauont*, one who mocks; suffix *unmomontauóuh*, they mocked him; inan. *momonehtam, momontam*, he mocks (it), he makes a mock of (it); v. i. act. *momontuhsu, momontussu*, he mocks, is mocking; n. agent. *mómontuhsuen, momonehtasuen*, a mocker. *óntóhkonauau*, he mocks at, derides (him) (elsewhere, *óntuhk-, éiontuhk-, éiontogk-, óntogk-*, etc.); *wuttóntóhkonóuh*, they mock him; *kuttóntóhkonéh*, thou mockest me; v. i. act. *óntóhkossu, óntogkkossu*, he mocks, is mocking; n. agent. *óntóhkussowæen*, a mocker.

moist, *ogqushki*, (it is) moist, wet. See wet.

moldy, *ogquonksháeu, ogquonksheau*, it is moldy; adj. *ogquonkshác*; vbl. n. *ogquonkshunk*, mold, 'mildew'. Cf. *og-*

moldy—continued.

quonkquag, 'rust', Matt. 6, 19; *ogquash-ki*, it is wet.

mole, *mameechumit*, Lev. 11, 30.

money. "The Indians are ignorant of Europe's coin; yet they have given a name to ours, and call it *monéash*, from the English money", R. W. Eliot translates money by *tedguash*, *teauguash* (pl. of *tedg*, thing, object), *res*; and Roger Williams gives *nut-teauguash*, 'my money'. See *wampum*.

month, *nepáuz* (the sun), a month (*pau-suck n'pátus*, a month; *nquit pau-suck-en'pátus*, one month; *nees pau-suck n'pátus*, two months, etc., R. W.). See sun; moon.

moon, *nepauzshad*, *nanepauzshad*, *nane-pauzshadt* (*nanepátushat*, the moon, the moon god; *munnánmock*, a name of the sun or moon, R. W.; Peq. *weyhan*, moon, Stiles); *wuske nepauzsae*, new moon (*yð ocquitteunk*, a new moon; *paushéui*, a half moon; *wequashim*, a light moon, R. W.). Dimin. from *nepáuz*, the sun, = *nepauzesé* (?).

moose, *mōos*, pl. *mōosōog* (for 'fallow deer', 1 K. 4, 23) ("The Elke, which the Salvages call a *Mose*", Morton, N. E. Canaan. "Moose, a beast bigger than a Stagge", Smith, Descr. of N. England, 1616. *mōos*, pl. *mōosōog*, 'the great ox, or rather a red deer', R. W. Abn. *mōos*, pl. *mōosōok*, 'original', Rasles.)

more, *ánue* (the sign of the comparative): *ánue wunnegen*, better; *ánue onk nen*, more than me; *ánue onk wame*, more than all. *aneu*, *anueu*, he is more (than another), he is superior (*nuttán-nūwun*, I overcome or conquer, C.); suffix an. progr. *wut-aneukouh*, he is better than he, i. e. superior to him, Prov. 12, 9. From the suppos. *aneit* (*nōh aneit*, he who is above or superior), with the indefinite prefix, comes, perhaps, *manit* [*m'aneit*], a god, something superior. "There is a general custom amongst them at the apprehension of any excellency in men, women, birds, beasts, fish, etc., to cry out *Manittōo*, that is, it is a god, as thus if they see one man excel others in wisdom, valour, strength, activity, etc., they cry out *Manittōo*, a god", R. W. 111. The

more—continued.

progr. form *wutaneukouh*, he is better than he, is used in Prov. 12, 9, meaning he is superior, is better off. Compounds: *ánuwodt* [*ánue-woh-adt*], more than enough, too much; *ánupáe*, overflowing; *anuwutchuwan*, *anitchuan*, it overflows. *nano* (a sign of the comparative), more and more.

moreover, *wonk*, again, moreover, also.

morning, *mohtompan* (*mautàbon*, R. W.). See day.

morrow, *saup* (*saúop*, R. W.; *saup*, C.; Abn. *séba*, Rasles), tomorrow. *nom-poteu*, on the morrow (i. e. early next morning); suppos. *nompuk*, *nompuh-keik*, *na nómpunk*, (when it was) morning, next morning [from *nompe*, again].

morsel, *chogg*, *kodchúhki*. See piece; spot.

mortar, *togguhwonk*, *toguhwonk*, *togwonk* (*tácvnck* or *wéskunck*, their pounding mortar, R. W.), a mortar or place for pounding corn; *ut togguhchonganit*, in a mortar, in mills, Num. 11, 8. From *tackhümmin*, to grind corn, R. W.; *togguhhum*, he grinds, C. [*togkau*, he strikes, pounds].

mother, *ókasoh*, his mother, the mother of (*okásu* and *wítchuhaw*, a mother, R. W.; *wítchēhuau*, her mother, C.); *nókas*, *nōkas*, my mother (*nókace*, *nítchuhaw*, R. W.); *kókas*, *kōkas*, thy mother; *wame okasuoh*, she was the mother of all (living), Gen. 3, 20; indef. *wutokasin* (*wutlookásin*, C.), a mother, i. e. any mother, the mother of anyone; collect. *ókasinneuk*, mothers, collectively or as a class, all motherhood. From the same root as *óhke*, the earth, compounded with *óás*, animal, animate being, or with *-usmi*, the verb of animate activity, the producing animal, the animate producer; but the form is that of the verb *ókasu*, she produces; *ókasoh*, she produces him or her; *ókasuoh*, she produces them. Cf. *ōm*, he goes or proceeds from; *wutcheu*, he begins, comes from or out of; *ōshoh*, *óshoh*, father, etc. *wítchēhuau* is evidently the caus. an. (*wítchēhuau*) from *wutcheu*, he proceeds from or originates from.

mountain, *wadchu* (*wadchū*, C.); in composition *-adchu*: *misadchu* [*missi-adchu*]

mountain—continued.

kah wadchu, 'mountain and hill', Luke 3, 5; pl. *wadchuash*; dimin. *wadchue-mes*, a small mountain, a hill; *wadchuekontu* (among the mountains), 'in the hill country', Josh. 13, 6 (*ntaquatchuwaámen*, I go up hill; *taguatchdúwash*, go (thou) up hill; R. W.; Del. *wachtschúnk*, on the hill; *wachtschúnk n'da*, I am going up the hill, Hkw.).

mourn, *mau*, he cries (*mduo*, to cry and bewail, R. W.; *nen nummou*, I bewail, C.); vbl. n. *mauonk*, *maonk*, a crying (*mawonk*, *moumoonk*, C.). Freq. *maue-mau*, he mourns for (him); vbl. n. *maue-mawonk*, a mourning (*moumoonk*, weeping, C.); v. i. *maumuttam*, he mourns (*nummómúttam*, I lament, C.). See cry.

mouse (?), *mishabpuhquas*, *mishabohquas*, 'the mouse', Lev. 11, 29; Is. 66, 17. Cf. *mattabpusques*, the bat; Abn. *sañbigšššš*, 'souris'; Ill. *acásiwa*, rat.

mouth, *muttáan*, a mouth; *nuttáan*, my mouth; *kuttáan*, thy mouth (Peq. *cuttóneege*, mouth, Stiles); *wuttáan*, his mouth (*wuttóne*, R. W.).

move, *mamonchu*, he moves or is in motion (denoting voluntary motion by animate agency); suppos. *mamonchit*, when he moves: *nishnoh oas noh mamonchit*, 'everything . . . that moveth'; freq. from *monchu*, he goes. *mamontunnum*, he moves, i. e. imparts motion to (it), he puts (it) in motion: *mamontunnum nippe*, he moves the waters, John 5, 4; suppos. *mamontunuk*, when he moves (his lips), Prov. 16, 30. *ontohteau*, *ontahtau*, (it) is moved (from place to place), it is removed; *pish ontahtauun*, it shall be removed. *ontattau*, he moves (it) from its place, he removes (it); *ontattauush*, *ontatoush kus-seet*, remove thy foot; *noh ontattunk*, he who removes (it). *ontashau*, he moves (him), removes (him) from one place to another. *ontappu*, he is moved (from his former place to a place where he is now at rest), he remains moved: *God nbeu appu, matta pish ontappu*, 'God is in the midst of her, she shall not be moved'; *ontapush*, *ontapish*, be thou removed. Cf. *ontham*, he puts out, extinguishes; *ohtaö*, *uhtea*, it goes out.

move—continued.

See stir. *popomshau*, he moves about, Gen. 1, 2; freq. from *pomushau*, he walks.

mow, *manššimmin*, to cut or mow grass, R. W.

much, *mæcheke*, an intensive used to express degrees of comparison, El. Gr. 15: *anue mæcheke*, much more; *mæcheke onk nen*, more than I; *mæcheke mæcheke*, very much, exceedingly; *noh mæcheke anumawut*, 'to whom much is given', Luke 12, 48. *muttae*, very (valde): *muttae mæcheke*, exceeding much; *muttae wunnegen*, exceeding good. *anuwodt* [*anue-woh-adt?*], too much, more than enough. See how.

mud, *pissag*, *pissaguan*, mire, mud (*pissugk ut toumâyog*, dirt in the streets, C.); *pisseogquayeunok*, a miry place; *pisseogquasheau*, it is sticky, it sticketh, adhereth. Cf. *puppissi*, dust, dirt.

multitude, *muttáanwoog*, *muttáanwog*, (they are) very many, a great many persons; vbl. n. *muttannunk*, persons collectively, the many; suppos. *mattá-nukeg*, (when they are) very many, the multitude.

mummychog, *moamítteaiúg* (pl.), 'a little sort of fish half as big as sprats, plentiful in winter', R. W. *mohmoettinne-aog*, pass. and recipr. of *mohmoéog*, they gather themselves together; schoolfish. The fish described is doubtless the smelt (*Osmerus eperlanus*), but the name, in a corrupted form, has been transferred to another species.

murder, *nushetteau*, *nashteau*, he is a murderer, he commits murder; n. agent. *nushétean-in*, a murderer (*shehteden*, 'bloody man', Ps. 5, 6); vbl. *nushéteonk*, *shehtéonk*, murdering, murder (*nun-nishteam*, I kill, C.). Intrans. subjective form of *nushau*, he kills. *kemineéachick*, murderers, R. W. [assassins? From *kemeu*, in secret?]; *kukskemineantín*, you are the murderer, *ibid.*

murmur, *mæmæskawau*, *mæmæskquenau*, he murmurs (*mæmæskquenawónate*, to mutter; *mæmæskawónate*, to murmur; *num-mæmæskówam*, I murmur, C.); an. *mæmækomau*, he murmurs at or against (him); inan. *mæmæqueuttam*,

murmur—continued.

he murmurs at (it); vbl. n. *mæmæskæ-wæonk*, a murmuring; *mæmæskomma-onk*, muttering, murmuring.

musical instrument, *puhpëquon*, pl. + *ash*; *puhpequau*, he makes music; *monopuhpeg*, a trumpet (*puhpeg*, a trumpet or music, C.). Cf. *puhpeg*, a dance, an instrument of music, Ps. 144, 9. From *puhpühki*, hollow.

muskrat, *musquash* (*musquassus* (pl.)), Smith's Descr. of N. England, 1616. "The *muskwash* is a beast that frequenteth the ponds", Morton's N. E. Canaan. Abn. *mðskðssð*, Rasles), Fiber zibethicus [*musqui-báás*, red animal].

must, *mos*, shall or must, auxil. Eliot gives "*mos*, *pish*, shall or will", as words "signifying futurity, added to the indicative mode to express the time to come", El. Gr. 20; but, strictly speaking, *mos* expresses obligation or necessity, *pish* simple futurity: *mos nunnup*, I must die, Deut. 4, 22; *ne mos n'nið*, it must needs be so, Mark 13, 7 (*moce*, *mesh*, R. W.; *mesh nånchem pë-yauw*, I could not come; *moce*, instantly; *máish*, even now, *ibid.*). *mæche*, it

must—continued.

shall or must be, expressing obligation or necessity for future action [for *mos-wutche* or *mo-wõtche*]: *mæche ken pannup-wusham*, etc., thou art to pass over through, etc., i. e. it must be that thou, etc., Deut. 2, 18; *mæche nut-tabuttantamaúmun God*, we are bound to thank God, 2 Thess. 1, 3. *nont*, used by Cotton, sometimes for the verb to be, sometimes apparently as a mere expletive, was sometimes employed to express conditional obligation or necessity—should or must—in a conditional or conjunctive proposition: *noh kodtantog aiuskoiantamunat . . . nont woh nuk-kodtam*, he who would repent must forsake (his sins), C. *kisnont*, *kusnunt*, are similarly used by C. Mather (Notit. Ind. 55) and in the title of the Indian Laws. Cotton's Vocabulary gives *pish nunnup*, I shall die; *nont pish nunnup-ümun*, 'you [we] must die'; *mukkit-chogqüisog nont puhpüog*, boys will play.

myself, *nuhhog* [*n'hogk*], my body, my person, myself. Cf. Del. *n'hakey*, my body, myself, Zeisb. See body.

N

nail, *kenuhweg*, pl. + *ash* [for *kenehheg*, *kenaiheg*, that which is sharp?]. *kenuh-tugguonk*, *keneh-uh-tug*, sharp wood, a wooden pin. Cf. *wónkóntug*, 'a pin' to hang things on, Ezek. 15, 3, but lit. a wooden hook (*wonkiuh-tug*, crooked stick). See pin.

múhkos, *múhkas*, the nail of a man, the hoof, claw, or talon of an animal; pl. *muhkossog*; *wuhkossog*, *wuhkassog*, his nails (*mokássuck*, nails, R. W.) [*úhk-ussu*, the an. form of *uhquæu*, (it is) pointed. Cf. *uhquon*, a hook; *uhque*, extreme, etc. See end].

naked, *poskeu*, (he is) naked; v. i. an. *poskissu*, *poskussu*, (he is) naked, i. e., is stripped, made bare, is become naked (*paúskesu*, suppos. pl. *pauskesitcheg*, 'naked men and women', R. W.); *nupposkis* (*nippóskis*, R. W.), I am naked; *poskis kuhkont*, 'make bare thy head', Is. 47, 2; *poskissegk*, make your-

naked—continued.

selves bare; vbl. n. *poskisseuonk*, *poskissuonk*, nakedness (a making bare). *poskinum*, he uncovers, makes (it) bare; *poskinum wuhpit*, he makes bare his arm, an. *poskinau*, *posekinau*, he makes (him) bare, strips (him) naked; hence, he buries (him). See bury. *poskisséhheau*, he causes (him) to be naked, makes (him) naked.

name, *wésuonk* (El., R. W., and C.), the name of a man; *awésuonk*, his name; *nawésuonk*, my name; *kawésuonk*, thy name (vbl. n. from *ussouessu*, he is called, he is named; lit. a calling, appellatio). See call by a name (nominare).

namely, *nahnane*, namely, 'viz'; *nene*, 'id est', C.

narrow, *pemayogok*, *peónogok* (of a path or way, Matt. 7, 13, 14; *peemáyagát*, a little way, R. W.). *tottóðchi aiyeuonk*, 'narrow compass', C. (?).

nation, *wutohtimoin* (*wuttohtimoin*, C.); pl. *-mónéash*; n. collect. *wutohtimoin-neunk*, the nations, collectively or corporately.

naught. See bad; no.

navel, *menucee*; *weenuce*, his navel [*m'en néu*, the middle or center].

near, *pasw*, *páhsu*, (it is) near (*paswu*, 'lately', El. Gr. 21; *paswese*, soon, in a short time, C.); *paswéche*, a little way off (after verb of motion) [*pasw-éche*]: *monchu paswéche*, he went to a short distance, a little way off. *paswohtéau*, it is near, it draws near; *paswáppu*, he is near, i. e. he remains near; suppos. *noh paswáppit*, *noh paswopít*, he who is near; pl. *neg paswáppitcheq*, *neg paswopítcheq*, they who are near. *paswáshau*, he comes near (quickly, suddenly, or with violence); *paswáshauh*, come thou near. *paswásukau*, he is going near; *noh paswáskog*, he who is coming or going near; *paswásukiitch*, let him come near, let him approach. *paswáau*, he brings (him) near to; suffix *up-pasw-uh*, he brought him near to him; *paswák*, bring ye (them) near; cf. *paudtau*, he brings it near.

nearly, *nahen*, almost, nearly (*náhen*, C.); *nahen nuppw*, he is 'at the point of death', Mark 5, 23.

necessary, **needful**, *quenauet*, it is necessary, Exp. Mayhew, MS (*nawnat* or *quenauat*, 'to be wanting or defective', C.; *quenauadte*, necessarily, *ibid.*). *pasuk ne woh aunag*, 'one thing is needful', Luke 10, 42, i. e. one thing which must be so. *nawhonk*, 'it is needful', Acts 15, 5. See want.

neck, *mussittipuk* (*missittéppeq*, C.; *sítchípuck*, R. W.); *wussittipuk*, his neck; pl. *+anash*.

need. See necessary; want.

needle, *ahámaqésuuk*, *ahamogguésuuk* (*ohhamaquesuuk*, C.; *maumichémanege*, R. W.); adj. *ahómogguésúe*, made by the needle, needle-worked.

neglect, *mishanantam*, he neglects, C. See despise.

neighbor, *wétateamung-anin*, a neighbor; *netatteamung* (*netohteamonk*, C. Mather), my neighbor; *weetatteamung*, his neighbor; pl. *+og*.

nest, *wadsh*, *wadch*, a (bird's) nest: *wutch wadshat*, from her nest. Cf. *wéch*, proceeding from; *wutche*, from; *wadchu*, he comes or proceeds from.

net, *hashab*, *hashabp*, a net for fish, primarily vegetable fiber or fibrous material; pl. *+pog* (*dshádp*, *dsháppog*, C.; *ashádp*, R. W.; Del. *achquáneman*, a bushnet, Hkw.). *quomphunk* (something to dip up with), a scoop net (?).

new, *wuske*, *weske*, young, new: *wuske teag*, a new thing; *wuske monak* (*wúskanuít*, R. W.), new cloth; *wuskoshim*, *wuskishim*, a young animal; *weske kutchissik*, in the beginning, Gen. 1, 1, i. e. when (what is) nearly began. Related to *asq*, *ashk*, etc.

news, *unnaunchemókau*, he tells news; vbl. n. *unnaunchemókauonk*, *aunchemókauonk*, news, tidings (*achmáonk*, *ánnuh-tamáonk*, C.) an. *aunchemókauau*, he tells (him) news (*aaunchemókau*, tell me your news; *aunchemókauhetlíttea*, let us discourse or tell news; *tockettáun-chim*, what news? R. W.; *nuttinónchim*, I tell, C.); *nuttinaunchemókauonáoh* *wunnaunchemókauonk*, 'I communicated to them the gospel', i. e. I told them good news, Gal. 2, 2. See inform; speak.

night, *nukon* (*nukkon*, C.); pl. *+ash*; *nukonáeu*, *nóhkog*, by night, in the night (*náúkocke*, *nokannáwi*, R. W.): *ne nóhkog*, on that night. From *náweu*, he descends or goes down (?), or from *nukkonau*, he leaves, deserts (?). See day.

night-hawk, *peeksq*, Lev. 11, 16; Deut. 14, 15.

nine, *paskwogun*, *pasukwogun* (*+tohsú* or *tahshe*, pl. an. *tahsuog*, inan. *tahshin-ash*). *paskwogun tahshinchag*, ninety. *nabo paskwogun*, nineteen.

no, **not**, *matta*, *mat*, *matchaog*, 'adverb of denying', no; "also *mo* sometimes signifieth no", El. Gr. 21; *matteag*, *matta teag*, *moteag*, *monteag*, nothing; *ohtoo moteag* (Prov. 13, 4), *ohtoo matchaog* (Prov. 13, 7), he has nothing (*macháug*, no or not; *macháge*, nothing, not so; *mátta nowáuwone*, I knew nothing; *matta nickquéhick*, I want it not; *macháge nickquéhikómína*, I want nothing; *mat endno*, it is not true; *mat noteaáúgo*,

no, not—continued.

I have no money, R. W.; Narr. *mat-tuks*, no, Stiles; *mátta*, no, not; *mat-nequt*, not at all [not one, *mat nequt*]; *matta webe*, not only, C.; Del. *makhla*, *tah*, Zeisb.; *mátta*, no; *tá*, no (a lazy no); *tagú*, no, not; *atta*, *ta*, no, no; *taktani*, *taktáani*, I don't know, Hkw.). *wanne*, without, destitute of: *wanne nippeno*, there was no water in it; *wanne wutashé*, without a father, having no father; *wanne howane*, there was no one (left), Num. 21, 35. *ahque*, do not (refrain from, leave off), 'adverb of forbidding', El. Gr. 21. See do not. The negative verb is formed from the affirmative by interposing the diphthong *o* between the radical and the syllable following, as *owadchanumun*, he keeps it; *owadchanumoun*, he does not keep it. It is usually accompanied by *mat* or *matta*, forming a double negative. The 2d pers. sing. of the imperative negative is formed in *-ahkon* or *-uhkon* (from *ahque*, do not), as *kum-matúhkon*, 'thou shalt not steal', etc. Strictly this is the imperative of prohibition or dehortation rather than of simple negation.

noise, *wadtauatonkqussuonk* (vbl. n., the making of a sound, a voice), noise. See voice.

noon, *pohshequaeu*, (it is) noon; *pohshequde*, at noon (*paushaquaw*, *paveshaquaw*, R. W.; *pohshequae*, C.). From *pohshe*, half. See day.

north, *ndnumiyeu*, *nannummiyeu*, *nannummau*, to, from, or at the north, northward; *nanumit*, the north wind (*nanúmmatin* and *sunnddin*, R. W.).

northeast wind, *chepevéssin*, R. W.; *sá-chimoachepevéssin*, a strong northeast wind, *ibid.* Is this from *cheepie-ussu*, caused by the evil spirit, as contrasted with *sowanishew*, the southwest wind, 'the pleasingest, warmest wind in the climate', from *sowvaniniú*, the southwest, where 'the Gods chiefly dwell' (R. W. 83)?

northwest, *wutcheksuau*, northwestward, Acts 27, 12 (*chékesu*, 'the northwest

northwest—continued.

[wind]', R. W.; *chékesitch*, when the wind blows northwest, *ibid.*; *Chekesu-wand*, the Western God, *ibid.*; *puh-tadtuniyeu* and *maqumittinniyeu*, from the west, Mass. Ps.); *wutcheksuaye*, westward, to or from the west, Gen. 13, 14.

nose, *mutchan*, a nose, the snout of an animal; *kutchan*, thy nose; *wutchan*, his nose; pl. + *ash* (Peq. *wuchaún*, the nostrils; *kuchijage*, [your] nose, Stiles; *mutchón*, a nose, C.).

not. See do not; no.

notwithstanding, *onch*, yet, notwithstanding. See yet.

nourish, *assamau*, he gives food to (him); *sohkomau*, he nourishes, continues to feed (him). See feed.

now, *yeuyeu* (by redupl. from *yeu*, this).

number. See count.

numerals.

[NOTE.—Not completed. See one, two, three, etc.]

nurse, *nanawítea*, a nurse (a keeper, overseer), R. W. [*nándwehteou*, he keeps (*nunnánaueehtoo*, I keep, C.)].

nut, *annachim*, pl. + *inash*, nut, nuts, C.; cf. *anácheminmeash*, acorns, R. W. Del. *quim*, 'a nut growing on a tree'(?); *wunachquim*, an acorn, Hkw., who fancifully derives it 'from *wunipach* [*wun-nepog*], a leaf, *nach*, a hand, and *quim*, a nut growing on a tree', meaning 'the nut of the tree the leaves of which resemble a hand' (Corresp. 407). *pad-teateaminash*, nuts, Gen. 43, 11. Abn. *pagain*, pl. *-nar*, noix, Rasles. Del. *m'sim*, hickory nut [*mósi-min*, smooth nut]; *ptucquim*, walnut [*petukqui-min*, round nut]; *wapim*, chestnut [*wompi-min*, white nut]; *schauwemin*, beech nut [*noshinne-min*, angular nut?], Hkw. Virginian *sagatamener*, *osamener*, *pummuckoner*, 'kind of berry like unto an acorn', used to make bread and for oil; *sopummener*, 'kind of berry like unto an acorn', 'of this sort they make bread'; *mangummenauk*, 'the very acorn of their kind of oak', boiled with fish or flesh, Tracts app. to Brereton, 3 M. H. C. VIII, 120.

oak tree, *nootimis* pl. *nootimisseash* (*paugatemisk*, R. W.; *pohkuhtimis*, white oak; *wesattimis*, red oak; *wesokkink*, (red?) oak wood, C.; Abn. *anaskamesi*, oak which bears acorns, Rasles).

oath, *chadchekeyeuwonk* (vbl. n. from *chadchekeyeuau*, he swears or vows; lit. he speaks vehemently, El. Gr. 21).

obey, *nawsetau*, he obeys (him), primarily he follows (him); *nawsetash*, obey thou (him); *nawsetok*, *noswehtok*, obey ye (*ken nawsetah*, obey thou me; *nawsetau Manit*, obey God, C.); with inan. obj. *nawsetam*, *noswehtam*, he obeys (it, as a command, a law, etc.); *nawsetamok*, obey ye; vbl. n. *nawsetamdonk* (*nawsetamwonk*, C.), obedience, an obeying; *mat nawsetamdonk*, disobedience. From *nawseu*, he serves, he yields. *wunnamptauau* (he believes, trusts to), he obeys (him). "This word they use just as the Greek tongue doth that verb πιστεύειν, for believing or obeying, as it is often used in the N. Testament: *coandumatous*, I believe you or I will obey you", R. W. From *wunnamptam*, he believes.

object, *tedg* (thing, q. v.).

odor, *asumungquot*, *asumunkquok*, smell, *odur*; *matchemungquot*, a bad smell; *weelimungquot*, sweet smell, perfume; *matchemungquossuonk*, a bad smell proceeding from or caused by an animate being; so *wuttissumungquossuonk*, 'his smell', Gen. 27, 27.

offer, *pummunum*, *pumminnum*, he offers, devotes (it) to a superior; freq. *paupaumunau*, he offers or presents (him); suffix *uppaupaumenuh*, he offers them. Eliot uses this word to express the offering or consecration of objects to God, not sacrificial. Cf. "*Pumpom*, a tribute skin when a deer is killed in the water. This skin is carried to the sachem or prince within whose territory the deer was slain", R. W. *magou*, he offers; *unmagun*, he offers it; see give. *sephausu*, he offers sacrifice (*sephausu*, it is offered or sacrificed); *sephausineau*, he offers (it) in sacrifice, he sacrifices (it); *sephausauau*,

offer—continued.

he sacrifices (him, an. obj.) to: *nag sephausowog wunnaumonaoh . . . mat-tannittoh*, they sacrificed their sons to devils, Ps. 106, 27; vbl. n. *sephausuonk*, an offering, sacrifice; n. agent. *sephausuaen*, one who makes offerings, a sacrificer, a priest; *sephamauau*, he offers sacrifice to, or he sacrifices (it, inan. obj.) to. *ompontinum magwonk*, he sends an offering (i. e. a gift or a tribute) [*ompwunnau*, he is tributary to].

offspring, *neechanog* (pl.); n. collect. *wunneechdneunk*, offspring collectively, all children, Rom. 9, 8. See child.

often, *nohnompit* [when it is repeated; suppos. from *nohnompu*], oftentimes. *mochekit nompe*, when it is many times (*mochekit*, *nompe*, often, C.; *kón-kitchea*, *ayatche* (for *adtahshe*), as often: *ayatche nippéam*, I am (come) often here, R. W.). *adtahshe*, *ahhut tahshe*, *attowche*, *uttowche*, as often as, as many times as [*adt tahshe*].

oil, *pummee* (*pummee* or *samme*, C.). From *pummoh*, the sea, i. e. *pummée*, of the sea.

ointment, *sussequonk* (anointing; vbl. n. from *sussequon*, he anoints).

old, *kéhchis*, *kutchissu*, (he is) old, an old man; pl. *kehchisog*, *kutchisog*, old men, elders, seniores. The inan. form is sometimes, though rarely, used, as *kehchiyeue ketassot*, an old king; pl. *kéhchiog* (an. inactive), the old, the ancients (*kitchize*, R. W.; *kehchius*, C.; Del. *kigeyi lenno*, an aged man, Hkw. "Chise is an old man, and *kiehchise* a man that exceedeth in age", E. Winslow's Relation, 1624. *kutchinnu*, a middle-aged man (?), R. W.). *kehchisqua*, *kutchisqua*, an old woman (*wénise*, pl. -suck, R. W.; Del. *gichtochqueu*, an aged woman; *chauchschéisis*, a very old woman, Hkw.). *hómes*, pl. -suck, an old man, old men, R. W. *mahtauntam*, *mohtantam*, (he is) old; *nummohtantam*, I am old; suppos. *mahtauntog*, when old (*mattaúntam*, 'very old and decrepit', R. W. Del. *mihilusis*, 'an old man worn out with age', Hkw.) This word has nearly

old—continued.

the same relation to *kehchis* as the Latin *senium* to *senectus*: *mohtantam* primarily signifies he fails, decays, is passing away (Ger. ein alter Greis; Fr. un vieillard, un barbon, Notes to El. Gr. xvii; see *fade*; *decrepit*); *kehchissu*, an. of *kehche*, chief, superior, denotes age entitled to respect, a superior by reason of age. *sepepomantam*, (he lives long, is long lived) he is grown old, 'stricken in years', Gen. 24, 1. *nukkukquiyeu*, he is old, with reference to a measure of duration (*toh unnukkoohquiyeu noh nonksq*, how old is that girl? C.). *nukkóne* (= *negonne*, first), old, ancient (of inan. obj.): *nukkone seip*, 'ancient river'; *nukkone mayash*, the old ways; *nenegonneayeuwah*, 'that which waxeth old'; *yeush nukkóneyeukish*, 'these (are) ancient things'. Cf. *nukkonau*, he leaves, forsakes, he is left, is forsaken. *eatawís*, 'it is old' (cloth), R. W.; *eataúbana*, old traps, *ibid*.

old age, *kehchiyeuunneat* and *kehchiseunneat* (to be old; infinitive for noun), old age: *ut kukkehchiyeuunneat*, in thy old age; *ut wunne kutchiseunneat*, in a good old age, Gen. 25, 8. *mahtauntambónk* (vbl. n. from *mohtantam*), old age, decrepitude, *senium*. *nukkukquiyeuonk*, old age.

oldwife (*Anas glacialis*). See *duck*.

on. See *stand*.

once, *pasúkqut*. See *one* (*pasuk*).

one, *nequt* (*pasuk*, *nequt*, C.; *nquit*, R. W.; Peq. *nuquút*, St.; Muh. *ngwittah*, Edw.; Del. *gutti*, *n'gutti*, *pasuk* [for *pěasuk*, a diminutive?] (*páwsuck*, R. W.; "nequt, a thing that is past; *pasuk*, a thing in being", C.; *páschuk*, "a true Mohicanni word for one, and so I suppose *nequt* to be, in its proper place", Hkw.; Abn. *pezeks*; Chip. *paizhik*; Cree *péyak*, one; *piuk*, ten). See Heckewelder's observations on *nequt* (*n'gutti*), *pasuk*, and other Delaware words for one, in Notes on Eliot's Grammar, xlv. The distinction indicated by Cotton does not seem to have been observed by Eliot, Williams, or other early writers of the lan-

one—continued.

guage, yet it is not improbably well founded.

one by one, *nanaseu* (an.), *nanáse*.

onion, *weenwáog* (pl.).

only, *webe*: *ken webe nussu*, thou only; *matta ne webe*, (not that only) not only so. *nont*(?): *webe nont God*, 'but [except] God only', Mark 2, 7; *pasuk nont God*, 'there is but one God', one God only, Ind. Primer (*pasuk naúnt Manit*, there is only one God, R. W.). *nukquttegheon*, only son, Luke 7, 12; 9, 38.

open (adj.), *wóshwi*, (it is) open; *wóshwohtáe* (*wóshwohtéau*, it is) open, i. e. made or become open, opened: *wóshwohtáe muttan*, open mouth; suppos. part. *wóshwohtag*, (when it is) open: *wóshwohtag wisq*, an open vessel, i. e. a vessel when open; *wóshwetashine*, opened, open, as a door or gate, Rev. 3, 8. *pohquaeu*, (it is) open, manifest, clear; adv. openly; *pohquadchit* (*pucquatchick*, R. W.), in the open air, out of doors. See clear.

open (v.), *wóshshinum*, *wóshwunnum*, he opens (it): *wóshwunnumak kenogkaneg*, open the window; *wóshwunnum squont*, = *wóshshitanum*, he opens the door (*nawóshwúnum*, I open, C.); suppos. *wóshshinuk*, *wóshshinug*, when he opens (it); caus. inan. *wóshshitanum*, *wóshwetanum*, he opens (a door, gates, etc.), i. e. he makes it open: *wóshshitanush* or *wóshshitanush squont*, open thou the door; an. *wóshshitanumau*, he opens the door to (him) (*pauquanamtinnea*, open me the door, R. W.).

opposite, *anaquabit*, (when he is) opposite; *anaquohtag*, (when it is) opposite; see before. *piuhsuke*, over against, opposite to; freq. *pápiuhsuke*, reciprocally opposite, over against each other; see against. *awque*, *awhqueu*, *ayeuqueu*, (he is) opposite, on the other side, he opposes: *howan awque?* 'who is my adversary?' Is. 50, 8; suppos. part. pl. *nag ayeuqueagig*, 'our adversaries', opponents, Neh. 4, 11; hence *ayeuuhkonau*, he opposes, goes on opposing, makes war upon, fights with; *neg nutayeuuhkonukquog*, *áwhkonukueog*, our enemies; see against; war; cf. *muh-*

opposite—continued.

quaeu, he looks toward, faces, = *n'asuh-quaeu* (?).

or, *asuh*.

order (n.), *kuhkuhwaonk* (order of succession or position).

order (v.). See command; shape.

orderly, in order, *hohtóeu*, *hohtóeu*, 'from time to time', Ezek. 4, 10, 11; 'in order', ex ordine, Acts 11, 4. *kuh-kénauwe*, *kuhkawáe*, in order, orderly [*kuhkenaihheau*, freq. from *kenaihheau*, *kenauwehheau*, he shapes, forms, fashions].

ordure. See dung.

orphan, *touiés*, *touwiés*, *tauwiés* [*toueu-ussu*, he is deserted, left alone; or dimin. from *toueu*]; pl. + *og* (*touiwuock*, fatherless children, R. W.). See deserted.

other. See another; other side.

other side, *ongkomaé*, *ogkome*, on the other side of (beyond): *ogkomáe pum-meneutunkanit*, on the other side of the wall (*acdwumuck nóteshem*, 'I came over the water', I came from the other side [*ogkomut*], R. W.; *acawmenóakú* [*ogkome-ohkú*], 'from the land on the other side', England, *ibid.*). *onkoue* (*onkkóue*, C.), beyond, behind, on the other side of.

otter, *nkeke*, pl. *nkéquock*, R. W.; *nké-quashunck*, an otter-skin coat, *ibid.*; Alg. *nikik*, Lahontan. From *nekikau*, *nenekikau*, he tears, scratches.

ours, *nuttaihéin*, it is ours (partic. pl.); *kuttaihéin*, it is ours (gen. pl.) (*nenauun*, ours, C.).

out. See draw out; pour out; put forth; spread out; stretch out; wear out.

out of, *wutche*. See from.

out of doors, *pohquadchit*. See clear; open.

outside, *pohquodchiyeu*, (it is) on the outside of, in an open place; see clear. *woskeche*, without, outside of: *woskeche* . . . *wunonk*, *qut anomut*, 'the outside of the dish, but within', Matt. 23, 25, 26; and *woskeche* . . . *anomut*, outwardly . . . within, v. 28.

over. See above; other side.

overcome, *sohkóm*, he overcomes, conquers (it); an. *sohkau*, he overcomes (him). See conquer.

overflow, *anuwutchwán*, *anitchuan*, it overflows; *anitchuwanne*, overflowing. See flow.

oversee. See overseer; govern.

overseer, *nanowétea*, 'an orderer and ruler of their worship', R. W.; *neen-nanowuwinnemun*, I oversee it, *ibid.*; *nanóuwetea*, 'a nurse or keeper', *ibid.*

overwhelm, *núhkuhkom*, it covers, overwhelms (it); *wun-núhkuhkom-un*, it covered it, Ex. 24, 15, 16. From *nóweu*, it descends, goes down.

owe, *nənamontukquohwau*, he owes (him), lit. he is owed. *unnonukquah-whau*, he owes, is in debt; suppos. part. *anuntukquohwonche*, one who owes; *toh kittinnontukquohhuk*, how much dost thou owe to (him)? (*kuttinnohtukquahe*, I am in your debt, C.; vbl. n. *nummon-tuhquahwhuttuonk*, a debt, *ibid.*; vbl. n. pass. *nohtuhquahwhittuonk*, debt, *ibid.*; *kunnamamaituckquash*, I will owe it to you, R. W.; *nonamautuckquahéginash* (pl.), debts, *ibid.*). See debt.

owl, *wəwəus* (*ohómus*, R. W.), *kəh-kəkhəus*; *kitchewewes*, *kehche kəh-kəkhəus*, a great owl (*Strix virginiana*?); *wéwés*, the screech owl.

own, *wadchanun*, he owns (it), he possesses, has in keeping. See keep.

owner, suppos. *noh wáddechumit wadchu*, 'the owner of the hill', 1 K. 16, 24; *noh wadáiheunitche*, he who owns (an. obj.); suppos. *noh wadtaihet*, *noh wadti-héit*, the owner of (an. obj.); pl. *nag wadtiheitcheq*, the owner. See belong to. *noh ohtunk* (he who possesses; suppos. part from *ohtau*), the owner of (it); pl. *neg ohtunkeq*, the owners. See have (v.).

oyster, *chúnkə*, *apwonnah*, C.; *oppone-naühock* (pl.), oysters, R. W.; Narr. *uh-ponuhpug*, Stiles; Peq. *a'púnnyhaug*, Stiles. From *apwonau*, he roasts, and *hogk*, shellfish: the shellfish which are for roasting.

P

- paddle** (n.), *wuttuhhunk* (*witkunck*, R. W.; *paátous ne nótehunk*, bring hither my paddle, *ibid.*, = *paudtash nótuhhunk*).
- paddle** (v.), *chemáu*, he paddles or rows; *menuhke chemáog*, they were 'toiling in rowing' (rowing hard), Mark 6, 48; suppos. part. pl. *vame nohtóe chemacheg*, 'all that handle the oar' (who are skillful rowers), Ezek. 27, 29 (imper. *chémosh*, paddle or row; pl. *chémeck*, paddle, R. W.).
- pain**, *onkquanumáonk*, *unkquanumáonk*, vbl. n. from *unkquanumau*, he suffers or is in pain; elsewhere *ongquomomá*, he is in pain; *nut-onkquomom*, I am in pain; vbl. n. *onkquommomáonk*, pain, torment; from *unkque*, sore, grievous, extreme. See extreme. *nchesammam*, *nchésammattam*, I am in pain, R. W. See sore; torment.
- paint** (n.), *wunnám*, 'their red painting which they most delight in', R. W. From *wunne*, handsome.
- paint** (v.), *wussuckwhómnen*, to paint, R. W., whence "*wussúckuhonck*, a letter, for having no letters, their painting comes the nearest"; *wussúckhósu*, (he is) painted, *ibid.* *anogku*, he is painted, he paints himself (*aunakésu*, he is painted; pl. *aunakéuck*, they are painted, R. W.; *nut-annogkinum*, I paint, C.).
- pale**, *wompekushonát*, to be pale; *wompekushau*, he is pale; *wuskesuk wompekushanó*, his face grows pale (*wompekish-eeáe wosketomp*, a pale man; *náwomp-pohkisham*, I am pale; *wompishkauonk*, paleness, C.). From *wompi*, white, *k'* progressive, with *-ish* denoting a bad quality. Cf. gray.
- palsied**, *nanunkquassu*, *nónunkkussu*, (he is) palsied, has a palsy; suppos. *noh nanunksúil*; pl. *neg nanunksítcheg*, they who have the palsy. From *nunnuk-kunum*, freq. of older form *nukkunum*, he shakes, with an. active *ussu*. Cf. *nukkemá*, it is shaken; *nunmukshau*, he trembles, quakes.
- pant**, *mehmehshanómáou*, he pants; *num-mehmehshanómup*, I did pant, Ps. 119, 131.
- parched corn**, *appuminneónash* (pl.), *up-pum-* (*aupúmmineanash*, R. W.; *aupúminea-nausáump*, 'the parched meal, boiled with water, at their houses, which is the wholesomest diet they have', R. W.). From *apwau*, *min*: he roasts or bakes corn or other fruit.
- pardon**. See forgive.
- parents**, *wchetuonguh*, *wutchetuonguh* (gen. construct), the parents of, his parents: *kóchetuonganáog*, your parents (*wutchettuongánog*, ancestors, C.). From *wutcheu*, *wadchiyeu*, suppos. *wadchit*, he comes from. See come from.
- part**, *nawutche*, some, a part; opposed to *wame*, all, the whole. *chippi*, *chippe*, a portion, part, division; suppos. inan. *chippag* (when it is divided or parted): *yaue chippi*, *yaue chippag*, a fourth part; *piukque chippe* (or *chippag*), a tenth part; adv. *chippeu*, partly, in part.
- partridge**, *pahpahkshaas*, *pohpohkussu* (*paupock*, pl. *paupocksuog*, R. W.; Peq. *papoquateece*, quail; *cutquauss*, partridge, Stiles. In Ex. 16, 13, Eliot has *chóchówaog*, quails; but *quailsog* (obj. *quailsóh*) is transferred in Num. 11, 31; and *páhpáhpúttog* is used for quails, Ps. 105, 40. Muh. *pahpahcogh*, Jeff.; L. I. *apacus*, partridge; *ohocotees*, quail, Wood; Del. *pabhacku*, pheasant; *popocus*, partridge (i. e. quail), Hkw.).
- pass away**, *mahtsheau*, *mahsheau*, it fails, fades, passes away. See fade.
- pass by**, *pómsheau*, it is passed, it passes, 'is over and gone', Cant. 2, 11; 'is past', Jer. 8, 20. *paumushau*, *panushau*, he passes by; *paumukauau*, he passes by (him); *up-paumukauóh*, he passes by him, he goes by him (*pomushau*, he walks, he goes onward). See walk.
- pasturage**, *tannadtuppáonk*, pasturing, a pasture, vbl. n. from *tannadtuppáog*, they feed or graze.
- patch**, *meshashshiónat*, to patch, C.
- path**, *may*, a way, a path (*máyi*, R. W.): *ayim may*, he made a way; *neen may*, I am the way; *kishke mayut*, by the wayside (*mayúó*, is there a way?; *mat mayanúnno*, there is no way; *tounishin*

path—continued.

méyi? where lies the way? R. W.). From *au*, he goes to, *auí*, he goes, with *m'* indefinite. "From *aan*, 'to go', is derived *eyaya*, 'whither I go'" (Chip.), Schoolcraft.

patient, *manunnissu*, he is patient; vbl. n. *manunniyeuonk*, patient, being patient; *maninnissuonk*, patience in exercise, acting patiently. See slow.

pay, *badtuhkau*, he pays (him); *badtuhkah*, pay thou me (*oadtuhkah eyeu*, pay me now, C.); inan. *badteheau*, *oadteheau*, he pays (it), as money, tribute, a vow, etc., he makes payment of (it); *ódtteash*, pay thou; *pish kutóadtteam*, thou shalt pay (it) (vbl. n. *oadteheauonk*, payment, C.). *kun-naúmpatous*, *kuk-keéskwhush*, I will pay you; *keéskwhim teaugmesin*, pay me my money, R. W. *páum*, he pays, "a word newly made from the English: *cuppáimish*, I will pay you", R. W. Eliot gives a paradigm of this verb in the suffix an. form (Gram. 28-58): *kup-paumush*, I pay thee; *nuppayum*, I pay him, etc.

peace, *aqúne*, R. W.

peag. See wampum.

peak, *kussohkkói*, *kussohkkóiyeu*, on a high peak or summit.

pekan. See fisher.

pen, *mequn* (a feather) (*meeek*, a pen, C.); *méqunéhuog*, a penknife.

penny, *ompskot* (*ómpscat*, R. W.; *ompskod*, C.): *nequt-ompskot* (*nequtomskot*, Matt. 20, 2), one penny (*nequittómpscat*, R. W.), i. e. one penny's worth of wampum (= a span?). Cf. *nees-aúmscat*, two pence; *nees-aumscussayi*, two spans (of wampum), R. W.

people, *ninnimissináwock*, 'folk or people', R. W. See man (*missin*). *chip-pissuog*, a people, a tribe (they who are separate or by themselves), from *chippe*, separate, and act. an. *ussu*. Cf. *chippanwoonk*, a tribe (collectively).

perform. See do.

perhaps, *pagwodche*, *pagwodche* (*pogqudtche*, C.), it may be, perhaps. *mamiát*, 'it may be that', Gen. 16, 2 (*ammiat*, perhaps, it may be; *ammiate matteag*, maybe not, C.).

periwinkle, *meteathock*, 'the periwinkle [*Pyrula carica* or *P. canaliculata*], of which they make their *wómpan* or white money', R. W. The *wómpan* was made from "the stem or stock of the . . . *meteathook*, when all the shell is broken off". Possibly from *méhtá-uog*, ear, and *hogk*, shell: ear-shaped shell; possibly from *muttáe*, abundant, as distinguished from the rarer black *peag* or *suckauhock*.

permission, *ummugkonaittúonk*, C.

permit, *unnantam*, he wills, intends, purposes (it); an. *unnanunau*, he permits (him); suppos. *unnumit*, if he permit (him); inan. *unmantog*, if he permit (it), i. e. if he will (*unanumeh*, permit me, C.). See think.

person, *howan*, anybody, any person, somebody; see any. N. collect. *mut-tannunk*, persons (as distinguished from cattle, animals, or inanimate objects); an. pl. *muttáanwoog* (they are many), the multitude, many persons.

persuade, *nupweshanau*, he persuades (him); suffix *wun-nepweshan-uh*, he persuaded him (*nunnupweshan*, I persuade, C.); act. an. *nupweshassouu*, he exercises or uses persuasion (*nupweshashawóonát*, to persuade, C.); vbl. n. *nupweshassouaonk*, persuasion.

perverse, *panneu*, (it is) out of the way, contrary; suppos. *noh pannéont*, 'he who is perverse', who goes out of the way, Prov. 14, 2. See astray; different.

pestilence, *enninneáonk*, pestilence, contagious or infectious disease. *wesauasháonk* (*wesauashatúonck*, the plague, R. W.; vbl. n. from *wésauashatúí*, he hath the plague, *ibid.*). *wésohsháonk*, 'a fever', John 4, 52; from *wésausí*, *wesóe*, yellow, with *-ish* of derogation or bad quality. See fever.

pestle, *quinahsin*: *nashpe quinahsinnunk*, 'with a pestle', Prov. 27, 22 [i. e. a 'long stone', *qunni-assum*].

physic, *maskehtu*, *moskehtu* (*maskit*, R. W.), i. e. herbs. See medicine.

physician, *ponaskehtuáen*, one who gives medicine [from *ponam*, he puts, applies; *maskehtu*, medicine]; *ponaskehtu-wosuen*, one who is giving medicine, a physician in practice [*ponam-maskeht-ussu*].

pickarel, *qunósuog* (pl.), 'a fresh fish which the Indians break the ice in fresh ponds, when they take', R. W. (Peq. *quínnoose*, 'pickarel or long-nose', Stiles; Abn. *kšnšsé*, pl. *-sak*, brochet, Rasles). From *qunnosu*, he is long.

piece, *kodchúhki*, a piece, portion, or fragment of (*kodchúhki weyaus*, a piece of meat, C.): *kodchúhki ohteuk*, a part of a field, Gen. 33, 19, = *kodchuhkeohke*, Josh. 24, 32; *kodchuhkeu petukqumunk*, a piece of bread, Prov. 6, 26. *chogq*, a bit, a small piece or fragment, 'a farthing', Matt. 5, 26 (*chohki*, a minute of time, C.)

pierce. See prick.

pigeon, *wuskuhwhun-an* (*wuskówhán*, R. W.).

pike, Alg. *kinonge*, Lah., whence *muskelonge*. See pickarel.

pillow (?), *appuhquassumaw*, *uppuhq*. Cf. *ábuhquosik*, *uppóhquos*, a covering; *abockquósinash*, mats used for covering the wigwams, R. W.

pin, *kenunkwhonk*, *kinnunkwhonk*; pl. *-ongash*, (wooden ?) pins (cf. *kenuhweg*, a nail, from *kenai*, it is sharp; also Abn. *kañšis*, *kañšiak*, épine, Rasles). *ohhomaquesunk* (for *ohkom*-?), a pin or needle, C. *wónkóntog*, a pin (to hang things on), Ezek. 15, 3; lit. a crooked stick [*wonki-uhlug*] or wooden hook. In Num. 3, 37, and 4, 32, the English word pin is transferred, *uppinumawash*.

pine tree, *kaw*, *kawa* (*cóuaw*, R. W.; *cowawésuck*, young pines, *ibid.*; *kawás*, pine tree, C. Abn. *kšé*; Del. *cuwe*; L. I. *ew*, Jeff.).

pipe, *hopuónck*, R. W.; *úhpwónkash*, pipes, and *úhpwónk*, tobacco, C. Cf. *kogkehoóponat*, to be drunk, C.; *uppaw*, he feeds, eats. See eat. *wuttámmagon*, a pipe, R. W.; Peq. *wuttummunc*, Stiles. Cf. *wuttámmuog*, tobacco, R. W. See smoke; tobacco.

pit, *passohthey*, *pussohthey*, *passahthey* (*passáhtamwog*, they dig a pit); *wónogq*, a hole (*petshonat oggunat*, to fall into a pit, Matt. 12, 11). See hole.

pitcher, *pothansh*: *uppóthansh*, 'her pitcher', Gen. 24, 15, 20; adj. *pothonchue nippe*, a pitcher of water, Mark 14, 13. Elsewhere 'pitcher' is rendered

pitcher—continued.

by *wisq*, *wiskq* (see vessel), and *wuttuh-huppaitch*, Eccl. 12, 6 (see draw water). See Rasles, s. v. *cruche*: "*potáitsš*, espèce de cruche d'écorce, ronde en haut", etc.

pity, *kitteamonteanum*, he pities. See mercy.

place (n.), *ayeuonk*: *kutayeuonk*, thy dwelling place; *ayeuonganit*, to the place. Vbl. n. from *ayeu*, he is located, he is in this or that place. See dwell; high place.

place (v.), *ponum*, *ponam*, he puts (it); *upponamun*, he puts it; *nupponam* (*nupponum*, C.), I put; *ponsh*, put thou (it); *ponwak*, put ye (it); an. *ponau*, he puts or places (him); suffix *upponuh*, he puts him; *poneh*, put thou me; *kuppon kuhog*, thou placest thyself, Ps. 139, 5. Cf. *appu*, he sits, rests, is placed (?).

plague. See pestilence.

plain (adj.), *pahke*, clear, manifest. See clear.

plain (n.), *mukkoshqut*. See meadow.

plant, *ohketeau*, *ohketeau*, he plants (v. i. and t. inan. obj.): *ohketeaog ohteukónash*, they plant the fields (*aukeeteaúmen*, *quttáunemun*, to plant corn; *aukeeteaúmitch*, planting time, R. W.; *nutohkeeteam*, I sow or plant, C.); *pish kutohketeam*, thou shalt plant; suppos. part. pass. *ahketeamuk*, when it is planted, hence a plant; n. agent. *ohketeaen-in*, a planter, one who plants. *ohketeukonau*, he plants a field. See field.

play, *pauochau*, he plays, he is playing; *pauochatog*, they are playing, R. W.; *nippauocháumen*, we are dancing, *ibid.* Cf. *neg póacheg*, they who make merry, Jer. 30, 19. See merry. *pompju*, *pohmpju*, he plays; *pompjuog*, *pohmpjuog*, they play (*puhpjöog*, C.; *nuh-puhpum*, I play, *ibid.*); vbl. n. *pohmpjuonk*, *pompjuonk*, play, sport (*pompjuonk*, recreation; *puhpjöonk*, playing, C.; *pohmpjuonk*, Ind. Laws). *nuk-kissáúous*, I play, C., i. e. I play at a game, I gamble; *akésuog*, 'they are at cards, or telling of rushes'; *n'takésemín*, 'I am telling or counting; for their play is a kind of arithmetic', R. W. *wunnaug-onhómmín*, 'to play at dice', i. e. by

play—continued.

throwing painted plum stones (*asaiánash*) into a tray (*wunúug*), R. W.

please (?), *wussekitteahhuónat*, C.; *nasse-kittedáh*, I please, *ibid.* *wékontam*, he is pleased. See glad.

Pleiades, *asishquttaog*, Job 38, 31; Amos 5, 8; but Roger Williams gives this, *shwishcuttowáúog*, as the name of 'the golden mete-wand' (i. e. the belt of Orion), and *chippápuock*, 'the brood hen' (or Pleiades). The latter is more probably correct, since *shwishcuttowáúog* or *asishquttaog* seems to be derived from *shwe*, three, and *squtta*, fire (*shwishcuttow*, a wigwam with three fires, R. W. 46), and *chippápuock* (= *chipappuog*, El.) means they keep apart, are by themselves, are separate.

plenteous, *mussegen*, *misegen*, (it is) plenteous, abundant: *missegene ohke*, a plentiful land; suppos. *ne masegik*, that which is plenteous or abundant, abundance or plenty (as of a harvest, etc.).

plenty. See abound; abundance.

plough, *anashkam*, he digs. See dig.

pluck, *pahpasinum misunkquamineash*, he plucks ears of corn (*pohsunkquenum*, Matt. 12, 1). *kodtühkom*, he plucks; *nuk-kodtühkom*, I pluck, C. (?). Cf. *kodtinnum*, he draws or plucks (it) out, as a sword from the sheath, etc.; *an. kodinneh*, pull me out, Ps. 31, 4; *kodnæk nætawut*, pull ye (them) out of the fire, Jude 23.

plunder. See rob.

point, *uhquaen*, *uhquáe*, at the point or extremity of; *rad. úhk*, *uhq*, a sharp extremity, a point, the point of. See end; extreme. *naiyag* (when it is angular or cornering), an angle, corner, or point (e. g. of land). See angle.

poison, *úhquoskeht*, *uhquoshket*, *unkquasket*, poison (of serpents, Ps. 140, 3; of arrows, Job 6, 4): *unkque unkquoshket*, 'cruel venom', Deut. 32, 33. From *unkque*, cruel, sore, grievous.

pole, *qunnuhtug* [*qunni-uhug*, a long stick].

polished, *kussenausue*, Is. 49, 2.

pond, *nippisse*, *nips* [dimin. of *nippe*, water], a small body of water, a pool or pond, often compounded with 'pog, 'paug: *nippissepog*, *nippissipug*, *nuppissi-*

pond—continued.

pog; *en nippissepagwut*, into the lake, Luke 8, 33; *yóai nippissepagwut*, on one side of the pool, 2 Sam. 2, 13; *nuppisse nippe*, water of the pool, Is. 22, 11; *nips*, a pool, John 5, 2, 4, 7 (*nippis*, Mass. Ps.; *nips*, pond, pl. *nipsash*, R. W.; Peq. *nuppsauaug*, pond, Stiles); *nuppissepag*, 'standing water', Ps. 107, 35, i. e. *nuppisse-appog*, suppos. inan. from *appu*, he sits, remains in a place. See water.

poor, *matchéku*, (he is) poor; pl. *matchekuog* (*matchékúe*, poor; *noh matchekaw*, he is poor; *num-matchek* (*num-macheke*, R. W.), I am poor, C.); vbl. n. *matchekunonk*, poverty. From *matchuk*, when it is bad, or *matche*, bad, with 'k progressive, he is going on badly (?).

poplar tree, *meetwe*, *metwe*.

porgy, *mishcip*, pl. *mishcuppaúog*, 'bream', R. W., corrupted to 'scup', 'scuppaug', and 'porgy' or 'paugee' (*Pagrus argyrops*, Linn. and Storer). The name is derived from the large, close scales, *mishe-kuppi*.

porpoise, *tatackommdúog*, porpoises, R. W. (*tatagkom*, he strikes repeatedly, keeps striking or beating; freq. from *togkom*, he strikes).

possess, *ohtau*, he has. See have (v.). *radchanum*, he has in possession, he keeps (it). See keep.

possible, *woh unnag* (if it may be so), if it be possible; *wame teanteaquásinash woh n'nihyeuash*, all things are possible (may be so). *noskonongquot*, *noshkonunkquodt*, (when it is) impossible, an impossibility; *matta noshkonunkquodtino*, it is not possible.

post, *nepattuhquonk*, *neepatunkquonk*, a post, pillar, stake, standing upright. From *népattau*, it stands upright. See stand.

posteriors. See behind; hind parts.

pot. See vessel.

pottage, *sóbahég*, *sebahég*, *sabahég* [suppos. inan. from *saupáeu*, *sabáe*, it is soft, thin, melting, when it is made soft or thinned].

pound. See beat.

pour out, *sokenum*, *sokanum*, he pours (it) out; *nussokin*, *nussokun*, I pour (it) out; *sohkenush*, pour thou; *sokenoek*,

pour out—continued.

pour ye; suppos. *noh sohkenuk nippe*, he who pours water; suppos. part. inan. *sókenug* (that which is poured out), 'a heap of corn', R. W.; *sokenip-pash* (for *sokenush nippe*), pour thou out water; an. *sokenumauau*, he pours (it) upon (him). From *sokanon*, it pours, it rains. See rain.

poverty, *matchekuonk*. See poor.

powder, *sohquag* (suppos. inan. from *sohque*), when it is made fine or like dust; *sohquiyeu*, *sukquiyeu*, in powder, powdered. See fine. *saúpuck*, R. W., *sabuck*, C., gunpowder.

pox, *mamaskishaúí*, he hath the (small?) pox, R. W.; *mamaskishaúonck*, the pox, *ibid.*; *mamaskishaúmitch*, the last pox, *ibid.*

praise, *waenau*, he praises; suffix an. *wowenomóuh*, they praised, commended him; *waenomau*, he praises (him); *wawenodtum*, *wowenodtum*, he praises (it). See flatter.

pray, *peantam* (*peyaúntam*, R. W.), he prays; *nuppeantam*, I pray; *peantamák*, pray ye; an. *peantamauau*, he prays to (him); suffix *kuppeantamoush*, I pray (to) thee; vbl. n. *peantamóonk*, praying, prayer; suppos. part. *noh peantog*, he who prays.

precious, *mishoadtue*, *mogoadtue* [of great price, *mishé-oadtóae*, *mogke-oadtóae*]; pl. *waonégugish*, *wáanegugish*, precious things; *nompakou*, a jewel, a precious thing, a treasure; pl. +*unash*. See treasure.

predict, *quoshodtum*, he prophecies (v. i. or v. t. inan. obj.), he foretells or predicts, he promises; vbl. n. *quoshodtuonk*, a prophecy, a promise, prediction; n. agent. *quoshodtumwaen-in*, one who predicts, a prophet; suppos. *noh quoshodtuk*, he who predicts. See promise.

pregnant, *wompequaeu*, *wompequóou*, she is pregnant; adj. *wompequáe* (*wompéquo*, C.), pregnant, with child; vbl. n. *wompequauonk*, *-vudonk*, conception, pregnancy. See conceive.

prepare, *nanashuunum*, he prepares (it), makes it ready; v. i. *nanashweu*, he prepares, makes ready; *nanashwish*, prepare thyself; v. t. an. and inan. *nanashwétamau*, he prepares (it) for (him):

prepare—continued.

nunanashwétamau woveetuonk, I prepare him a habitation, Ezek. 7, 14. *quoshauwétam*, *quoshawehtam*, he makes (it) ready beforehand, he prepares (it); freq. *quogquoshwehtam*, *quagrawétam*, *quagquoshwehtam*, he prepares (it); *quagquoshwehtamóok unmay*, prepare ye his way; an. *quoshauwéheau*, he prepares (him), makes him ready. See ready.

prepuce, *uhquáeu*, *uhquáe wodúhquab*.

presently, *teanuk*, immediately, quickly (*teáno*, R. W.).

prevail over, *omskauau*, he prevails over (him), he puts (him) to flight; suffix *wut-omskau-oh*, he puts him to flight; v. i. act. *omskósu*, he prevails, is the conqueror. See conquer.

prey, *tohgunnumóonk* (vbl. n. from *tohgunnum*, he seizes, lays violent hold on).

price, *badtehteaonk*, payment (vbl. n. from *badtehteau*, he makes payment).

prick, *koníttequom* (*konníttequom*, C.), he pricks (it); *konnukshéau*, it pricks or pierces; suppos. *kanukkashunk*, *kanukshunk*, when it pricks or pierces, piercing, penetrating; v. t. an. and inan. *causat kómukkéhtahwau*, he causes (it) to prick or pierce (him), he pierces (him) with (it): *ukkómukkehtahwhoh ukqunnúhtugk*, he pierced him with his spear.

priest, *pauwau* (a wizard, witch, magician, etc., in Eliot's translation), pl. *pauwauog* (*powáw*, a priest; pl. *powwáog*, R. W. "These priests they (the Indians of Cayenne) call *peoyos*; we call them sorcerers."—De Vries, *Voy. to Guiana*). Roger Williams gives *taúpowaw*, 'a wise speaker'; pl. *taupo-wauog*, 'their wise men and old men (of which number their priests are also) . . . they make solemn speeches and orations or lectures to them concerning their religion, peace or war', etc. (p. 112). For *kehtepowwuoq*, chief priests(?).

prisoner, *kupshagkinau*, he puts (him) in prison; suffix *ukkupshagkinuh*, he puts him in prison; pass. *kupshagkinau*, he is in prison, and *kupshagkinausu*, he is a prisoner; suppos. part. *noh kobshagkinuk*, he who is in prison, one imprisoned; *neg kobshagkinúcheg*, they who are in prison, and *kobshagkinausu*

prisoner—continued.

utcheq, prisoners; vbl. n. pass. *kobshag-kinnittuonk*, imprisonment (being imprisoned); vbl. n. act. intrans. *kobshag-kineausuonk*, imprisonment (being prisoner). From *kuppogki*, it is closed, thick, impenetrable, with 'sh of forced or violent action, i. e. he is forcibly shut up.

proceed, *wadcheu*, *wutcheu*, *wutchiyeu*, he proceeds from, i. e. originates in or is caused by; inan. pl. *nish wutchiyeu-ash Godut*, these things are God's, i. e. belong to him, proceed from him as their origin or source; suppos. *noh wajhit*, *noh wadchiit*, he who proceeds from (*noh wajhet mittamwossisit*, he that is 'born of a woman', Gal. 4, 4). See from. *ontseu*, he proceeds from, is the offspring of: *wanne ontseu*, he is 'without descent', Heb. 7, 3; *nutonsem kah nom Godut*, 'I proceeded forth and came from God', John 8, 42; vbl. n. *wut-onseonk*, (his) descent or lineage. *ohhontseu*, he proceeds or moves onward from one thing to another: *ohhontseóg wutch machuk en machukut*, they proceed from evil to evil. Cf. *ontappu (ontsappu)*, he is removed (*nut-antsëap*, I move, C.); *onthamun*, it is put out (as fire or a candle), it is extinguished; *ontattau*, he moves (it); *ontashau*, he moves (him); *ontomuk*, the matrix. *kutchittushau*, he proceeds onward, goes forward. See begin; come from; go; move.

procure (?), *nut-ahchuwcheptom*, I procure; *nut-ahchawcheptomun*, we procure, C. Cf. *adchaeu*, he hunts (*nutahchun*, I hunt, C.)

produce, *wutcheken*, *wutchehen*, it produces, bears, yields, brings forth (inan. obj.): *wutchehen meechum*, it bore fruit. *adtannegen*, *dtannegen*, *tannegen*, it brings forth or produces (as the earth plants, or a tree fruits): *wutchehen sonkuk onk dtannegen meechum*, the blade sprung up and brought forth fruit, Matt. 13, 26; *na pish tannegen . . . mehtugquash*, there shall grow . . . trees, Ezek. 47, 12; imperat. *dtannekej ohke moskeht*, let the earth bring forth grass, Gen. 1, 11. *ummeechumúnnaw*, it produces fruit; *wunn-ummeechumúnnaw*, it produces good fruit; *matt-ummeechum-únnaw*, it produces bad fruit, Matt. 7, 18.

profit, *teag nœchiin*, what am I profited?; *œchiin*, it profits, it is profitable. From *wutcheu*, it comes from (*wanne teag wutchieu*, it profiteth nothing, Job 34, 9, i. e. nothing comes from it). Cf. *œtcheun*, he made from (it), Gen. 2, 22. *aneuham*, he gains (it); suppos. part. inan. *aneuhhamuk*, that which is gained, profit; pl. *nish aneuhhamugish*, things gained, profits; vbl. n. *aneuhamauonk*, gaining, profiting, profit.

progress. See come from; go; proceed.

promise, *quóshau*, *quóshoau*, he promises (*kœne quóshowâmwo*, you promise well, C.); an. *quóshomau*, suffix *ukquoshau-moh*, he promises him; *kukquoshom*, thou promisest (it); vbl. n. *quoshónáonk*, *quosháimuwónk*, a promising, promise; *quoshodtuonk*, promising something, the subject of a promise, the matter or thing promised. From *quoshde*, (it is) beforehand, in advance or anticipation. So *quoshde naum*, he foresees (it).

pronounce, *matta wussampwe mussohhamœun*, he does not pronounce it right, Judg. 12, 6. *sampwohquattumunat*, to pronounce right; *wuttinnohquatumooonkânno*, their manner of pronouncing, C.

proper (?), *ne ünñl*, that is proper or right; *nenih* or *sampwi*, right, C.; but lit. *ne unni*, that which is so or such as.

property. See goods.

prostitute. See fornication; harlot.

prostrate one's self, *punneu*, he falls prostrate. See fall.

protuberance. See swell.

proud, *pehtudnumau*, he is proud; suppos. *noh pehtuanumwit*, he who is proud; vbl. n. *pehtuánumœonk*, pride. See haughty.

prove. See try.

provoke, *mœsqheau*, *mœsqheau*; freq. and intens. *mœmœsqheau*, he provokes (him) to anger, causes him to be angry (*num-mœmœsqeh*, I provoke; *mœmœsqehhüonak*, to provoke, C.); suffix. *ummœmœsqheouh*, they provoked him. Caus. from *musquanumau*, he is angry with (him)?

pudendum virile, *ukkosue pompuchaeiyeum*; *ukkosuonk*.

pull. See pluck.

punish, *samatahwhau*: freq. and intens. *sassamatahwhau*, he punishes or chastises (him); *nussassamatoh*, I pun-

punish—continued.

ish him (*nussohsamđtoh*, I chastise; *nussasamitahhōam*, I punish, C.); vbl. n. pass. *sasamátahwhutteakon*, punishment received, chastisement, being punished; n. agent. *sasamatuhhuwaen*, one who punishes or inflicts punishment.

pure, *pohki*, *pahke* (it is) clear, open, pure; an. act. *pahkesu*, he is pure. See clear.

purify, *pahkheau*, he purifies (him), makes him pure; *pahketeau*, he purifies (it) [caus. from *pahke*].

purple, *súcki*, black, R. W.; Peq. 'suggyo, dark or black, Stiles; but the *suckaúhock*, 'black money' was in fact 'black inclining to blue', R. W. ('of a violet colour', Morton, N. E. Canaan), made from the purple margin of Venus mercenaria, the round clam.

purpose, *kesontam*, *kesantam*, he purposes, intends; *nukkesontam*, I purpose; vbl. n.

purpose—continued.

kesantambonk, purpose. *unnantam*, he intends, thinks, purposes, wills. See think. *pakodtantam*, he purposes (resolves, determines); vbl. n. *pakodtantamwōonk*, purpose, determination.

pursue. See follow.

put. See place (v.).

put away. See cast away.

put forth, *sohwunum wunnutcheq*, he put forth his hand; an. *sohhawunau*, he puts (him) forth, thrusts (him) out (*kussawhoki*, do you put me out of doors? *tawhúch*, *kussawhokiēan*, why do you put me out? R. W.). *sonkheatau*, it puts forth, springs out, as buds or leaves from a plant.

put into, *petau*, he puts (it) in or into; suppos. inan. *petunk* (when it is put into), a bag.

put to flight. See prevail over.

Q

quahaug. See clam.

quail, Peq. *pauishoons*, meadow quails (meadow larks), Stiles. See partridge.

quarrel, *mekonau*, he quarrels with (him); recipr. *mekónítuog*, they strive together, they quarrel; suppos. part. *noh mekonont*, he who strives or quarrels (*mecatútea*, a fighter; *wepè kummécautch*, you are a quarreller, R. W.). See fight. *miskisaúwaw*, a quarrelsome fellow, R. W.

queen, *sonkisq*, *sonksq* (*saunks*, R. W.), *kehche sonksq*, *kehchissunkisq*. See mistress.

quench, *ontham notau*, he quenches, extinguishes, puts out the fire; *onthamun*, it is quenched, extinguished. Cf. *notau úhtea*, the fire goes out, Prov. 26, 20. See extinguish. *úhtappadamunō*, it is quenched, extinguished; pass. part. neg. *matta woh úhtappattauómuk*, (the fire) shall not be quenched, Mark 9,

quench—continued.

46, 48; *notau matta úhtapattobun*, the fire is not quenched, v. 44 (*tahtippadtawúnat*, to quench; *nuttahtappōdtou*, I quench, C.; cf. *tahtippadtou nenan*, he cools my tongue, Luke 16, 24).

question, *natotomauau*, he questions (him), asks him a question; *natotomuhkau*, he continues to question, makes inquiries ['k progressive]; vbl. n. *natotomuhteakon*, a question (*nattotumwehteakon*, C.). See ask.

quickly, *teánuk*. See immediately; presently.

quiet, *chequnappu*, he is silent, he is still (*nut cheqúnnap*, I am silent, C.). *manunnappu*, he is quiet, gentle, patient, still, etc. See silent; slow.

quiver, *petan*; *kuppetan*, thy quiver; *upetanwonut*, in his quiver. From *petau*, he puts it into; cf. *petunk*, a bag.

R

rabbit, Peq. *tupsads*, Stiles. See coney.

raccoon, *atúsup* (*ausupp*, Wood), pl. + *pánuog* (for *pauuog*?), R. W.; *mohé-wonck*, a raccoon-skin coat, *ibid*.

rage, *nun-nishquet*, I rage, C. Cf. *nash-quttin*, *nashquit*, a tempest, violent storm.

rain, *sokanon* (*sokenun*, *anaquat*, R. W.; *sokžnon*, C.; *onnōhquat*, raining, *ibid*. Peq. *sohghean*, Stiles; Abn. *sgherañin*; Del. *sokelaan*, Hkw.); *mogkinnon*, much rain; *nishinnon*, a great rain (*nogkosse sokžnon*, a shower of rain, C.); *niskennon*, *nishkenon*, vapor, fog, mist (*soken-ōnni*, it rains, C.; *sun sokžnon?* does it rain? *ibid*.). Lit. *sokanon*, *sokenon*, *impers. verb*, it rains, it pours out (*act. sokenum*, he pours (it) out: *sokanum nōtau*, he rained fire, Gen. 19, 24; *nus-sokun* . . . *musšekon*, I cause it to rain hail, Ex. 9, 18. See pour out). N. collect. *sokenunk*, rain; *nishkeneunk*, 'small rain', mist, Deut. 32, 2.

rainbow, *ukquanogquon*, Rev. 4, 4; 10, 1.

raise, *waapenum*, *waapunum*, he raises (it) up, he lifts (it) up; suppos. *waapinuk wunnutcheq*, when he raised up his hand; an. *waapenau*, he raises (him), lifts (him) up [from *wadbeu*, *waápu*, it rises, goes up]. *tahshinum*, he raises (it), lifts (it) up; *tohshinush kenutcheq*, lift up thy hand; suppos. *tahshinuk*, when he raises (it) up; an. *tahshinau*, he raises or lifts (him) up, and pass. he is raised or lifted up; *nutahshin*, I lift up myself; *tahshin kuhhog*, lift up thyself; suppos. *tahshinont*, lifting or raising (him) up; pass. part. suppos. *tahshinimuk*, when lifted up. The radical or primitive form *tahsheu*, *tahshé*, he lifts up, is employed in forming the numerals from five to nine and their derivatives, denoting the number of fingers 'held up'. *omohkinau*, he raises (him) up, causes (him) to rise. See rise.

ransom, *manōham*, he redeems or ransoms (it); *manōhuk ohteuk*, if he redeem the field, Lev. 27, 19 (*cummanōhamin?* have you bought it? *cummanōhamoúsh*, I will buy it of you, R. W.); an. *manōwhau*, he ransoms (him); suffix

ransom—continued.

un-manōwhóuh, he ransoms him; vbl. n. *manōwháonk*, a ransom. Cf. *wunnōwhau*, he values (him), fixes a value on (him); *wunnōwau*, he makes an agreement with, he covenants with.

rap, *chuhchunkquttaham*, he raps or knocks (at the door), Rev. 3, 20 (*nutchohchunkquttaham*, I knock, C.).

rather, *teaogku*, 'rather, unfinished,' El. Gr. 21.

rattlesnake, *sesek*, R. W. (*sesékg*, *sesegk*, 'adder', 'viper', El.; pl. *seseqúog*).

raven. See crow.

raw, *aske* (*askeu*), (it is) raw, not ready for use, immature (*askín*, R. W., *askin*, C., it is raw; Abn. *skiši*, crument, étant cru, non cuit, Rasles); related to *ashq*, *asq*, *asquam*, not yet, before; *wuske*, new, young; *askeht*, grass; *askosque*, green). *askeyaus* [*aske-weyaus*], raw flesh; *ashkēhtamunneau*, he eats it raw. Cf. Ex. 12, 9. *-osketamuk*, in compound words, 'a raw thing' (i. e. to be eaten raw), C.: *mānoskētāmuk*, cucumbers, 'or a raw thing', etc., C. See squash.

read, *ogkētam*, he reads, i. e. he counts (the letters); suppos. *nōh ogketog*, he who reads (*nuttogkētam*, I read; *sun wōh kuttogkētam*, can you read? C.).

ready, *quoshappu*, he is ready [*quoshae-appu*]; *quoshoteau*, it is ready [*quoshae-oh-teau*]; *quoshinum*, he makes (it) ready, prepares (it); caus. an. *quoshawréheau*, and freq. *quaquashawreh-heau*, he makes (him) ready, puts him in readiness, prepares him; caus. inan. *quosvehtam*, *quaquoswehtam*, he makes (it) ready. *nanashweu*, he makes ready, prepares; *nanashwunnum*, he makes (it) ready. See prepare; wait.

reason, *unnōmāi*, *ennōmāi* (*unnōmmai*, *ennōmāiyeonk*, C.; *ennōmāiyeue*, reasonable, *ibid*.), a reason.

rebellion, *cheketamōonk* (*cheketamōe*, rebellious, C.).

receive, *attumunnum*, *attamunnum*, he receives (it); suppos. part. inan. *attumunumuk*: *ahquompi ne ahhut attumunumuk*, 'time for receiving', 2 K. 5, 26.

recompense, repay, onkquattantam, *onkquadtantam*, he recompenses or rewards (it); an. *onkquattou, onkquat-teau*, he recompenses, rewards (him), he pays (him) wages or hire; *kutonk-quatoush*, I will give you hire; *kuppapasku onkquatoush*, I will render to you double (*kuttaineckquittaunch*, I will pay you, R. W.); vbl. n. *onquatunk (onquat-onk, C.)*, a recompense, a reward, wages.

recover (from sickness), kēteau (he revives, is made to live), he recovers: *sun voh nuk-keteam?* (*pitch n'keteam?* R. W.), shall I recover? *asq kongketeau?* is he (yet) well? *asq keteau*, he is well, Gen. 29, 6 (*nickéetem*, I am recovered; *kongkeetedug*, they are well, R. W.). See live; well.

red, musqui, mishque, mēqui, (it is) red; suppos. *masquag, mashquag, mishquag*, when it is red (*mēqui*, R. W.; *mishque*, C.; Peq. *mesh'piou*, Stiles). From a caus. form, *m'squéhheau*, it makes red, comes the verbal noun *musquéhheonk, m'squéhheonk*, blood.

refrain, ahqueteau (ahquehtou, C.), he refrains, leaves off, desists. See do not (*ahque*).

refuge, usphawáonk, ushphawáonk, spúh-hawáonk, etc., a refuge (vbl. n. from *uspúhkwawau*, he flies to for refuge); adj. *uspúhkwáwáe ayeuonk*, a place of refuge. See fly (v.).

refuse, sekenam, sekeneam, (1) he refuses, rejects; (2) he hates. *jishantam*, (1) he despises, abhors; (2) he rejects, refuses. See hate.

reins, muttawunussog (pl.), the kidneys, the reins. See kidneys.

rejoice, vēkontam, he is pleased, he rejoices. See glad. *muskouantam, muskauanatam (mishkouantam, C.)*, (1) he rejoices greatly, is very glad; (2) he boasts, makes his boast of (intrans. *muskóau*, he boasts; vbl. n. *miskóonk*, boasting); *muskouantash*, rejoice thou; *wekontamok kah ahche muskouantamok*, 'rejoice ye, and be exceeding glad', Matt. 5, 12.

relation. See cousin; kinsman; uncle.

release, ompeneau, ompinneau, he releases (him), looses (him). See loose.

remain, appu, he remains or rests in a place. See sit. *sequ nau, sequneau*, he

remain—continued.

remains, he is left. *sequunnum*, he leaves remaining: *sequunnum sequinituonk*, he leaves a remnant; *sequittahwhau, ashquehtahwhau, sequiteau*, he remains (is a remainder or remnant) of; suppos. part. pl. *neg sequittahwhut cheg, ashquehtahwhutchech*, they who remain, they who are left (others being gone); *ne sequitedamuk*, that which remains, the remnant or remainder. See left. *nussequinneau, nussequ nau [nussu-sequ nau]*, he remains alone; *nen uebenussequit*, I only remain, 1 K. 18, 22.

remember, mehquantam, he remembers; *mehquantash*, remember thou; vbl. n. *mehquantamawonk*, remembrance of inanim. objects; an. *mehquánumau*, he remembers (him); suffix *kumnehquanumoush*, I remember thee; *nummequanumeh*, remember thou me (*mehquanümeh, C.*; *mequanamúinnea, R. W.*; *kummequáw-name?* do you remember me? *ibid.*); vbl. n. *mehquánumdonk*, remembrance of persons, a memorial.

remnant. See remain.

removed, ontappu, he is moved (from his former place to one where he now remains); *ontohteau*, it is moved; *ontah-tau*, he removes (it) from its place. See move.

rend. See tear.

repair, onchteau, oncheteau, he mends, repairs (it); *onchteauunat wek*, to repair his house; suppos. part. *noh onchteunk*, he who repairs or mends; vbl. n. *onchteóonk*, a repairing. In the title of Rawson's revision of Eliot's translation of The Sincere Convert, *oncheteauun* is used for corrected or revised.

repay. See recompense.

repeatedly. nompe, again, after a numeral, serves to express repetition, as *nishrudt nompe*, three times, i. e. to the third time; so *mawchekit nompe*, oftentimes. The primary meaning of *nompu* appears to be he repeats, it repeats: *noh nompeyit ne teag* (suppos.), 'he who repeateth a matter', Prov. 17, 9. Secondly, it means he is in the place of, substituted for: *sun nen nunnonpin God?* 'am I in the place of God?' Gen. 30, 2; 50, 18.

- repent**, *aiuskoiantam*, he repents; *nutaiuskoiántam*, I repent; *aiuskoidntash*, repent thou, El. and C.
- reply**, *nampoham*, he answers, he replies; an. *nampohamau*, he replies to (him) (*nunnampoham*, I answer, C.); suffix *wun-nampoham-au-oh*, he replied to him.
- reprove**, *auuskontam*, he reproves (it); an. *auuskomau*, he reproves (him), he chides (him); vbl. n. *auuskontuonk*, reproof, correction; *auuskomuwaonk*, *aushkómuwaonk*, reproving, reproof administered; n. agent *auuskomuwaen*, *aushkomuwaen-in*, a reprover, one who gives reproof.
- request**, *wehquétum*, he requests (it); vbl. n. *wehquétumwōonk* (asking for), a request, a supplication. See ask for.
- rescue**, *tomheau*, he rescues (him). See deliver.
- resemblance**, *ogqueneunĕ*, *agqueneunĕ*; an. *ogqueneunĕqussu*, he is made like to; vbl. n. *ogqueneunĕqussuonk* (the making a resemblance or likeness), a similitude, a parable.
- rest**, *anwóhsein*, he rests, takes his rest (*nuttannüwossunweh nuhhog*, I ease myself, C.); *anwóhseinōok*, rest ye; vbl. n. *anwóhseinōonk*, a resting, rest. See remain; sit.
- restore**, *nompenum*, he restores (it), renders it back [*nompū*, it is in the place of].
- return**, *qushkēu*, he goes back, he returns, turns back; *nukqushkem*, I turn back (*nukquishkeem*, I return, C.); vbl. n. *qushkeonk*, a turning back, return (Cree *kév-ayoo*, he returns, Howse 81). *nippúttakúnnamun*, I must go back; *púttúckish*, go (thou) back; *púttúckituck*, let us go back, R. W.
- revenge**, *annatau*, he revenges, takes revenge (*nuttannōtome*, I revenge, C.; *kuttannótous*, I will revenge you, R. W.); an. *annatauau*, he takes vengeance on (him); vbl. n. *anōtaonk* (*annotaonk*, C.), revenge.
- revive**. See recover.
- reward**. See recompense.
- rib**, *muhpeteog*, *muhpeteag*, a rib (*peteaúgon*, R. W.; *mehpeteak*, C.); *wuhpeteog*, his rib; pl. *wuhpeteagash*, *uhpeteagash*, his ribs. See side.
- rich**, *wēnauwetu*, (he is) rich (*weenauwetu*, C.; "a *Winnaytue*, that is a rich man, or man of estimation, next in degree to a Sachem or Sagamore", Morton, N. E. Canaan, book 1, xix); vbl. n. *wenauwetuonk*, riches, wealth. Cf. *wunnetu*, (he is) good, excellent; *wunnetuonk*, goodness; *weenauwetu*, for *wunne-wetu*, well housed (?).
- riddle**, *nupwōdonk* (*nupwōwaonk*, a proverb, C.). *siogkōwaonk*, a riddle, a proverb, from *siogke*, it is hard or difficult.
- ride**, i. e. be borne or carried. See bear (v.); horse.
- right** (rectus), *sampwi*, (it is) straight, right, just (*saámpī*, R. W.; *sampwi*, C.): *ayimōok sampwi mayash*, make straight the paths; *sampweyeu ephah*, 'a just ephah', Ezek. 45, 11; act. an. *sampwesu*, (he is) straight, upright, right-doing [*sampwe-ussu*]; vbl. n. *sampweusseonk*, right doing, uprightness, righteousness; n. agent. *sampweusseáen-in*, a right doer, one who acts justly or uprightly; caus. inan. *sampwehteau*, he makes (it) straight or right; caus. an. *sampwenéhheau*, he makes (him) right, causes (him) to be just or right, justifies him; suppos. *noh sampwenéhheont*, he who makes right or justifies; *noh sampwenehit*, he who is justified; vbl. n. pass. *sampwenéhhituonk*, the being made right, justification; caus. act. an. *sampweusseahheau*, he causes (him) to do right, makes him righteous; *sampweogquanumau*, he accounts (him) right or just, i. e. he justifies (him), from *ogquanum*, he counts or reckons.
- right hand**, *wuttinnohkóu*, (his) right hand; *nuttinnohkóu*, my right hand (*yó mtúnnock*, to the right, R. W.); *kuttinnohkóu pish nukkogkóunuk*, (freq.) 'thy right hand shall hold me', Ps. 139, 10; *wutch muttinnokóuneyeu*, from the right side of (it), 2 Chr. 23, 10. From *kóunum*, he carries; *noh kóunuk*, he who carries; *ne kóunuk*, that which carries (but *kóu* belongs to an earlier intransitive form of this verb).
- ring**, *pehtehhennutĕab*, *petehennitĕab*, pl. +*eash*. From *petau*, *pehtauun*, (it is) put into, and *nutch*, hand. *wayebag*, *wohwayebag*, pl. +*ish*, rings. Cf. *woweaushin*, it winds about. See bracelets.

ripe, *kesanawteau* (*kesanawta*, C.), it is ripe (?); suppos. inan. *kesanawtag*, *kesanawtag*, when it is ripe; pl. *nish negonne kesanawtagish*, those which are first ripe. *annawtag* [suppos. inan. from *annoh-teau*?], when it is ripe: *figsash negonne annawtag*, when figs are first ripe, Nah. 3, 12. *adtuhtag*: *negonne adtuhtag wēnominneash*, when first (was the season of) ripe grapes; *kesadthtaash*, ripe (grapes), Gen. 40, 10. *kākenūmunne meechum-muonk*, ripe fruit, Mic. 7, 1; *kākenūmunneash*, the first-ripe fruits, Num. 18, 3 (cf. *keneumunneash*, first fruits, Lev. 2, 12, 14). *kepenumawonk kesukun*, the harvest is ripe, Rev. 14, 15, i. e. is fully grown, mature. See grow. *unnunawont*, the harvest is ripe, Joel 3, 13; cf. *nūnnowwa*, harvest time, R. W., from *nūnāeu*, it is dry (?).

rise, *wāpēu*, *wābeu*, he rises, goes upward (without regard to the mode or act of rising); inan. subj. *waapemaw*, it rises: *nippeash waapēnawash*, the waters rise up (*nawābeem*, I rise, C.). *omohku*, he rises, gets up (*nuttomuhkem*, I arise, C.); suppos. *noh onohkit nompode*, he who rises early; inan. subj. *omohkemaw*, it arose. *neepau*, he rises to an erect position, stands up. See stand.

rising sun. See sunrise.

river, *sēp*, *seep*, *sēip*, *sepu*, pl. *sepuash* [*sepu*, it is long, extended] (*sēip*, R. W.; Peq. *sepe*, *sebe*, Stiles); *ut sepuut*, at, to, or by the river; *nāshau sepuwehtu*, in the midst of the rivers; *sepupog*, a river of water, Ps. 119, 136; Rev. 22, 1. *tukkwā*, *tuk* (not found in Eliot except in compound words), a broad river, as distinguished from a long river (*sēp*). Its primary signification nearly corresponds to the Latin *fluctuosus*, rising in waves, and the pl., *tukkwog*, is used by Eliot for waves. The radical verb *tukkwā* may be translated by *fluctuat*, it flows in waves (so Rasles has *teg8*, pl. *teg8ak*, *flot*, for the Abnaki). Heckewelder says that the Del. *hit-tuck*, "when placed at the end of a word and used as a compound", means "a rapid stream", as in *Lenapewihittuck*, the river of the Lenape (Delaware river), and *Mohicannittuck*, river of the Mohicans (Hudson river), Hist. Ac-

river—continued.

count 33. *nōahduk*, *nōóhtuk* [*nōeu-tuk*], in the middle of the river; *ut kishketuk*, at the bank of [*kishke*, by the side of] the river; *kehteihukqut* [*kehte-tukut*], to the great river.

roar, *chequttumwog*, they roar (as lions), Jer. 51, 38. *onquontawau*, *ogquontawau*, he roars (as a wild beast). *awaw*, he howls or yells (as a beast).

roast. See bake.

rob, *mukkōkinnau*, he robs, spoils, plunders; *ahque mukkōkin*, do not rob (them); suppos. *noh mukkōkinont*, one who robs; pl. *neg mukkōkinoncheg*, *mag-gōkinoncheg*, they who rob, 'spoilers'; n. agent. *mukkōkinnuwaen-in*, a robber (suppos. *mukkōkinnuwaenit*, 'if he rob', i. e. if he be a robber, Ind. Laws, xvi). From *mukkukki*, he is bare, stripped bare; cf. *mukkōkeg*, strip yourself, Is. 32, 11. *chekeheau*, he uses force to (him), he compels (him) by violence (freq. impers. *chechequnittin*, there is a robbery committed; an. *agwie chechequnnuwash*, do not rob me; *chechequnnuwāchick* (*neg chechekunuwacheg*), robbers, R. W.); *neg chechekqunukque-neg pish chechegunaog*, 'they that prey upon will I give for a prey' (they shall be preyed upon or despoiled), Jer. 30, 16. From *chēkee*, by force, violently; cf. *chichēgin*, a hatchet, R. W.

robin, Peq. *quequisquitch*, Stiles.

rock. See stone.

rod, *pogkomunk*, a rod, a stick [suppos. inan. from *pogguhham*, *pogham*, he beats or threshes(?); cf. *pockhōmmin*, to thresh or beat out corn, R. W.]

roll, *unnequanum*, he rolls (it), moves (it) by rolling: *unnequanumōk mogke gussukquanash*, roll ye great stones. *tatuppequanum*, he rolls (it); pass. part. *tatuppequanumuk* (that which is rolled), a wagon or cart. *ompochēnat*, to roll, C.

room, *taubapimmin*, there is room enough, R. W. [*tāpi*, *taupi*, there is enough]. *mohchoi week*, is there room in the house? Gen. 24, 23 [*mohchiyeu*, it is empty].

root, *wadchābuk*, *wutchaubuk* [*wutch-appu*] (*wutchāppehk* or *wottapp*, C.; *wattāp*, R. W.). In composition *-adchābuk*, *-adchaubuk*: *unadchābukaog*, they take

root—continued.

root, Is. 37, 31, = *awadchabukwog*, Jer. 12, 3; *pish nukkodtahchabpúhkonbog*, I will pluck them up by the roots, 2 Chr. 7, 20; *kodohchabuhkohham*, he roots (it) up. *wutchuhquom* (and *wutchonquom*) *matuggut*, at the root of the tree, Matt. 3, 10; Luke 3, 9; i. e. to the lowest part, the base [*wutchómquut*, to the bottom].

rotten, *anit* (when it is corrupted, 'it is putrefied', R. W.); adj. *anitue*, corrupt, rotten. See corrupt.

rough, *kóshki*, *kushike*, (it is) rough: *kushke hogkwonk*, a rough garment (*koshkeyéue*, 'roughly (a coat not soft)', C.).

round, *petukqui*, *petuhki*, *puttukqui*, El. and C.

round about. See around.

row (n.), *pumohtaash* (pl.), inanimate objects in a row or rows; an. *pumikkompoo*, (they stand in) a row. See walk.

row (v.). See paddle (v.).

rub, *umukquinum-únat*, to rub, C.

rule (n.), *kuhkehheg*, pl. +*ash*, a rule, rules, C. [*kuhkuhheg*, a bound, a limit; *kuhkham*, he marks (it) out].

rule (v.), *nanaanum*, he rules or governs. See govern.

ruler, *nanaanuwaén*, *nanuwunnuwaén*, *nananuaén*, a ruler or governor; *neg nanaánoncheg*, *nanawumoncheg*, they who rule (*nananuachég*, magistrates, rulers, Ind. Laws). *ataúskawaw*, a lord or ruler, R. W.; pl. *ataúskawawog*. See master; sachem.

rump, *wadtan*, *wodtan*.

run, *quogqueu*, he runs; *quogquish* (*quaquish*, R. W.; Peq. *koquish*, Stiles), run thou; *quogqueti*, let me run (*nugquogqueem*, I run, C.); adj. or adv. *quogquewe* (*quogquéwe*, C.), running. *ussishau*, he runs to, hastens to or toward a place or persons, he goes swiftly or in haste to (it or him). The primary signification is to make violent exertion, from *ussu*, he acts, with 'sh of violent or rapid motion: *nd ussiashash*, *nd ushash*, fly thou thither, escape thither, Gen. 19, 22; Num. 24, 11; *ahab-sukque ussishaog*, 'they run to and fro', Joel 2, 9; *nussishau* (*nusseu-ussishau**), he runs alone or by himself; *moushauog* (*moeu-ussishau**), they run together; *negonshau* (*negonne-ussishau**), he runs first or in advance; n. agent, *negonshaén-in*, a leader. These two verbs, *quogqueu* and *ussishau*, distinguish the action from the act of running. The former denotes merely the mode of locomotion or the physical action; the latter, the action as means to an end or a voluntary act as referred to the animate actor or agent.

* [NOTE.—" Perhaps these compounds may be properly referred to *au*, he goes to, with 'sh of swift or violent motion prefixed: *nusseu-sh-au*, etc."]

run (as water). See flow.

rushes. See flags.

S

sachem, **sagamore**, *sáchim*, a king; pl. +*auog*, R. W.; *sachimáwonck*, a kingdom, *ibid.*; Narr. *saunchem*, Stiles; Peq. *súnjum*, Stiles; Del. *saktinaw*, he is a chief, Hkw. Related to *sohkom*, he has the mastery; *sohkau*, *sonkghuau*, he prevails over or has the mastery of (them); or to *sagkompanau*, he leads (them); n. agent. *sagkompagunuaen*, a leader. Cf. *sonksqua*, a queen. *sohkomau* and *sonkghuau* are easily corrupted to *sagamore* and to *saunchem*.

sacrifice, *séphausu*, he offers sacrifice; *séphausineau*, he sacrifices (it);

sacrifice—continued.

séphausauau, he sacrifices (him) to; *séphamauau*, he sacrifices (it) to; n. agent. *séphausuaen*, one who sacrifices, a priest. See offer.

safe, *nanowiyéue*, in safety [*nanbeu*, he is safe?] (*nánawiyéue*, safely, C.); cf. *nanauantamde*, careful, C.; *nanaanum*, he oversees, keeps, rules over, etc. *pápanne*, safely (?), Prov. 31, 11 (*pápáne*, wholesome, C.). *pishque*, safely, Acts 27, 44.

sail (n.), *sépághunk* (*sépakhunk*, C.; *sépakéhig*, R. W.), a sail; suppos. part. inan.

sail (n.)—continued.

from *sepagham*, he sails, lit. he goes by spreading out, from *sepe*, suppos. *sepak*, when it is spread out or extended (*sepaghommaúta*, let us sail, R. W.; *seppaghamúnat*, to sail, C.).

sail (v.), *pummóhham*, he goes by sea, as distinguished from going in a boat or by oars or paddles; hence n. agent. pl. *pummóhhamwaenuog*, mariners, Jonah 1, 5, those who go on the sea [*pummohom*].

salmon, *mishquammaúquock* (pl.), red-fish, salmon, R. W. [*musqui*, red; *am-maugg*]; Abn. *meskšamegš*, pl. +*ak*, Rasles.

salt. The English word is transferred by Eliot, the Indians not having then learned the use of salt. In a single instance 'salt water' (James 3, 12) is rendered *šéippog*, i. e. sour water [*šé-pog*].

same, *nan*; inan. *nenan*, *ne nan*, that same; pl. *ne nanoash*; an. *noh nan*, the same (person); *neane*, so, in the same manner as (*nenán*, *nih*, *nont nē*, the same; *mat nahane*, not the same, C.). See as; like; such.

samp. See soft.

sand, *nágunt*, *nagont*, sand, a sandy place; *nagontu*, in the sand.

sassafras tree, *sasaunckpámuck*, R. W.

satisfy, *tápi*, *taupi*, there is sufficient, enough; *tapantam*, *tapanatam* [*tápi-antam*], he is satisfied, is satisfied with (it); *tapehteau*, he satisfies (him) with (it); *tapheauau*, he satisfies (him), makes (him) satisfied; suppos. *noh tapheunt*, he who satisfies; *tapeneau*, he is satisfied with (him). See accept; comfort; enough. *tapepu*, he is satisfied with food, he eats enough. See eat.

saucy, *aiuskeyéuē*, saucily, C.; *mat quaquámmaw*, (he is) saucy, *ibid.* (?).

save, *tomheau*, he saves (him); *tomwehteau*, he saves, rescues, or delivers (it) [caus. an. and inan. from *tomeu*, he saves himself, escapes]. See deliver. *wadchanum*, he keeps (it) safe, he saves (it); an. *wadchanau*, he keeps or saves (him), pass. he is saved; n. agent. *wadchanuwaen-in*, one who saves, a savior.

saw (n.), *poksunkquonk*, *tussonkquonk*.

say, *wussin*, he says, he speaks; *nussin*, I say; *kussin*, thou sayest; *nussin*, if I say, when I say; *uttoh asean*, whatever thou mayest say (*teagua kissim?* what do you say?; *nissimun*, we say, C.); *nag us*, say thou to them, tell them; *nussip*, I said, I did say. See think. *wuttinuh*, he says to him; *nuttin*, I say to (him); suffix *kuttinsh*, I say to thee, I tell thee; *wuttinóuh*, they said to him (*nuttinnowap*, I said, C.; *teagua n'tún-nawen* or *néawen?* what shall I speak? R. W.). *nawau*, he says; *nawoog*, they say; *nawash*, say thou; *nawagk*, say ye; *nawad*, if he say; *nawop*, he did say; vbl. n. *nawoank*, a saying. *nawau* introduces a quotation or has regard to the thing said (*nawau*, 'Sibboleth', Judg. 12, 6); *wussin* and *wuttinuh* to the speaker or the person spoken to: he says, he says it to him. *annanau*, *unnunau*, he says with authority to (him), he commands, directs, or speaks as a superior to an inferior. *nawau* . . . *Jehovah toh ánukke*, *ne nussin*, 'he said . . . what the Lord saith to me that will I speak' (or tell), 1 K. 22, 14. See command; send; speak.

scab, *mukkee*. Cf. *mogquēn*, a swelling; *mogki*, (it is) relatively great.

scabbard. See sheath.

scales (of a fish), *wuhhogkiash* (pl.); *neg wuhhogkiitcheq*, those (fish) which have scales [*wuhhogki*, it covers the body or it is covered, from *hog*, body; *hogkø*, it is clothed; cf. shell].

scare, *kus-siashkisashēh*, thou scarest me (with dreams), Job 7, 14.

scatter, *sedhham*, he scatters (it); caus. an. *seahwhau*, he scatters (them); suffix *wus-seahwhoh*, he scatters them; pass. *nag seahwhóog*, they are scattered; caus. inan. *seauhteau*, he scatters (it), i. e. he causes it to scatter; suppos. part. inan. *seauhteamuk*, (when it is) scattered, sprinkled; an. progr. *seauhkau*, he scatters (them) in flight or disperses them (*seauhkónat*, to scatter; *seauhkönnat*, to sprinkle; *nussewáuhteam*, I sprinkle, I scatter, C.). *seawhóog*, (they are) scattered (*sawhoog*, *sawhósachick*, loose beads (wampum unstrung), R. W.; elsewhere collect. *seawan*, *sewan*, loose

scatter—continued.

beads). *naswáe*, *nanwayeue* scattered [*ne séuhwahau*, or *ne seahéu?*].

scold, *auuskomau*, he reproves (him); see reprove. *nunnishquéwam*, I chide or scold; *nunnishquet*, I rage, C.

scornful, *mamanówantam*, he is scornful, a scorner [*momontauau*, he mocks (him)].

scratch, *nehnekinau*, he tears or scratches (an. obj.) as a wild beast; suffix *wunnehnekin-uh*, he tears him (*nehnekin-nuónat*, to scratch; *nunnegunum*, I tear, C.). *nukkitchkeem*, I scratch, C. (?).

scum, *peptom*. See foam.

scuppaug, *mishcúp*, pl. + *patóg*. See porgy.

sea, *keihtoh*, *kehtoh*, *keitoh* (*kúthán* and *wéchékum*, R. W.; Peq. *kikhonnóhk*, Stiles; Del. *kitáhicán*, Hkw.); pl. *kehtahhanash*; *nóeu kehtahhannit*, in the midst of the sea; *kishke kehtahhannit*, by the sea; *kechippam kehtahhannit*, on the seashore (= *ut ohquanupam*); *kehtahhannuppog*, the water of the sea [*kehtá*, it is very great, vast]. See chief. *pámmoh*, *pámmoh*, *paumó*, a name of the sea which is not found except in compound words. It is probably derived from *pá*, the particle of indefinite, undirected, or variable motion or activity. From it are derived *pummohham*, he goes on the sea; *pummóhhamwáen*, a mariner; *woskechepam* (*wosketupam*, Is. 18, 2), the surface of the sea (cf. *woskeche mánoi*, Gen. 1, 2); *ohquanupam*, the shore or border of the sea [*uhquae*, on the edge or margin of]; *kéchchippam*, *keechepam*, on the shore [*kutche-pam*, where the sea begins], John 21, 4; Gen. 22, 17; *paumpágussit*, 'the Sea God,' R. W.; *pumnee*, oil [*pummáe*, of or from the sea]; *pumupsq*, *pumipsk*, a rock in the sea, a sunken rock, etc. *wéchékum* (R. W.) was perhaps a name given by the Indians of the sea coast to the ocean as the great 'producer' (*wutcheken*, it yields, produces) of their staple food, fish.

search for, *nátinneham*, he seeks (it), searches for (it); *natinnehamóok*, search ye for (it) (*nátinnehas*, search thou; *téagua cunnátinne?* what do you look for?; *ntauhaunanatinnehómmín*, I can

search for—continued.

not look or search, R. W.; *nun-natinneahteam*, I search, C.); an. *natinneahwau*, he seeks for (him); vbl. n. *natinneahteamonk*, search (for inan. obj.). See look.

season. See time.

seasonably, *uttóche*, *ahhuttóche* [*uttóche*], in due season, seasonably; *uttócheyeuó*, there is a season, time, or opportunity.

seasons. There was no division of the Indian year exactly corresponding to our somewhat arbitrary assignment of the months to four seasons of equal length. A comparison of the several vocabularies gives the following arrangement as probably correct: Seed-time, *aukeeteamitch*, spring, R. W. [imperat. of *aukeeteatámen*, R. W., *quttúne-mun*, *ohketeam*, El.: let him plant]. Early summer, *séquan*, spring, R. W. and C.; summer, El. Summer, *népun* (*nepinnáe*, C.), El., C., and R. W.; *quáusquan*, R. W. Harvest time, *núnnowa* and *annótant*, R. W.; *ninnauwáet*, fall, C. [from *nunáeu*, it is dry]. Fall of the leaf, *taquónck*, R. W. Winter, *pópon*, El.; *pápóne*, R. W.; *popónde*, C.

seat, *appuonk*, vbl. n. from *appu*, he sits. See sit.

seawan. See scatter.

second, *nahohtóeu* [next after, next in order, *ne hohtóeu*] (*náhohtóeu*, C.); *nóh adtóekit*, the second (son or daughter) in order of age, the next to the eldest or first born.

secret, *kemeu*, (it is) secret, private; *kéme*, secret (*kemeyéue*, secretly, C.); suppos. inan. *ne kemeyeuóuk*, *kemeyeuuk*, that which is secret, a secret; *nish kemecogish*, secret things.

see, *náum*, he sees, he sees (it); *nun-naum*, I see (*sun kendum?* dost thou see? C.); suppos. *naik*, *nag*, when he saw; *naumog*, if we see; *naumóg*, if ye see; *naish*, see thou; *naumóok*, behold ye (*chuh namuk!* behold! C.); an. *náau*, he sees (him) (*kunnúnni?* have you seen me?; *kun-núnnous*, I have seen you, R. W.); *nók*, see ye (him); vbl. n. *naumóonk*, a seeing, sight.

seed, *wuskannem*, (its) seed; *wuskannem mustard*, a mustard seed; pl. *wuskan-*

shadow—continued.

is a covering or it is covered]. Cf. *onk-quequohhou*, a veil; *onkwheg*, a cover.

shake, *nukkunum*, freq. *nunnukkunum*, he shakes (it), causes it to shake or tremble; inan. subj. *nukkemaw*, *nunnuk-kemaw*, it shakes, it is shaken; derog. *nunnukshedu*, *nannuksheau*, he shakes, trembles; vbl. n. *nunnuksháonk*, trembling. See tremble. *nenemuhkonau*, he shakes (him); *pish kenemuhkônish*, I will 'shake you, C. *tattauúnum*, he shakes (it): *tattauúnum wuhogkoonk*, he shakes his garment; caus. inan. *tattauwohteau*, *tadtaohteau*, etc., he shakes (it), makes it shake; *tattauwohteash kuh-hog*, shake thyself; *tattauwohteagk pup-pissi*, shake off the dust, Mark 6, 11 (= *papauohteagk puppissi*, Matt. 10, 14; Luke 9, 5) (*tatágganish*, shake this, R. W.).

shall, aux. *mos*. See must.

shallop, *wunnauanóánuck*; dimin. *wun-nauanounuckqíese*, a skiff, R. W. "Although they themselves have neither, yet they give them such names, which in their language signifieth carrying vessels."

shallow. See ford.

shape, *kuhkenauwehteau*, he shapes, fashions, forms (it); *kuhkenauwéheau*, he forms (him). Caus. an. and inan. from *kuhkhám*, he marks it out, or *kuhken-auwe*, placed in order: he causes (it or him) to be made in order or by rule. *nussu*, *unnussu*, he is shaped or formed. See form.

sharp, *kēnai*, *kēneh*, (it is) sharp; suppos. *kenag*, (when it is) sharp, that which is sharp: *wussetunk* . . . *kenag*, the haft . . . the blade (of a knife), Judg. 3, 22; *kenehquog* (*keennehquog*, C.), a sharp knife; *kenompsk* (*keneh-ompsk*), a sharp stone. See edge; point.

sharpen, *kéhtadtau*, *kehtattau*, he sharpens; *kehtadtauómaw*, it sharpens; pass. part. *kehtadtauun*, (it is) sharpened (*keekodtauúnat*, to whet or make sharp, C.).

shave, *mōsum* (he smooths (it), makes (it) smooth), he cuts or shaves the hair: *mōsum ummesunk*, he shaves off his hair; *mōsuk*, when he shaves his head (*mōsomunat*, to shear, C.); an. *mōswau*

shave—continued.

wuhhogkuh, he shaves himself. From *mōsi*, it is smooth. *peeghumúnat*, to shave; *nuppeegham*, I shave; *sun woh kuppeegwhitteamwaw?* will you be shaved? C. *chequodtweyaheau* [caus. an., *chequodtwahheau*], he shaves (him); *chequodwéhham*, he shaves (his head, his face, etc.) inan. obj.; suppos. inan. *chequodtweydaheg*, that which shaves, a razor, Is. 7, 20 (= *chequodtweehou*, Ezek. 5, 1; *chequddweehquog*, C.).

she. See he.

sheath, scabbard, *pecheguogkunk*, *pecheguogwonk*.

shell (?), *wuhhogki* [it covers; or is it causative, makes a covering? From *hogkaw*, it clothes, covers], a shell (*woh-hogke*, a shell, C.); pl. + *ash*, scales (of fish), *suckaúhock*, R. W. [*súcki-wuhhogki*, black shell], 'black money'; *poquát-hock* [*kuppogki-wuhhogki*, thick shell?], 'a little thick shellfish', R. W. (the round clam); *meteaúhock* [-*wuhhogki*], 'the periwinkle', R. W. (Pyrula). *anna*, a shell, C.; *andwuck*, shells; *suckauanaúsuck*, the black shells, R. W. (bivalves?).

shield, *ogqumeg* [when it covers; suppos. inan. from *ogkaw*, *hogkaw*, it covers, clothes, is worn on the person]. *muttukkit* (*muttugk-it*, on the shoulders), a shield or 'target' hung on the shoulders.

shin, *missiskoshk*, C.

shine, *wohsum*, he shines, emits light (*nepauz wohsum*, the sun shines, C.); *wohsumómaw*, *sohsumómaw*, it shines; *wequai sohsumómaw*, the light shineth; suppos. inan. *wequananteg wohsumómawuk*, a candle when it shineth; adj. and adv. *wóhsumáe*, *sohsunwae*, shining, light-giving (*wóssumáe*, C.); vbl. n. *wohsumáonk*, *sohsumáonk*, a shining forth, light emitted; *awohsumáonk wequananteg*, the light of a candle. *pumohsum*, it shines, emits light about it. *wohsittau*, it shines, is bright: *notau wohsittau*, 'the fire is bright', Ezek. 1, 13. *wohsippohteau*, it shines, glitters, reflects light; adj. *wohsippohtáe*, *wósupohtáe*, bright, glittering. as a sword, Nah., 3, 3; a stone, 1 Chr. 29, 2, etc.; inan. caus. *wohsuppahatum*, he makes (it) shine, he furbishes or polishes (it).

ship, *kehtanog*, *kuhtanog* (*kitónuck*, R. W.; dimin. *kitónuckquese*, a little ship, *ibid.*). From *kehtoh-am*, *kehtohham*, he goes by sea; *kehtohhan-wag*, when he goes by sea (?). But see shallop. Is *kehte-óunuk* a great 'carrying vessel'?

shoe, *mokus*, *mokis*, *mokkussin*; pl. *mokkussinash*, *moxinash* (*mocússinass* and *mockussinchass*, shoes 'made of their deerskin worn out', R. W.; Peq. *múckasons*, Indian shoes, Stiles); *ummokus*, his shoe; *kummokus*, thy shoe.

shoot (with a bow or gun), *pummu*, he shoots; freq. *pepummu*, he shoots often or repeatedly (*pepemóí*, 'he is gone to fowl', he is shooting, R. W.); *pummuog*, freq. *pepummuog*, *pepumwaog*, they shoot; *pumsh* (*pumm*, R. W.), shoot thou; *pummæk* (*pummoke*, R. W.), shoot ye; *noh pépemít*, one who shoots; *neg pepemutheg*, they who shoot; n. agent. *pepumwaen*, *pepummuwaen*, a shooter, an archer; an. *pepumnuau*, *pepumwau*, he shoots at (him); suffix *up-pepumwóuh*, they shoot at him. See fly (v.); gun.

shore, *kehchippam*, *keechepam* [*kutche-pummoh*], where the sea begins, the sea shore. *ohquanupam* [*ohquanu-pummoh*], the sea margin, the edge of the sea; *ohquanu kehtahhanit*, on the sea shore, Mark 2, 13. See bank; haven.

short, *tiohqui*, *tiohque*, (it is) short (*tiohkásüe*, (he is) short, C.; *tiaquónkquessu*, low and short, R. W.).

shorten *tiohqutteau*, *tioquehtteau*, he makes (it) short, he shortens (it) [caus. inan. from *tiohqui*, short].

shortly, *teanuk*, soon, quickly.

shoulder, *mohpegk*, *muhpeg*, the shoulder; *uppegk*, *uhpegk*, his shoulder (*uppeke*, pl. *uppequòck*, R. W.); *uhpequan*, Gen. 49, 15: *nanashaue ohpequanit*, between his shoulders, Deut. 33, 12. *muttugk*, *m'tuk*, the shoulders, i. e. the upper part of the back: *ut nuttukeet*, *ut nuttugkit*, on my shoulders; *wuttugkit*, *wuttukit*, on his shoulders (*mütik*, a shoulder, C.).

shoulder-blade, *tipimon* (?): *wutch nuttipimonit*, from my shoulder-blade, Job 31, 22.

shout, *mishontaw*, *mishontawau*, he shouts, cries out with a loud voice; vbl. n.

shout—continued.

mishontawaonk, a shouting, a loud noise (*mishaúntowash*, speak (thou) out, R. W.; *mishontoonat*, to roar, C.). See howl.

show, *nóhtinau*, he shows (it) to (him); suffix *wunnohtinóuh*, *wunnohtinóuh*, he showed (it) to them; *kenahtinush*, I show it to you; *nohtus*, show thou; *natusseh*, show to me (*nunnóhtin*, I show; *nahtusseh keek*, show me your house, C.). Caus. from *naum*, he sees, *ndau*, he sees him; *ndéhtinau*, he causes him to see it; so, *naehtau*, show thyself to (him), 1 K. 18, 1. See inform; teach.

shower, *népànon*, C. *na tiadtinon*, 'there cometh a shower', Luke 12, 54. *pápádtinunk*, showers, rain in showers (n. collect. droppings). See rain.

shrill, *sashkontawáonk*, a shrill tone or voice, C.

shut, *yánittanum*, he shuts (it), as a door, gate, or the like, to or together; often, he shuts the door (without *sguont* expressed): *yanittanumwog*, they shut the gate, Josh. 2, 7 (*yeaúsh*, shut the door after you, R. W.). *yánunum*, he shuts (it, as the hand, the eye, etc.): *yanunush wuskesukwoash*, shut thou their eyes; hence, *yánequohhou*, a veil.

shut up. See close.

sick, *mahchinau*, he is sick (*nummahcheem*, *nummóhtnum*, I am sick; *nummattámwus móhchinnai*, my wife is sick, C.; *nummaúchnem*, I am sick; *mauchinaúí*, he is sick, R. W.); *nummachinam*, *nen machinam*, I am sick; suppos. *neg mahchinacheg*, the sick; vbl. n. *mahchindonk*, sickness. See fade; have (auxil.); old; pass away.

side, *muhpeteag*, rib, side; *uppeteagunil*, *uppeteaganit*, to his side. *sussippoeu*, *sussippoe*, (it is) on the side of: *sussippoeu wadchu*, on the side of the mountain; *negut sussippóí*, on one side; *kus-sussippóyeum*, on thy side; *sussipponkomuk*, *sussupponkomuk* [*sussippoeu-komuk*], the side of the house. *wutuhshame . . . ongkoue*, on this side of . . . beyond or on the other side of: *wutuhshame sepuit*, on this side of the river (*wutoshiminyeu*, on this side, C.). *yóæu*, *yóáí*, *yóáe*,

side—continued.

on one side of: *pasuk yóawu* . . . *onkatuk ogkomáeu*, one on one side . . . another on the other, Ex. 17, 12. *acaw-menóakit*, 'from the land on the other side'; *acáwmuék nóteshem*, 'I came over the water', R. W. [*ogkomáeu-ohke*]. See other side. *acetaur*, *acetaue*, *éhtái*, on both sides of; *éhtáikenag*, two-edged, sharp on both sides; *acetaue seep*, on both sides of the river.

sight, *naumáonk*, a seeing, sight; vbl. n. from *naum*, he sees.

silent, *chequnappu* (he remains quiet), he is silent, he stands still; *chequnapsh*, be thou quiet, be silent (*nutchegánnap*, I am silent, C.).

sin, *matchuk* (evil), *matchesonk* (evil doing). See bad.

since, *nádtéuñ* (*nateah*, lately, C.): *nádtéuñ ne kesukok*, since that day.

sinew, *mutchoht*, *mutchaht*, a sinew; pl. +*ash*.

sing, *unnáham*, *anáhom*, he sings (songs, etc.); *anáhomáok*, sing ye; suppos. part. *noh anáhomont*, he who sings, he is singing; vbl. n. *unnáhamáonk*, a song. *ketáhomom*, he sings; *nukketáhomom* (*nukkuttáhomom*, C.), I sing; *ketáhomáok*, sing ye (*sun kenáuwau kukketáhomomúwá?* can you sing? C.); vbl. n. *ketáhomáonk*, a singing; n. agent. *ketáham-waen-in*, a singer.

sink, *quttaweu*, he sinks, it sinks, as in water, in mud, etc.: *kuhtáonogquash kod quttawéog*, the vessels were ready to sink (on the point of sinking), Luke 5, 7; *quttaweu ut pisseogquanít*, he sinks in the mire, Jer. 38, 6. Cf. *quttuhham*, he weighs (it). With particle of derogation or disaster, *quttawushau*, *quttuhshau*: *quttuhshauog onatuh qussuk*, they sank to the bottom like a stone, Ex. 15, 5. See dip.

sip. See sup.

sister, *weetahtu-oh*, her brother or sister. *weetompas*, *weetompasu*, his or her brother or sister. See brother. *wetukshuoh*, *wetukishquoh*, her sister; *netukkusq*, my sister (*weticks*, a sister, R. W.). *ummissés*, *ummissies*, his or her sister; *ummissésoh*, the sister of (him or her), *nummissis*, my sister, *kummissis*, thy sister, *ummissiesin* (the

sister—continued.

sister of any one), a sister; *wecsumúsoh*, his or her youngersister, Judg. 15, 2 (*wésummis*, a sister, R. W.; Muh. *n'mace*, my elder sister, Edw.). Abn. *nitsé késs*, ma sœur, ait mulier; *nebaénemsm* (-*sn* s. v. parentée), ait vir, Rasles. See younger brother or sister.

sit, *appu*, he sits, primarily he abides, remains in a place, is at rest, he is or remains inactive; hence with an. subj. often used to express passive existence, 'he is', as *assu* (*agit*) expresses active existence or animate being with potential or implied activity, and *ohleau* (it has itself), inanimate passive existence, 'it is'; *nuttap*, I sit; *nuttappin*, I sit here or there, I am sitting; *wutappin*, he sits here or there, he is sitting; *appuog*, they sit; *apsh*, sit thou; *yeu apegk*, *yeu apek*, sit ye here, abide in this place; suppos. *noh apit*, he who sits (*yo áppitch ewd*, let him sit here; *mat apeù*, he is not at home, R. W.; *ne appinneat*, to tarry; *appu*, he sit-teth, C.); vbl. n. *appúonk*, a seat. *nummatappu*, he seats himself, he sits down; *nummatapsh*, sit down (*num-nummáttup*, I sit; *nummáttápínat*, to sit, C.; *máttapsh*, sit thou down: *máttapsh yóteg*, sit by the fire, R. W.; *pish máttapuog*, they shall sit, be seated, Ind. Laws XII). *wetappu*, he sits down with (him); without object expressed, *wetappemo*, Luke 22, 55 (*wetapwáuwéas*, 'sit down and talk with us', R. W.). *kishkappu* [*kishke-appu*], he sits near or by the side of (him). *quenappu*, he sits on or upon (it), he rests on (it) (vbl. n. *quenappuonk*, a chair or stool, C.).

skin, *mattúhquab* [*m'ádt-uhquac-appu*, that which is on the outside or the extreme exterior], the skin of man; *wáttuhquab*, his skin. *wuskon*, *úskon*, *askon*, a raw hide or undressed skin (of an animal); *wulaskon*, his skin (*oskón*, a hide, C.); n. collect. *oskunk*, skins—*sheepsoskunk*, (undressed) sheepskins, Heb. 11, 37. From *wuske*, new, or *askun*, it is raw, unprepared for use, see raw. *ohkón*, a skin dressed or prepared for use as clothing (*aróh*, a deerskin worn as clothing, R. W.), adj. *ohkónie*, made of skins (cf. *onkhum*, he covers or hides; *og-*

skin—continued.

kunneat, to be clothed; *ogkω*, he is clothed; vbl. n. *ogkωonk*, *hogkωonk*, clothing). N. collect. *ohkωununk*, skins.

skull. See head.

skunk, Peq. *ausounch*, *a'sounsh*, Stiles; *sqinck*, Josselyn. Chip. *shi-kaug*, *shegog*, *shegaug*, polecat [related to *chohkag*, spotted?]. Abn. *segañk*, Rasles [related to *seygdi*, pissar, and *sagket*, El.].

sky, *kesuk*, the visible heavens, the sky. See sun. *pohkok*, the clear sky: (lit. when it is clear), suppos. inan. from *pohki*, it is clear: *pohkok msqui*, the sky is red, Matt. 16, 2, 3. See weather.

slander, *kekomonau*, he slanders (him), lit. he talks about (him); n. agent. *kekomwaen*, a talebearer, a slanderer.

slaughter, *nushaonk*, a killing, from *nushau*, he kills.

sleep, *koueu*, *koueu*, he sleeps; *nuk-kouem* (*nukkōueem*, C.), I sleep; infin. *kouénat* (*kauēnat*, C.; Del. *gawwin*, Zeisb.); suppos. *noh kait*, *kawit* (Del. *gawit*, Zeisb.), he who sleeps; pl. *neg kaéheg* (Del. *gewitshik*, Zeisb.); *kaéan*, when thou sleepest (*yð cowish*, sleep thou here, 'do lodge here'; *kukkōvé-tous*, 'I will lodge with you', R. W.); vbl. n. *koueonk* (*kaéonk*, C.), sleep; n. agent. *kouéuín-in*, a sleeper; *kusnik-koueu*, he sleeps soundly, he is fast asleep [*qussuk-koueu* (?), he sleeps like a stone]. See soul.

sleepy, *koltukquomunat*, to be sleepy, C. (Del. *n'gatúngwan*, I am sleepy, Hkw.); cf. *unnukquominneat*, to dream.

slide, **slip**, *tonequshu*, *tonukqushu*, he slips: *nusseet tonequshin*, my foot slips; suppos. inan. *tonukqushik*, when it slips. From *toneque*, it is slippery, with 'sh of derogation. *ossépeóau*, he slips or slides backward; adj. *ossépeóau*, *assépeóau*, backsliding. Cf. *assóúshau*, he goes backward.

sling, *sowampágunehég*, pl. + *ash*; *sowampágunahham*, he slings (it); n. agent. *sowompagunahhamwaen*, a slinger.

slip. See slide.

slippery, *toneque*, (it is) slippery; *tonequohtau*, (it) is slippery.

slothful, *sesegeneam*, *sasegenam*, more rarely *segenam*, he is slothful, sluggish, indolent: *ahque sesegenamōak*, *ahque sasagkneámōak*, be not slothful; *ahque segenamōak*, be not remiss or idle (in a particular matter; the freq. *ses-* or *sasa-* denotes general or habitual slothfulness); vbl. n. *sesegeneamōonk*, *sasag-(s)sekeneamōonk*, C.), slothfulness, indolence; n. agent. *sesegenamwen*, an indolent or slothful person. See slow.

slow, *cheke*, *chechéke*: *chechéke kum-musquantam*, thou art slow to anger; *cheke kukkoueneau*, 'you sit up late', Ps. 127, 2, i. e. you are slow to sleep. *manunnu*, *manunneu*, (he is) slow, moderate, patient, quiet, gentle (*maninne*, gently, C.); *mánunappu*, he is (and remains) quiet, slow, etc.; *manunnissu*, he acts slowly, he is slow (in action) (*manúnshesh*, go slowly, R. W.); n. agent. *manunneyeuén*, one who is slow, patient, gentle, etc. (cf. *manunne nutton*, 'slow of (my) speech', Ex. 4, 10, and *cheke ketetōhkōuch*, 'let him be slow to speak', James 1, 19). *sassaquishduog*, they are slow; *cussásauqus*, you are slow, R. W.

small, *pécheau*, he makes (him) small; pass. he is made small; *péuh*, 'bring thou him low', make him small, Job 40, 12 [caus. an. from *peawe*, *peaeu*, it is small]. See little.

smell, *munuontam*, *manontam*, he smells (it) (*numminóntam*, I smell, C.; *nquitt-máúntash*, smell thou, R. W.); vbl. n. *munuontamōonk*, smell. *ussumungquodt*, *asumungquol*, he smells of, has the odor of: *ussumungquodtash myrré*, they (inan. pl.) smell of myrrh, Ps. 45, 8; *asumungquok* (when it smells of), smell, odor, of inan. obj.; *asumungquassu*, he smells of, emits an odor of; vbl. n. *asumungquassonk*, smell, odor, of an. obj. *matchemungquol*, it smells badly; *matchemungquok*, a bad smell (*machūmongquat*, a stink, C.). *wetimungquol*, it smells sweetly; *wetimungquok*, a sweet smell (*wetimungquat* or *weechimōquat*, C.).

smelt, *moamitteuúg*, 'a little sort of fish, half as big as sprats, plentiful in winter', R. W. This was probably the smelt (*Osmerus eperlanus*); but the corrupted name 'mummychog' has

smelt—continued.

been transferred to another species.

From *mohmbeog*, pass. and recip. *mohmoitteog*, they are gathered together.

smoke, *pukut*, *pukit* (*púck*, R. W.); *pukittauw*, (it) smokes; *pukittauwash*, they (inan. pl.) smoke (*kek púkkuttāūo*, your house smokes, C.); adj. and adv. *pukuttāe*, smoking, of smoke; dimin. *pukuttāemes*, vapor, fog. Cf. *pukquee*, ashes, mire; *puhquohke*, a clod of earth.

smooth, *māsi*, *māse*, *māsiyeu*, *māseu*, (it is) smooth, bare (*māsi*, bald, C.); pl. *māsiyeuash*, they are smooth; but *māse quassukquanesash*, smooth small stones, 1 Sam. 17, 40; *māsempsk*, a smooth stone [*māsi-ompsk*]. See bald. *māsum*, he smooths, hence he shaves his head, cuts his hair. See shave. *māswau* [for *māsehhuau*, caus. an.], he makes smooth, an. obj., hence he shears or shaves. *māsumwāéhquok*, that which makes smooth, a razor.

snail, *askequttum*, Lev. 11, 30.

snake, *askōk* (*askūg*, R. W.; *ascowke*, Morton, N. E. Canaan; Peq. *skeogs*, Stiles; *askook*, C.; Del. *achgook*, Hkw.; *mōaskug* [*mōi*, black], a black snake, R. W.; Del. *suckachgook*, Hkw.); pl. +*og*; dimin. *askōkse*, a small snake, a worm. *sēsekq*, *sēsekg*, pl. *sēseguōg*, a poisonous snake, 'adder', 'viper' (*sēsek*, rattlesnake, R. W.) [*sēsekō*, he rattles, makes a noise (?), 'he peeped', Is. 10, 14; *sahsauag*, when it tinkles, 'tinkling', 1 Cor. 13, 1]. Cf. *ōhk*, *ōhq* (*ōohke*, C.), a worm.

snare, *appēh*, *ahpēh*, *appēhhan*, a snare, gin, or trap. See catch; trap (n.).

sneeze, *wushikō*, he sneezes (*sinnegkawōnk*, sneezing, C.; *annuōnk*, sneezing, *ibid.*). *pōpōtāuōnk*, sneezing (violent blowing, blast of air).

snow, *kōn* (*cōne*, R. W.; Del. *gūn*, *guhñ*, Hkw.). *sōchepo*, R. W.; Peq. *souch'pou*, Stiles; *sōchepurutch*, when it snows, R. W. *muhpāwī*, it snows; *sun māhpū*, does it snow?; *matta māhpinnō*, it does not snow, C.; *muhpōe kesukod*, a snowy day, El., 1 Chr. 11, 22 (cf. *tōhpū*, frost). Cree *mīspoon*.

so. See as; like; such.

sob, *nohtimwinneat*, to sob or sigh; *nunnohtumup*, I sob or sigh, C.

so far as, *nōhqueu*, *nōhque*, *unnōhqueu*.

See far.

soft, *nōhki*, *nōkiyeu* (*nōhkie*, C.), it is soft; an. *nōhkēu*, he is soft or tender; caus. inan. *nōkohteau*, he softens (it), makes it soft. *saupāeu*, *sabāeu*, it is soft, i. e. it is made soft, perhaps primarily softened by water: *saupāe mānōnsk*, softened clay, 'mortar', Gen. 11, 3, etc.; hence, suppos. inan. *sābahég*, *sobahég*, pottage, that which is soft or thinned, and *nōdūmp*, R. W., 'a kind of meal pottage, unparched. From this the English call their samp.' Dutch *sappāen* (*sappāwn*, *sepāwn*, *sepon*, Webster), 'the crushed corn, boiled to a pap', Descr. of N. Netherl., 1671; further corrupted to pone (Abn. *nānān-bāñn*, *sagamité*, Rasles). See drink (v.).

softly, *manunne*. See slow.

soldier, *matwau*, an enemy (in arms), a soldier (*matwauog*, soldiers, R. W.; cf. *matwādonck*, a battle, *ibid.*). See enemy.

solitary, *touwushin*, *touishin*, it is solitary, desolate, deserted: *ohke pish touishin*, the land shall be desolate; suppos. *nek ne tauuhshik*, my house that is waste, Hagg. 1, 9; as adj. *touwushinne*, solitary, desolate. See alone.

so long as, *nisohke*, *ne sohke*, *tohsahke*, so long as, while. Cf. *neāhteag*, the length of.

some, *nawhutche*, *nawutche* (*nōwhitche*, C.), a part of, some of (it) [*na wutche*, therefrom, as a less taken from or out of a greater]. *pāishe*, R. W. See half.

somebody, *hōwan*; pl. *hōwanig*. See any.

sometimes, *momanch*, *mōmansh* (*mōmānish*, C.), sometimes, now and then, at times.

son, *wun-naumon-uh*, his son, the son of; *nunnaumon*, my son; pl. *nunnaumonog*, my sons; *wunnaumon wunnaumonuh*, my son's son; *kenaumon* (*kenōmōn*, C.), thy son; *wunnaumonin*, a son, i. e. the son of any, any son; n. collect. *wun-naumonuk*, sons; *wame nunnaumonuk*, all my sons. *nummūckiese*, *nummūckūchucks*, my son, R. W. See boy; younger son.

son-in-law, *wussénūm*, he is the son-in-law (daughter's husband) of: *pish ken*

son-in-law—continued.

waseenumukqueh, thou shalt be my son-in-law, 1 Sam. 18, 21; suppos. part. *wasénumukgutché*, a son-in-law (*wasénumuck*, he is my son-in-law, R. W.).

soon, *teanuk*. *quenau*, *quende*, as soon as (*kittummai*, *kittumyái*, R. W.). See immediately.

soot, *penoht*, C. (?).

sore, *kehkechai* (it is sore), a sore; an. *kehkechéau*, (he is) sore; vbl. n. *kehkechéauonk*, *kehchesuonk*, soreness, a sore (*n'chéammam*, *n'chesammattam*, I am in pain; *nchéammam n'sète*, my foot is sore, R. W.).

sorrowful, *neuantam*, he is sorrowful, he grieves; v. i. and v. t. inan. he grieves, he grieves for (it); vbl. n. *neuantamōonk*, sorrowing, sorrow. See grieve.

sorry, *aiuskoiantam*, he is sorry; v. t. he is sorry for (it). See repent.

so soon as, *quenau*, *quende*, as soon as, scarcely.

soul, *ketéahogkón*, (he is or it is) a living creature, a living self [*ketéahogk*]. This word is used by Eliot for 'soul', (living) 'creature', a human being, etc. It is doubtful if it was known to the language before he employed it. Cotton, however, has *ketéahogkau*, soul. *cowwéuonk* [= *kouéonk*], the soul, "because they say it works and operates when the body sleeps [*koueu*]. *micha-chuonk*, the soul in a higher notion, which is of affinity with a word signifying a looking-glass or clear resemblance, so that it hath its name from a clear sight or discerning."—R. W. *nashauonk*, the spirit of man, lit. breath, *πνεῦμα*. See spirit.

sound. See voice.

sour, *sé*, (it is) sour; suppos. *s'og* (when it is sour), that which is sour: *sé petuk-quunuk*, leavened bread; *sé wine*, 'vinegar'; adj. *scáue* [*sé-une*, sour-like], sour: *seane wenom*, sour (unripe) grape, Is. 18, 5. Cf. *siogke*, hard, difficult.

south, *sowanáyeu*, *sbanaiyeu*, southward, to or at the south, but (*sowainiù*) according to R. Williams, 'the South-west', where 'the Gods chiefly dwell'. *sowanohke*, the south country.

southeast wind, *nanóckquatin*, R. W.

south wind, *sowanah*, *sowanashin*, there is a south wind, the south wind blows (*sowanishew*, the southwest wind; *tou-wúttin*, the south wind, R. W.).

sow, *ohketeau*, he sows or plants. See plant.

span, *ómskinausu*. See measures of length.

sparrow. *mameesashques* is used for 'swallow' and 'sparrow'; *maméshashquish*, Ps. 102, 7 (*mameesashquas*, Mass. Ps.).

speak, *kuttō*, he speaks, he utters speech; vbl. n. *kuttōonk*, *kuttōwonk*, speech (a word, C.; the Word, ὁ λόγος); with *k'* progressive *ketōkau*, he talks, goes on speaking; *ketōkash* (*kuttōkash*, R. W.), speak thou (*noh wunne keketōkau*, he speaks well or is fair-spoken; *nukketetōkom*, I speak, C.). *annōau*, *annōauu*, *unnōauu*, he speaks to (as a superior to an inferior), he tells or commands (him); *unnók*, speak ye to (them); *noh anon*, he who speaks to or commands; *ánón*, when I speak to (him) (*nut-annōonuk*, he commands me; *unnōwónat*, to say, C.). See say; think. *kenōau*, he speaks to (him), he talks with (him); *kenōonuk*, speak ye to (them); *kenōak*, speak thou to (them); suffix *kuk-kenōanah*, I talk with you, I speak to you (as a superior to an inferior); n. agent. *kenōnuagen-in*, a counsellor.

spear, *quuhtug*, pl. + *quash* [*qunni-uhugk*, long stick]; *anneganuhuk*, a fish spear, Job 41, 7 (Del. *notameshícan*, Hkw.).

species. See kind (n.).

speckled, *mómóné*, 'freckled', Lev. 13, 39; *mómónesu*, (he or an. obj. is) speckled (*mómónesein*, Gen. 30, 33); suppos. part. pl. *neg mómónesitcheg*, they which are speckled. See spot.

speech, *kuttōwonk*, speech, utterance; vbl. n. from *kuttō*, he speaks; *keketōkauonk*, continued speech, talk; vbl. n. from *keketōkau*, he goes on speaking; *hettōwonk*, *unnōtōuonk*, speech, language. See language.

spider, *mamunapit*, *mamunappeht*.

spill, *quōūshau*, *quōūshau*, it is spilled, Luke 5, 37; Mark 2, 22; *ne quouhteauuk*, that which is spilled, 2 Sam. 14, 14.

- spin**, *tuppenohteau*, *tutuppenohteau*, (he) spins, twists. See string; twist.
- spirit**, *nashāuonk*, breath, the spirit of man (*πνεῦμα*, spiritus). Apparently a verbal from *nashāue*, it is between, medium; because intermediate to the material and immaterial or to animate and inanimate existence, a 'tertium quid'? See soul.
- Spirit of God**, *wim-nashauanitāmoh God*, Gen. 1, 1 (cf. Dan. 4, 8, 9; 5, 18); *nashauanit*, Matt. 4, 1 (cf. *mattanit*, the devil, *ibid.*).
- spit**, *suhkou*, he spits (*eskauousinmeat*, to spit, to be spiteful, C.; *nutteeskōuous*, I spit; *nissuke*, I am spiteful, C.); *sokq*, *sohq*, spittle.
- spoil** (n., booty), *sequttahhamōonk* [vbl. n. from *sequttahham*, he leaves (it) behind].
- spoil** (v.). See hurt; rob.
- spontaneously**, *nehenwonche*, of himself, of itself, *sua sponte*.
- spoon**, *wuttattamwraitch*, pl. *-uash* (but *nołattamwraitch*, my cup, C.) From *wuttattamwraehheau*, *-weheau* [caus. from *wuttattam*], it makes him drink, enables him to drink (?). *kunām*, pl. *+māuog*, R. W.; *kunnām*, *quonnām*, and *kuhpoh-honk*, spoon or ladle, C.
- spot**, *chohkag*, *chogq*, a small bit, a trifle, a spot, a jot: *wompi chohkag*, a white spot; freq. *chohchohkag* (suppos. inan., when it is spotted or has many spots), that which is spotted; an. *chohkesu*, *chohchohkesu*, (he is) spotted; suppos. *chohchohkesit*, when he is spotted; pl. *neg chohchohkesitcheg*, the spotted (animals). *mōmæchohkesu*, (he is) spotted; *neg mōmæchohkesitcheg*, they (animals) which are spotted [*mōi-chohkesu*, having dark or black spots?]. See speckled.
- spread about**, *penékinuu*, it spreads about (as a vine), Ezek. 17, 6. From *panneau*, it goes astray.
- spread out**, *sepagenum*, *sepakinnum*, he spreads (it) out; suppos. inan. part. *sepagkemawuk*, spread out; inan. subj. *sepagemaw*, *sepakemaw*, it is spread out, it spreads itself; v. i. an. *sepakōog*, they spread themselves. See sail (n.).
- spring** (a season). See seasons.
- spring** (of water), *tohkekōm*, a spring, a fountain, pl. *+muash*; *tohkekōmmupog*, springs of water, running water, Num. 19, 17; Josh. 15, 19.
- spring up** (as a plant), *sonkin*, *sonkun*, it springs up: *teanuk sonkenash*, (these) spring up quickly, Matt. 13, 5; suppos. part. *sonkuk*: *kutche sonkuk*, 'in the beginning of the shooting up', Amos 7, 1; caus. inan. *sonkenwahteau*, he makes it spring up. *sonkehteau*, it springs forth, puts out (as a bud from a plant).
- sprinkle**. See scatter.
- square**, *yaué nāi* (four-cornered), square. See angle; corner.
- squash**, "*askūtasquash*, their vine-apple, which the English from them call squashes", R. W. "*Isquoutersquashes* is their best bread in summer when their corn is spent", Wood, N. E. Prospect "*Squashes*, but more truly *sqouuter squashes*", Josselyn, N. E. Rar. 57 Eliot gives *askōtasq*, pl. *askōtasquash*, cucumbers, Num. 11, 5; *monaskōtasquash*, melons; *quonōasq*, a gourd, etc. Cotton derives this *asq* from *aske*, raw: *mānosketāmuk*, 'cucumbers or a raw thing', and this etymology is established by Rasles' Abn. *éskitamék sá'sasé*, pl. *éskítameghir*, 'melon d'eau, i. e. qu'on ne fait pas cuire' (*skié*, crud). See raw. It was probably a general name for the Cucurbitaceæ or melon-like plants, derived either from *aske*, raw, i. e. which may be eaten uncooked, or from the kindred word *askeht*, *oskeht*, that which is green. Cf. *wame ashkash-quosh*, 'all the green grass', Rev. 8, 7. *askūtasq* (pl. *askūtasquash*) is perhaps compounded from *askōk*, snake, and *asq*, snake-like plant; perhaps from *askeht-asq*, green melon-like plant. The English adopted the plural *asquash* as a singular and formed a new plural *squashes*.
- squeteague** (*Labrus squeteague* Mitch.) is supposed to be an Indian name of a species of fish common on the coast of New England, but I have not found it in any early writer. The same species is in some places known as *checout* or *chequit*.
- squint-eyed**, *pānikquā*, C. [*panne-mih-quacu*, he looks astray or wrong].
- squirrel**, *anéquis*, a little colored squirrel; pl. *anéquissuck*, R. W.; the chipmunk or striped squirrel, *Sciurus striatus* [*anog-kesu*, he is painted]. *m'kššé*, *écureuil*; *anikššew*, *suisse*, Rasles. "The Suisse

squirrel—continued.

squirrels are little animals resembling rats. The epithet of Suisse is bestow'd upon 'em in regard that the hair which covers their body is streak'd with black and white and resembles a Suisse's doublet, and that these streaks make a ring on each thigh which bears a great deal of resemblance to a Suisse's cap."—Lahontan 1, 235-236 (ed. 1703). *mishanneke*, R. W.; *mishannek*, pl. + *vog*, C.; *m'ushanneege* and *shenneague*, a squirrel, Stiles [*mishe-anéqus*, great squirrel].

staff, *anvohhou* (*wut-ánho*, R. W.), a walking staff (cf. *anvohsin*, he rests). *quinnuhug*, an upright staff, stick, or pole [*qunni-tugk*, long stick].

stagger, *chanisschau*, he staggers, as a drunken man, C.; vbl. n. *chachantsshanonk* and *chanehchashauonk*, staggering or reeling, *ibid.* *kehkepschau*, *quehquehchikau*, he staggers.

stand, *neepau*, he stands, he rises up (erect); *nunneepoh*, I stand; *nēpaush*, stand thou ('up' Judg. 8, 20); *nēpaúch*, let him stand; suppos. *noh nēpauit*, he who stands (*nunneepō*, I stand, C.; *yó nēpouish*, stay or stand here, R. W.); inan. subj. *neepaumō*, *neepómō*, it stands; *nish neepómōash*, these things stand; inan. caus. *nepadtau*, *nepattau*, he makes (it) stand, he stands (it) up, and with inan. subj. it stands (i. e. it is made to stand up): *matta pish nepadtauōash*, they (inan.) shall not stand up, Is. 27, 9; hence *nepattuhquonk*, a post, a stake.

kompau, he stands erect, as a man stands. This verb, related to *omp*, man, is not found except in compounds, of which there are a considerable number. Heckewelder observes that in the Delaware 'ap or ape, for walking in an erect posture', is one of the regular terminations of the names of animals; 'hence *lenape*, man', Corresp. 411. *sampōkompau* [*sampve*, straight, upright], he stands upright. *quenikom-pau*, *quesikom-pau*, he stands upon (it): *pish kukquesikom-pau gussuk*, thou shalt stand upon a rock, Ex. 33, 21. *ohpik-kompau wussēetash*, he stands upon his feet, Dan. 7, 4; cf. *ohpantu*, he walks or treads upon, Job 9, 8. *chequinikom-*

stand—continued.

pau, he stands still, Josh. 10, 13. *og-quekompauog*, they stand like or in the manner of, Job 38, 14. *pumikom-pauog*, -*pōog* (they stand in a row), a row of men or animals; cf. *pumóhtuash* (they are in a row), a row of inan. objects. *nunwakompau*, *nawósikómpau* [*nauwaeu*, *nauwósu*, he bends or stoops], he stands bent or stooping. *waenikom-pattauog*, they stood round about (it); *weinnekompattauog*, Gen. 37, 7 [*waenu*, it is round about, around]. *quinnuppekompau* [*quinnuppu*, he turns about], he stands turned about; hence 'he is converted', and *quinnuppekompauaen*, 'a convert'.

quenohteau, it stands (is supported) on; suppos. inan. *quenohtag*, a foundation.

star, *anogqs* (*anóckqs*, pl. *anócknick*, R. W.; *anógqs*, C.); pl. *anogqsog*; *mish-ánogqs* (*mishánock*, R. W.), the morning star [*mishe-anogqs*].

starve, *paskánontam*, he suffers extreme hunger, he starves: *noh nahen nuppōe paskánontam*, he is like to die with hunger, Jer. 38, 9; vbl. n. *paskánontamōonk*, starvation, extreme hunger.

stay, *appu*, he stays or remains. See sit. *togkogku*, *togkogqshau*, it is stayed, it is stopped: *enninneakonk togkogqshau*, the plague was stayed, Num. 16, 48, 50, = *togkogqshomō*, Num. 25, 8.

steal, *kommōto*, *kummatō*, he steals; suppos. part. pass. *kommōtomuk*, (that which is) stolen; neg. imperat. *kommōtuhkon*, thou shalt not steal (*nuk-kummōt*, I steal, C.; *wēpe cukkūmmōt*, you have stole, R. W.); vbl. n. *kommōtowonk*, stealing, theft; n. agent. *kommōtowaen-in*, a thief.

steel, *menuhkequog*, *missēchuog*. See iron.

sterile, *mēhcheu*, *mehchéyeu*, (it is) sterile, barren, empty. See empty.

stick (n.). See rod; wood.

stick (v.), *pissogqsheau*, *pissogqsheau*, it cleaveth, sticketh, it is adhesive or sticky; adj. *pissagquane*, miry, sticky. *mosogque*, it adheres, sticks close; *mosog-quohteau*, it adheres to (it), sticks close to (it); inan. pl. *mosogquohtaash*, they stick together, adhere (*nunmōsoogque-*

stick (v.)—continued.

tam, I cleave to or stick to, C.); from *mussunum*, he touches (it).

still (adj.), *chequnappu*, he is still, he remains quiet. See silent. *chequnussu*, he is still (in action), he does or acts quietly. *ahlotapagodtut* (?), 'beside the still waters', Ps. 23, 2, = *manumushae nippeit*, Mass. Ps.

still (adv.). See yet.

sting, vbl. n. *chokkawoonk*, a stinging [*chogq*, a spot, a very small thing, and *kó*, sharp ?] (*chokkúhha*, a sting, C.).

stir, *momontunnum*, *ma-*, he stirs, moves, causes motion in (it): *momontunnum nippeash*, he troubled the waters, John 5, 4; *mamontonuk wussissittomash*, when he moved his lips, Prov. 16, 30. *mamonchu*, he stirs, he moves; *mamonchemo*, it stirs. *ontahteau*, *ontohteau*, it stirs, it is moved from its place. *wogkauunau*, he stirs up, incites, sets in motion (him); *wogkouunum*, he stirs (it) up, sets (it) in motion; inan. subj. *otan wogkouwemo*, the city was moved (excited), Acts 21, 28; *nippe wogkouémowuk*, when the water is troubled, stirred, John 5, 7; vbl. n. *wogkoue-onk*, stir, commotion. See move.

stockings, *caukóanash*, R. W.; Peq. *cungowintch*, a stocking, Stiles. See leg-gings.

stomach, *muppochinau*, C. See bosom.

stone, *qussuk*, a rock, pl. *qussukquanash* (*qussúck*, a stone, R. W.; *qussuk*, rock, C.). *hassun*, a stone, pl. + *ash*; dimin. *hassunemes* (so El. Gr. 10, 12; but the distinction is not uniformly observed in his translation). *qussukquanéhtu*, among the rocks; *qussukquaneutunk* (*quissukquannútonk*, C.), a wall (Del. *merchek achsinink*, at the big rock, Hkw.; *qussúequn*, it is heavy, R. W.). *hassunegk*, a cave; *hassunéutunk*, a stone wall. *ompsk*, *ompsq*, in compound words, an upright rock, a stone (not found separately in Eliot's Bible; but *missitche ompsqut*, 'a great rock', occurs in Samp. Quinnup., p. 156); *kenompsq*, a sharp stone [*kench-ompsk*]; *wanashquompsk*, the top of a rock [*wanashque-ompsk*]; *togwonkan-ompsk*, a mill stone, etc. *chepiskq*, *chip-*

stone—continued.

pipsk, in compound words, a rock [a detached, separate (*chippi*) rock ?]; *woskechepisk*, the top of a rock, 2 Chr. 25, 12; Ezek. 24, 7; *ut chippipsqut*, 'on the rocks' (on a rock), Acts 27, 29 (*machipsca*, a stony path, R. W., = *may-chippiskqu?*). *pumipsk*, *pumupsq*, pl. *pumipsquash*, a rock, rocks; *kenugke pumipsquehtu*, among the rocks, Job 28, 10; pl. *pumupsquehtuash* (?), 1 K. 19, 11.

stoop, *sukoshkodtaeu*, *sukoshkodtassun onatuk qunnonou*, 'he stooped down, he couched as a lion', Gen. 49, 9; *wish-quossun*, he couched (as a lion), Num. 24, 9. See bend one's self; bow down.

storm, *mishehtashin* (it storms), a storm of wind, a tempest (*mishtáshin*, there is a storm, a storm, R. W.; *mishetáshin*, winds, C.): *waabin mishshehtash*, there arose a tempestuous wind, Acts 27, 14; suppos. *mishehtashinít*, when it storms: *wutche mishe tahshinít*, from the storm, Is. 25, 4 [*mishe-tahshin*, it is greatly lifted up, there is a great uplifting]. *nashquttin* (it destroys, it rages with violence), a violent and destructive tempest (*nashqittin*, *uhquóhquat*, a northerly storm or a tempest, C.); suppos. *nashquit*; cf. *nashquttag*, fire; *squtta*, R. W.

story, *unnehtongquat*, a story; pl. + *ash*, C.

straight, *sampwi*. See right.

strange, *penoww*, different, unlike, foreign; *penowohkomuk*, a strange place. See different; foreign.

stranger, *penowhoiteau*, he is strange or a stranger, he is different, unlike; contract. *penowohit*, *penuwot*, a stranger (*penowohitea*, C.); pl. *penowohiteog*, strangers, 'the heathen', Ezek. 36, 3, 4 (*nippenowántawem*, I am of another language; *penowantowawhettúock*, they are of a divers language, R. W.).

strawberry, *wuttahminneoh*, C.; pl., *wut-táhinneash*, R. W.

street, *taumaog*, *tauwomaog*; *en tauwomaog-quehtu*, into the streets.

strength. See strong.

stretch out, *summagunum*, *samogkinnum* (*summagkinum*, C.), he stretches

stretch out—continued.

out (his hand, a staff, etc.); suppos. *summagumuk wunnutcheq*, when he stretched out his hand; *ne samogkinumuk*, that which is stretched out; *summagohteau*, it stretches out or is stretched out, extended (*summogquissin-nūnat*, to lie along, C., i. e. to stretch one's self; *nusummogquissin*, I lie along, *ibid.*) [*soh-magun*, he offers or presents it forth]. *sesekeu* (?), he stretches himself. *sesepeáeu*, he stretches himself, lies at full length; suppos. part. pl. *neg sese-pauécheq*, they who stretch themselves, Amos 6, 7 [from *sepe*, *sese-appu*, extended, at length]. See spread out.

strife, *penuánittuonk*, contention, strife; vbl. n. recipr. from *penuanumau*, he has a difference with (him). See contention.

strike, *togku*, he strikes. This, the primary intransitive verb, is rarely found in use. The infinitive *togkonat*, 'to hurl' (stones), occurs in 1 Chr. 12, 2, i. e. to strike with, whence the suppos. inan. *togkunk*, an ax, an instrument to strike with (or to be hurled?), and vbl. n. *tog-wonk*, *togguhwhonk* [= *togkuonk*], a mortar for pounding corn, lit. a striking. *togkomau*, he strikes (him); *nuttogkom*, I strike, El. and C.; suppos. part. *noh togkomout*, he who strikes; intrans. *noh togkomit*, he who strikes or smites (with a rod, etc.), Is. 30, 31; freq. *tattagkomau*, he strikes (him) repeatedly, he beats (him); suffix *wuttattagkomóuh*, they beat him (*nuttattagkom*, I beat, C.); vbl. n. act. *togkomóuwaonk*, a blow; pass. *togkomiltuonk*, a blow received. *togkodtam*, he strikes (it); suppos. part. *noh togkodtog*, he who strikes; freq. *noh tohtogkodtog*, he who strikes oiten, who beats; suppos. inan. *togkodteg*, that which strikes, when it strikes, a sword; vbl. n. *togkodtuonk*, a blow, a stroke; *tut-togkodtuonk*, a beating (*tattagkodtuongash*, stripes, Ind. Laws). *tatteohtinat menut-cheq*, to strike with the hand; *pish tádt-teadt*, he will smite with (it), Is. 3, 17. See shake.

string, *pemunneoh*, *pemunneat*, a cord, a string (*peminneah* ome, a fishing line; *peámenyaht*, a cable, C.); pl. \ddagger *ash*,

string—continued.

onash. *tuttuppun*, *tatuppin*, a (spun or twisted) thread: *msquí tuttuppin*, a scarlet thread, Josh. 2, 21; adj. *tuttup-punáe*, twined or spun.

strip, *poskinau*, he strips (him), uncovers (him). See naked. *mukkōkinau*, he strips, plunders, robs (him). See rob.

strive, *mekonau*, he strives, contends, quarrels with (him) (*nut-chekeayewit-team*, I strive, C.); recipr. from *cheke-heau*, he uses force. See fight; quarrel.

strive after, *ahchu*, he strives, exerts himself, is diligent: *ahchue*, 'do thy diligence', exert thyself, 2 Tim. 4, 9; *ahchue tapækom*, 'labor not to comfort me', Is. 22, 4. See hunt.

strong, *menuhki*, *menuhkeu* (*munnuhke*, Exp. Mayhew), it is strong, firm, hard; an. *menuhkesu* (*minikéu*, R. W.), he is strong; n. agent. *menuhkesuen-in*, a strong man, 'mighty man of valor', 2 Chr. 32, 21; vbl. n. *menuhkesuonk*, animate strength, might (dimin. *minio-quésu*, weak, R. W., i. e. a little strong). **strong drink**, *onkuppe*, *onkup*; *menuhke wuttattamōonk*.

stronghold. See fort.

stuff, *cheetham-ūnat*, to stuff, C.; cf. *chetimau*, he compels (him).

stumble, *togkuñtassun*, he stumbles (*nuttogkissitāssin*, I stumble, C.); *togku-ussittassunchéttit*, when they stumble [*togku-'seetash*, he strikes with his feet? Cf. *togkishkom*, he kicks at].

stump, *wehquanunkq*, the stump of (a tree); cf. *wehque*, as far as; *wehqshik*, the end of.

sturgeon, *kaúposh*, pl. \ddagger *aúog*, R. W.; *kápposh* and *kaskōhat*, C.; Abn. *kabassé*, pl. *-sak*, Rasles.

substitute, *nompateau*, he substitutes (it), puts it in the place of something else. From *nompe*, again, instead of.

succotash, *msickquatash*, R. W. (who translates it 'boiled corn whole'. Its etymology, however, proves that the Indian *m'sickquatash*, like the modern, was made from shelled corn or corn separated from the cob: *m'sukquttahash*, the beaten-to-pieces (corn), inan. pl. from *sukquttaham*, he beats it to pieces or beats it small).

such, so.

[NOTE.—Definition not completed. See *anóhque*: *áunag*; *naj*; *nan*; *neane*; *nemehkuh*; *ne naj*; *nut-tiniin*; *onk*; *unnag*; *unnainneat*; *wuttiniin*; *yeu unne*.]

suck, *náonontam*, he sucks (it), he takes by sucking, he sucks up (*mukkoies náonóntam*, a child sucks, C.; *náoninneat*, to suck, *ibid.*); an. *náonau*, he sucks; pass. she is sucked, she suckles or nurses at the breast); *pish kenáon sog-kodtunk*, thou shalt suck the milk; part. *náononutche*, one who sucks, a sucking child; pass. suffix *wunáonuh*, she suckled him, gave him suck, 1 Sam. 1, 23; suppos. *náonuk*, when he sucks or is suckled, a suckling; adj. *náonukáe*, sucking (*nánánnis*, *náonsu*, a sucking child; *munnánnug* [*m'náonuk*], milk; *wununnó-ganash*, breasts, R. W.; Narr. *nunnese* [*náonau-ussu*], a baby, Stiles; Peq. *nú-zuus*, 'sucklings of men and beast', *ibid.*).

suddenly, *teanuk*. See immediately. *tiadchu*, *tiadche*, unexpectedly [*matladchue*, not sought for].

suffer, *nutchequnehitam wuttanehpunnaonk*, I suffer affliction, C.; *nutchequinéhtam*, I suffer, *ibid.* *unkquamowau*, *unkquanumau*, he suffers pain; *nutongguomom*, I suffer pain, I am in pain. See pain.

suffice, sufficient. See enough.

summer, *nepun*, *sequan*. See seasons.

sun, *népáuz*, (1) the sun, (2) a month; pl. + *saog* (*nippáúus*, *nippáwus*, *npatáus*, R. W.) [*népau*, he rises up?]. *Kēsuck-quand*, the sun as a god, R. W. [*kesuk-ánit*, the god of day]. *munnánnock*, a name of the sun and moon, R. W. Peq. *meeün*, sun; *weyhan*, moon, Stiles. See day.

sunrise, *népáuz pashpishau*, the sun rises (*páshisha*, it is sunrise, R. W.); suppos. *pashpishont*, *paspishont* (when he rises), sunrising: *waj pashpishont onk yeu pajeh wayont*, from sunrise to sunset, Ps. 50, 1 (*upposhpishaonk nepaz*, sunrising, C.). From *peshau*, freq. *paspeshau*, he bursts forth, he blooms; *pishpeshauau*, it blossoms, Is. 27, 6; 35, 1.

sunset, *wayont* [= *wóónit*, when he goes out of the way or is lost, suppos. from *wóonu*, *wáonnu*]; *wayau*, it is sunset (*wayáwi*, the sun is set, R. W.; *awaya-*

sunset—continued.

onk nepaz, sunsetting, C.); *ash waaongkup*, before it was sunset, Judg. 14, 18.

sup, *nummuhquaeu*, he sups (it) up (*nummooohquónat*, to sup up pottage, etc., C.).

superior. See chief; more.

supplicate, *wehquetumau*, he asks (him) for (it). See ask. *nanopassumau*, *nau-umpassumau*, he entreats, supplicates (him); *nunmanumpassum Wutoshimau*, 'I will pray to the Father', John 14, 16; suffix *wunnanopassumóuh*, they entreated him (*kennánnámpassumush*, I pray or entreat you, C.). *cowaínkamish* and *cuckquénamish*, I pray your favor, my service to you, R. W.

suppose, *umantam*, he wills, thinks, supposes. See think.

surface, *woskéche*, on the top, on the surface, on the face of (*waskeche*, R. W.): *ut waskeche ohkeü*, on the face of the earth; suppos. *wosket*, *weskit*: *noh wesket ohtag*, that which was uppermost, Gen. 40, 17; *wosketohkeit*, on the face of the earth. From *wuske*, new, at beginning; cf. *wuskenuk*, face. See outside; without.

surround, *waénu*, (it is) round about, it surrounds; *waénuhkauwaog*, they encamp round about (them), Ps. 34, 7; *wenuhkom*, he encamps around (it), besieges, surrounds it.

swallow (n., a bird), *mamésashques*, a swallow, a sparrow; *papashkas*, swallow, Ps. 84, 3, elsewhere partridge (*mamessashquas*, sparrow; *wapumuk-quas*, swallow, Mass. Ps.). See sparrow.

swallow (v.), *qussédashkō*, *quosseashkōu*, *qushashkō*, he swallows; *kukquosseashkumwō*, you swallow; *misseashkō*, *misheashkō*, he swallows it up, swallows (it) completely or entirely; suppos. inan. *ne maseashqu*, that which is swallowed.

swan, *wequash* (*wéquash*, pl. + *atóg*, and *wómpatuck*, pl. + *quaog*, R. W.); *wompóhtuk*, a goose, C.). From *wequai*, light, bright: *wequassus*, *wequai-oas*, bright creature.

sweat, *kussittanamwe*, 'in the sweat of the face', Gen. 3, 19; *uk-kissittom*, his sweat, Luke, 22, 44; *kussitteau*, it is hot (*kissittashónat*, to sweat; *nukkissittáshōm*, I sweat, C.). *pesuppaóg*, they

sweat—continued.

are sweating, R. W., i. e. they are taking a sweat in the *pésuponck*, 'hot house' for vapor baths.

sweep, *chekham*, he sweeps (it); an. act. *chekhausu*, *chekhósu*, he sweeps, is sweeping, and pass. it is swept; suppos. inan. *chekhikunuk* (when it sweeps), a broom.

sweet, *wékon*, *weekon*, (it is) sweet; pl. *wekonash*.

swell, *mogguén*, *mogguen*, it swells, rises up, protuberates, i. e. it becomes relatively great, from *mogki*, it is relatively great; *mogguenúw*, it became a boil, Ex. 9, 10 (an. *mocquésui*, he is swelled: *wóme wuhdek mockquésui*, all his body is swelled; *nummòckquese*, I have a swelling, R. W.; *nummòckques*, I

swell—continued.

swell, C.). *patóemw*, it swells. See boil; heel.

swift, *kenupshau*, intens. *kakenupshau*, he makes great haste, goes very swiftly; adj. inan. *kenúpshe*, *konupshae*, swift; suppos. part. *noh kenupshont*, *kakenupshont*, one who goes swiftly; pl. *neg kakenupshoncheg*, the swift (*muckquétu*, swift; *kummúmmuckquete*, you are swift, R. W.). See hasten.

swim, *neg woh wówecheg*, they who can swim, Acts 27, 43. *pámwóweau*, *pámwóweau*, *púmów-*, *pamwów-*, etc., he swims (*nup-pumósóweem*, I swim; *sun woh kup-pumówóweumwó*, can you swim? C.). Lit. he swims in the sea (*pum-moh*)?

sword, *togkodteg*. See strike.

T

tail, *wussúqun*, (his or its) tail, El. and R. W. [*asuhkau*, it follows after].

take, *nemunum*, he takes (it); *nemunush*, take it; *nemunúch*, let him take it (*sun kenemúnunúñ-as?* did you take it? C.); suppos. *nemunuk*, when or if he takes. *attamunum*, *attumunnum*, he takes (it), i. e. he receives (opposed to *anninum*, he gives, presents, bestows, and *nemunum*, he takes, i. e. performs an act of taking, takes up, takes hold of); *ahquompi ne ahhut attumunumuk*, a time for receiving, 2 K. 5, 26. *amdunum*, he takes (it) away; an. *amaunumau*, he takes (it) away from (him); *amdunsh*, take it away, El. and R. W.; *mutamunumun*, I take it away [*amdi*, it goes away]. *annun*, *wutannun*, he takes hold and holds an an. obj.: *wuttannun wusseetash*, she held him by the feet, 2 K. 4, 27; suppos. *noh anumwoh anunout wehtauogut*, he who takes a dog by the ears, Prov. 26, 17; mutual *anninúttuog*, they take hold of one another. *tohqunum*, he takes hold of violently, seizes, catches. See catch. *nókinum*, he takes (it) down [*nókeu*, it goes down]. *kodtinum*, he takes (it) off or out: *kodtinnun ummokis*, he drew off his shoe, Ruth 4, 8. See draw out.

talebearer, *kehkomwáñ-in*, n. agent. from *kekomaui*, he talks of, he slanders.

talk, *ketókau*, he talks, he goes on speaking; freq. *kekétókau* (*noh wunne kekétókau*, he speaks well or is fair-spoken, C.; *kekúttokdunta*, let us speak together, R. W.); n. agent. *kehketóhkaen-in*, a talker; vbl. n. *kekétókaonk*, *kehketóhkaonk*, talk, much speaking; pl. *ongash*, 'babblings', 1 Tim. 6, 20. See speak.

tall, *gunnunkquessu*, (he is) tall (*gunnaúquessu*, R. W.); suppos. *noh gunnunkquessit*, one who is tall (pl. *gunnaquessítchik*, the tall, R. W.).

talons. See claws.

taste (n.), *spuhquodt*, the taste or flavor of anything; suppos. *dshpukquok*, *spuhquok*, when it tastes of anything (*tedqua aspúckquat?* what does it taste of? R. W.).

taste (v.), *qutchehtam*, *qutchtam*, he tastes (it), lit. he tries it, makes trial of it; suppos. *qutchehtamon petukqunneg*, if I taste bread; *quadjtog*, *quajtog*, if or when he tastes (it); vbl. n. *kutchehtamóonk*, tasting, taste, C. See try.

tautog, *taut*, pl. *tautaúog*, 'sheepsheads', R. W. (Peq. *tautaug*, black fish, Stiles); the name of a fish the plural of which

tautog—continued.

has been retained for the singular and has given a name to the species *Labrus tautoga* Mitchell (*Labrus americanus* Bloch). Dr J. V. C. Smith says "tautog is a Mohegan word meaning black"! (Fishes of Mass. 255).

teach, *kuhkotam*, he shows (it), makes it known; an. *kuhkotamau*, he makes (it) known to (him) (caus. inan. *kuhkotumwehtau*, he teaches, C.; *nukkuhkotumwehteam*, I teach, *ibid.*); n. agent. *kuhkotomwehteden*, a teacher; vbl. n. *kuhkotomwehteonk*, teaching, instruction. See inform; show.

tear (n., lacrymal secretion), *mussippegwash*, *mussippegwash* (pl.); *wussippegwash*, his tears [*m'sipuk*, that which flows or drops down (?)]. See water.

tear (v.), *nehnekinum*, *nenekunum* he tears (it) (*nunnegunum*, I tear, C.); *nehnekshau*, it is torn; as n. a rent; with 'k progressive *nehnekikkom*, he tears (it) in pieces, i. e. goes on tearing it; v. i. an. subj. *nehnekikosu*, he tears to pieces (as a wild beast, etc.), and pass. it is torn in pieces; suppos. *ne nehnegikausik*, that which is torn (*nehkiasosu*, cutting, cut, C.); an. suffix *wunnehnekukkauoh*, he tears him in pieces. *sohqshadtau*, *sokshadtau*, *sohk-wishadtau*, he tears (it) in pieces, violently or as a wild beast tears its prey; suppos. *sohqshadtunk*, when he tears; v. i. an. *sohqhkausu*, *sokhkausu*, he tears, pass. it is torn (*sokshau*, it is torn, 1 K. 13, 5); suppos. *ne sohqhkausik*, that which is torn in pieces (by wild beasts), Lev. 17, 15; 22, 8; v. t. an. *sohqshanau*, *sokshanau*, he tears (him); an. progr. *sohqhkauau*, *sokhkauau*, he goes on tearing (him). The root is *sukquieu*, *sohqquieu*, it is in small pieces. See fine. *tannogkinum*, he tears (a garment, a skin, cloth, etc.) (*tanocki*, *tanocksha*, it is torn or rent, R. W.; *kum-mahche-tannakunamous*, I have torn it off for you, *ibid.*); *tannogsheau*, *tannogkusheau*, it is torn (by violence or by mischance).

teats (ubera), *sogkoddungash*. See milk.

tell. See command; inform; news; speak.

tempest. See storm.

temples, *wuttahtukquosh*, his temples.

tempt. See try.

ten, *piuk*, *piog*; adj. *piukque*, *piogque*, the tenth; *pioggut nompe*, ten times, i. e. to the tenth repetition; *piogque chippag*, a tenth part; pl. an. *piukquusuog*, inan. *piukquusuash*, *piukquuttash* (*pidck*, pl. *piucksiog*, *piuckquataash*, R. W.; Peq. *piugg*, Stiles; L. I. *payac*, *paunk*, Wood). See chief.

tender. See weak.

tent, *uppohquos*, *obohquos*, *abohquos*, a covering, an awning, a tent: *abohquos sokanon*, 'a covert from rain', Is. 4, 6. *wetu*, a dwelling, a house. See house.

terrible, *unkqueneunkquusu*, *onkqueneunkquus*, (he is) terrible, an object of terror [*unkqueneunkque*, grievous, cruel, severe, from *unkque*, sore, sorrowful].

testes, *wunnussuog*. From *neesuog*, a pair (?).

testimony, *wauwaonk*, witnessing, bearing witness. From *wauwau*, he testifies.

than, *onk*: *missi onk*, greater than.

thank, *tabuttantam*, he is thankful, he gives thanks; an. *tabuttantamauau*, he gives thanks to (him), thanks (him) (*kuttatobomish*, I thank you, C.; *tatbot-neanawayean*, I thank you, R. W.); vbl. n. *tabuttantamoonk*, thanksgiving, thankfulness. From *tapi*, *taupu*, sufficient, and *-antam*, verb of mental condition: he is satisfied in mind.

that, *ne*, that (thing); *woh*, that (man); pl. inan. *nish*, these; with reference to place or time, *na*: *naut*, *na ut*, thereupon, on that; *na wutche*, hence, from that time; *ne wutche*, because, therefore, from that (thing); *ne naj*, 'even so', let that be so; *ne teag*, that thing, anything.

thaw, *michokat*, a thaw (*michokatch*, when it thaws, R. W.).

then, *neit* [*ne-ut* or *ne* with form of suppositive, upon that, when that].

thence, *wosche*, *na woch* (proceeding from that), thenceforth, therefrom. See begin.

there, *na*, at that place, at that time (*nekus*, there, C.?) ; adv. of place, *naüt*, therein, thereon, thereat, El. Gr. 21. See that.

therefore, *newutche*, *ne wutche*, from that.

they, *neg, nag* (*nahoh, nagoh*, El. Gr. 7; *nag, nahog*, or *nagumau*, C.), they who; *nagoh*, them who, them.

thick, *kuppi*, (it is) thick, close, dense (*cuppi-machaug*, thick wood, a swamp, R. W.); *kuppahtu*, in or among that which is thick or close, 'in thickets', 'in covert'; *kuppohquodt* (*kuppaquat*, R. W.), thick or cloudy weather; *kup-pogki* (*kohpoghi*, C.; *koppócki*, R. W.), thick, dense. See close.

thicket, *kuppohkomuk* (a place shut in or inclosed or a place where trees are thick or close). Cf. *kuppahtu*, 'in thickets'.

thief, *kommátowaten*, -in, n. agent. from *kommáto*, he steals. See steal.

thigh, *mehquau, meehquau; neehquau*, my thigh; cf. *mobpu*, the hip. *apóme*, pl. *apómash*, the thigh, thighs, R. W.

thin, *saupae, sabáe*, thin, not hard or dense, in a liquid or semiliquid state, soft. See soft. *wossabpe, wosappe* (*wus-sáppi*, C.; *wassáppi*, R. W.), thin; *wos-sappehtau* (inan. caus.), he makes it thin; pass. it is made thin.

thing, *tedg; ne tedg . . . matta tedg, matteag*, something . . . nothing (*teá-qua*, what thing, R. W.); pl. *tedguash, teauguash*, 'money', movable property. *teaguas*, a matter or thing not material or tangible; pl. *teaguassinish*, things, matters, res; with redupl. *wame teanteaguassinish*, all matters, all things, Gen. 24, 1 [*teag* and *ussu*, a thing related to or dependent on animate action].

think, *anántam, unántam*, he thinks, purposes, wills, supposes, has in mind; *nuttenantam*, I think; *nuttenantamun*, I think it, I will it; *ne anantamup*, that which I did think; *matta ne anantamen, qut ken ne anantaman* (suppos.), 'not as I will, but as thou wilt', Matt. 26, 39; *ne anontog*, what he may think or may will, 'according to his will', John 5, 21. In form this word is a frequentative or intensive from an earlier form, *ántam*, which is not found in Eliot. Roger Williams has *n'tunnántam* or *neántam*, I think (Chip. *inendam*, he thinks, Bar., q. v.). This primary verb, which may be translated 'he is minded' or 'he has in mind', is used in composition of all verbs which ex-

think—continued.

press mental states, conditions, and operations, the passions, emotions, etc., and denotes mental activity, as *ussu* denotes physical activity. The animate active form of *anántam* or *unántam* would be *anánau*, he wills (him), nearly corresponding with *anánau, un-nunau*, he commands (him); and a corresponding relationship appears to exist between *ussu*, he acts, *ussen*, he does it, and *wussin*, he says. *missantam, mussantam* [*missi-antam*], he thinks much or habitually, he is minded or disposed (*missántam*, he aims at, C.).

third. See three.

thirst, *kohketan, kuhkuttan*, he is thirsty; *nukkohkuttan*, I thirst (*niccáw-katone*, I am thirsty, R. W.; *nukkhóh-kuttan*, C.); suppos. *kohkuttog*, when he thirsts; *noh kohkuttog*, one who thirsts; pl. *neg kohkuttogig*, they who thirst, the thirsty; vbl. n. *kohkuttanawonk, kónkuttanawonk*, thirst. From *kóhkan, kunkan*, (it is) dry, and *tan*, mouth.

thirty, *nishwinchag* (*shwincheck*, R. W.; *nishwinnechak*, pl. -*suog*, C.; Peq. *neezunchaug naubut piaugg* (twenty-ten) and *swunchaug*, Stiles); an. pl. + *kodtog*; inan. pl. + *kodtash*.

this, *yeu*, this (thing); an. *yeuoh*, this (man); pl. inan. *yeush*, an. *yeug* (*yò*, R. W.); *yeu nepauz*, this month; *yeu kesukok*, this day, to-day; *yeu unne, yeu in* (*yeunni*, C.), thus, in this manner; *yeu waj*, for this cause; *yeu* or *yeuyeu*, at this time, now; *yeu*, at this place, here; *yeu nogque* (toward this), hither (*yò wéque*, thus far; *yòwa*, thus; *yò nouékin*, I dwell here; *yò wuche*, from hence, R. W.). Cf. *ne*, that.

thistle, *kóghkóunogohquohhou*. Cf. *kónuk-kehtahwahau*, he pricks or pierces.

thither, *yeau, yaén* [*yá en*, to yonder]: *yeu nogque in kah yá in*, hither and thither; *monchish yeu wutch, yaaush*, go hence [go] to yonder place, Matt. 17, 20. See yonder.

thorn, *kóus*, a thorn, briar, bramble; *asinnekóus, assunnekóus* [*hasnune-kóus*, stony (very hard) briar], a thorn, thorn bush. Cf. *m'ukqs*, an awl; *m'uh-kos*, a nail; *kóuhquodt*, an arrow.

thoroughly, *panuppe*, *papanuppe*, wholly, thoroughly. See through. *pakodche*, *papogkodche* (*paucóche*, *paugóche*, R. W.), completely, to the full, entirely, thoroughly. *papiquanne*, utterly, thoroughly, completely.

thou, *ken* (*keèn*); (inseparable) *k'*; *kuhlog*, thyself; *kuttinne*, thou thyself, tu ipse, such as thou (see kind, n.); *kut-taihe*, it is thine, it belongs to thee.

thousand, *muttannung*, *muttannunk*; pl. an. *muttannonganog-kodtog*, *-kussuog*, inan. *-koduash*, *-kussuash*: *nequt muttanong muttanonganogkussuog*, a thousand thousand (men) (*nquite mittàn-nug*, R. W.; Peq. *piuggshepauzue*, ten hundred, Stiles). For *muttánawog*, a very great number, very many. See multitude.

thread, *tuttuppun*. See string.

threaten, *quogwohtóou*, *quogquohtóou*, he threatens; suppos. *noh quogquohtóadt*, he who threatens (*nuk-quogquohtóvam*, I threaten; *quogquohtóadt*, 'if he make threatening speeches', Ind. Laws); vbl. n. *quogquohtomuóonk*, a threat.

three, *nishwe*, *nishweu* (*nish*, El. Gr.; *nish*, pl. an. *shúog*, inan. *shwínash*, R. W.; *nish*, *nishwe*, three; *nishwe*, third, C.; Peq. *sháeh*, Stiles; Del. *nacha*, Zeisb.); pl. an. *nishuog*, inan. *nishwínash*, *shwínash*; *nishwinnuóog*, *nashwenuóog*, *nashwinnuóok*, the third (when it is third, suppos. inan.); *nashóut*, *nashewóut*, *nishwóudt*, the third (when he is third, suppos. an.).

thresh, *pogguhham*, *pogoham*, he threshes (corn or grain), he beats (it) out (*pockhómmín*, to thresh or beat out corn, R. W.) [= *pohquetahham*, he breaks it in pieces?].

threshing-floor, *tanuppogguhhamóonk* (?).

throat, *mukquttunk*, *m'quttunk* (*qúttuck*, R. W.); *ukquttunk*, his throat [from *qut-tæu*, it sinks down]. *munnáonk*, *nasháonk*, a throat, C.(?).

through, *panuppu*, *panuppe*, (it is) through, throughout: *panuppu wame*, (he) is through all, Eph. 4, 6; *panuppu wame muttaohkut*, throughout all the world, Rom. 1, 8. *pannupshau*, *pannupwushau*, he goes through or through-

through—continued.

out; *pannupwúshaog otanash*, they went through the cities (*pannupshónat kehtoh koh ohke*, to compass sea and land, C.).

throw, *pakétam*, he throws away; *nup-páketam*, I throw away; *ahque pahketash*, don't throw, C. See cast away.

thrust through, *papashpehtawhau* . . . *ut wuttahkut*, he thrust (it) through (him) to the heart, 2 Sam. 18, 14.

thumb, *kehtequánutch*, *kehtəquánitch*, pl. + *eash* [*kehte-uhquae-nutch*, great finger].

thunder, *padtohquohhan* (it thunders) (*padtəhquóhhan*, thunder; *padtohquohhán-ni*, it thunders, C.; Etc. *paítakeak*; Muh. *pautquauhan*; L. I. *patuyuahamoc*, Wood; Del. *peelháquon*, it thunders, Hkw.; Abn. *pédwng hiagš*, il tonne, Rasles); *mishe padahquohhan*, great thunder, 1 Sam. 7, 10. *neimpáduog*, thunder; *neimpáug peskhómwock*, thunderbolts are shot, R. W.; *nimbau*, thunder, C.; *nimpanickhikanuh*, 'the place of thunder clefts', Exp. Mayhew.

thus, *yeu unne* (*yeu unni*, C.), in this manner. See this.

thy. See thou.

tide, *tomógkon*, *tommogkon*, (there is) a flood (*támócon*, flood tide; *taumacoka*, upon the flood tide; *keesaqúshin*, high water, i. e. it has reached its full height, is full grown (*kesikun*); *nawashove tamócon*, half flood, R. W.; Abn. *tamágan*, elle monte, Rasles). *skát* and *maúshetan*, ebb tide; *mittáeskat*, a low ebb, R. W. (Abn. *šs'kkat*, it falls, Rasles; *kísekát*, low tide).

tie, *kishpiinum*, he ties (it); v. i. act. *kishpišsu*, he ties, is tying, and pass. it is tied. See bind; fasten.

time, *ahquompi*, (it is) time, period, season: *watch uttəchéu kah ahquompi*, 'for a season and a time', Dan. 7, 12; pl. + *yeuash* (*kesúkkáttæ ahquompi*, day-time, C.; *oggosohquompi* [= *ogguhse ahquompi*], a little time, C. 252); suppos. *aquompak*, when it is time, at the time when; *ne aquompak*, at that time. See long time ago.

tire, *sawúnum*, he is tired, weary, faint: *matta sawunumə*, he is not wearied (*nissówanis*, *nissówánish kaúmen*, *usowushkáwmen*, I am weary, R. W.; *pog-*

tire—continued.

kodche nussouñum, I am very weary, C.; suppos. *noh sauunúk*, he who is weary; an. *sauunumau*, he tires (him); caus. *sauunumwahhuau*, he causes (him) to be weary, makes (him) tired.

to, after verbs of motion, is expressed by the directive and locative suffix 't (-ut, -at, -it) when the object is inanimate, and by -oh, -uh when it is animate, though -ut sometimes takes the place of -oh. *en* is used after a verb of motion or an active verb the activity of which is directed toward, and not immediately upon, the object: *annas en Joppa*, send to Joppa, Acts 10, 5. *yeau (yá en, to yonder)*, to, as far as: *wutch . . . yeau*, from . . . to.

toad, *timogkohtear*, C.; Abn. *maskeké*; cf. Chip. *omakiki*, a toad; *omamakisi*, 'he has the smallpox', Bar. See frog.

tobacco, *wuttamáuog*, R. W.; *wuttámmagon*, give me tobacco; *wuttámmagon*, a pipe, *ibid.*; Peq. *wuttummunc*, a pipe, Stiles; *wuttoohpoomweonish*, tobacco, C. (cf. *wuttoohuppau*, he draws water); Abn. *sa'aman*; Micmac. *tomahouee* and *tomakan*, a pipe. See pipe.

toe, *pahchaset* (cf. *pohchanutcheq*, finger); *kehtequaset*, the great toe.

together, *moeu, moae, miyae, móe (maywe, C.)*, lit. there is a gathering or assembling. See assemble; gather.

tomorrow, *saup (saúop, R. W.; a saw upp, Wood)*. See morrow.

tongue, *mēnan*, El. and C.; pl. +*ash*; *wēnan*, his tongue (*wēnat*, R. W.; Del. *wilano*, Hkw.; Miami *wehlaneh*; Sauk *nenraneweh*, Keating).

too, too much, *wussaume (wussómme, C.)*, very greatly, extremely, too: *wussaume nóohk*, 'if the way be too long', if the place be too far off, Deut. 14, 24; *wussaume peasin*, it is too small (*wussaume kusópita*, too hot; *cosaume sokenúmmis*, you have poured out too much, R. W.).

tooth, *neepit*, El. and C.; *neepit*, my tooth (Peq. *néebut*, Stiles); *weepit*, his tooth (*wépit*, R. W.); pl. +*teash*. From *uppaw*, he eats; mutual inan. *uppitteash*, they eat together. See eat.

toothache, *pummaumpiteinck*, 'which is the onely paine will force their stout

toothache—continued.

hearts to cry', R. W.; Del. *n'nipitine*, I have the toothache, Hkw.

top, *wanashque*, on the top; vbl. n. *wanashquonk*, the top or summit: *wanashque wutanwohhou*, on the top of his staff; *wanashquodtinmu wadchuut*, (when) upon the top of the mountain, Ezek. 6, 13; *wanachikomuk [wanashque-komuk]*, the chimney. Lit. at the end of; see end. *woskeche*, on the surface of: *woskechepiskq*, on the top of a rock, Ezek. 24, 7; see surface. *kodtuhkóe [kodtuhkoeu]*, in a high place, on the summit of (a mountain or hill): *ut kodtuhkóe wadchuut*, on the top of the mountain; suppos. *kodtuhkóag, koduhkóag, kodohkóag*, (when it is at) the top, a high place; see high place. *kukkuhquag, kohkuhquag* [suppos. inan. from *kukkuhqueu*, he goes up], the top or summit, also, a heap.

torment, *onkapunanau*, he torments (him); *ahque onkapunaneh*, do not torment me, Luke 18, 28; pass. *onkapunanóog*, they were tortured, Heb. 11, 35; vbl. n act. *onkapunáonk*, tormenting, torment inflicted; pass. *onkapunanáttuonk*, being tormented, torment endured. *áwakompanau*, he suffers torment, is tormented; act. he torments (him); vbl. n. *áwakompanáonk*, torment; v. i. act. *áwakompannasu*, he inflicts torture, torments.

torn. See tear.

tortoise, *tauuppasog*, Lev. 11, 29. See turtle.

torture. See torment.

totem. This word is a corruption from *wutohtae, wutohtu*. See *wut*.

touch, *mussinum, musunum, mussinum (missinum, C.)*, he touches (it); *num-mussinum*, I touch; *ahque mussinumook*, do not touch (it), touch ye (it) not; suppos. *noh masunuk*, he who touches (it); an. *mussunau*, he touches (him); suppos. *noh masunont*, he who touches (him) (vbl. n. *missinumóonk*, touch, C.).

tow, *hashabp (asháppog, R. W.)*. See flax.

toward, *nogque: ne nogque*, 'toward that way', El. Gr. 21; *yeu nogque*, hither; *nuttinuhquain nogque*, I looked toward

toward—continued.

(it). From *nuhquæu*, he looks or turns his face to. See look.

towel, *chishkenitchohhou*. From *chishkham*, *jiskham*, he wipes, and *nutch*, hand.

town, *otan*, pl. *otanash* (*otân*, R. W.; *otanick*, to the town, *ibid.*; Del. *oténink*, to the town, Hkw.); dimin. *otanemes*, a small town, a village.

trade, *kodtauwompasu*, *kodtauompasu*, he sells, barter, trades. See sell. *anaqushau*, he trades; *anaqusháhettich*, let them trade (*anaqushénto*, let us trade; *anaqusháúog* (they trade), traders; *mouanaqusháúog*, chapmen, R. W.); cf. *anaquesu*, it is joined, he makes a joint. *nuttommatimun*, we bargain; *num-mahttommatimun*, we have bargained, C.; cf. *nuttottóvam*, I buy, *ibid.*; *adtóau*, he buys of (him), El.

trap (n.), *appéh*, *ahpéh*, *appéhhan*, a snare, a trap (*apèhana*, traps; *wuskapèhana*, new traps; *ataúbana*, old traps, R. W.); pl. *appéhhanog*, *appeheonog*. From *pahheau*, *up-pahheau*, he waits for (him); suppos. *noh pahhit*, he who waits for; *nuppaih*, I wait for (him). *sunnúckhig*, a falling trap for wolves, R. W. 143.

trap (v.), *puttahham*, he is taken in a snare, he goes into a snare or trap [*petau*, he puts in, he is put in, and *-am*, he goes (verb of motion)]; *puttahhamwog*, they are ensnared or caught, Job 34, 30; an. *puttahchrau*, he traps (him), ensnares (him), and pass. he is entrapped; *puttahwwhoog*, they are caught in snares, are entrapped; *noh puttuhkuk*, he who is ensnared, trapped; vbl. n. *puttahhamwóonk*, entrapping, catching in a trap.

travail. See bear children.

travel. See walk.

tray, *wunnonk*, a dish, 'platter' (*wunúug*, tray; pl. *ánash*, R. W.); *wunnonganit*, in the dish. Cf. *wónogq*, a hole; *áwónogku*, he digs a hole (hollows out?).

treachery. See betray.

tread on, *taskuhkom*, freq. *tattaskuhkom*, he treads on (it); suppos. *taskuhkog*, *tattashkukog*, when he treads on (it); an. *taskuhkauau*, he treads on (him) (*noh wuttahtútskukhaúuh*, he treads on

tread on—continued.

him, C.). *ohpantu*, he treads on, sets his feet on (it), walks on (it).

treasure, *nompakou*, a precious thing, a treasure, a 'jewel'; pl. + *unash*.

tree, *mehtug*, *mehtugg*, *matug* (*míntúck*, R. W.; *mehtuk*, C.; Peq. *a'tucksh*, Stiles; Del. *hítuck*, Hkw.); pl. *mehtugquash*, *matugquash*; dimin. *mehtugques*, *mehtugquemes*, a small tree (*muhúookomes*, a stick, C.); pl. *mehtugkamesash*, twigs, 'rods', Gen. 30, 37. The radical is 'h'tug or 'h'tuk (the initial 'm' being the indefinite particle), as is apparent in the compounds, where 'tree' or 'wood' is expressed by *-uhtug*, and sometimes (terminally) by *-unk* or *-uhuk*: *missowunk*, *mussowunk*, a dry tree, Ezek. 17, 24; 20, 47 [*mussow*, it is dried] (Abn. *mesaks abási*, arbre sec, Rasles); *askunkq*, *ashkukhuk*, a green tree [*askq*, *ashkosh*, green] (Abn. *aresksaks*, Rasles); *agwóonk*, under a tree, 1 Sam. 31, 13 [*agwe*, below]; and *ut kishkuk*, under [*kishke*, beside, near to?] a tree, Gen. 18, 4, 8. See ash tree; oak tree; pine tree; poplar tree; sassafras tree; walnut tree; willow tree.

tremble, *nunnukkushau*, *nunnukshau*, he trembles (*nunnukkúshom*, I tremble, C.); suppos. *noh nannukshont*, he who trembles; vbl. n. *nunnukshóonk*, trembling. From *nunnukkunum*, he shakes (it), with 'sh of derogation.

tribe, *chippawóonk*, *chippawóonk*. From *chippanau*, he separates or divides (them); vbl. n. *chippawóonk*, a dividing, division, or separation. *chippissuog* (they separate themselves, they are separated), a people, a tribe.

tribute, *ompuunnau*, he pays tribute to, he is tributary to (him); suffix *wutom-purunuh*, he paid him tribute, he 'gave him presents', 2 K. 17, 3; vbl. n. *ompuwunnóonk* and *ompehtéonk*, *ompuweteonk* (*ompehtéonk*, C.), tribute; n. agent. *ompuweteen*, *ompeteen* -in, a tributary, a payer of tribute; *móunumóonk*, *mouunumóonk* (vbl. n. from *móunnum*, he gathers), a gathering or collecting custom, toll, or tribute, 1 K. 9, 21; Matt. 17, 25. *púmpom*, 'a tribute skin . . . carried to the sachem or prince,' R. W. See offer.

trifle, *chogg*. See *spot*.

trouble, *wuttamantam*, he is troubled, disturbed, he has care or trouble; *notamantam*, I am troubled (*nétop*, *notamántam*, 'friend, I am busy', R. W.); caus. an. *wuttamehheau*, he troubles, disturbs (him), he gives him trouble, makes him trouble (*notamehhüwam*, I hinder, C.; *kotammish*, I hinder you; *colamme*, *cotammime*, you trouble me, R. W.); caus. inan. *wuttamehteau*, he troubles (it), makes (it) trouble or disturbance; *wutamehpunaonk*, trouble.

trout, *mishqúskou*, C.

true, **truth**, *wunnomwau*, he speaks truth; *nanomwam*, I speak truth, 1 Tim. 2, 7; suppos. *wunnomwáeyan*, if I speak truth (*wunnaumwáyeay*, if he say true; *wunnámumwash*, speak thou the truth; *wunnámumwaw ewò*, he speaks true, R. W.); vbl. n. *wunnomwáyeuonk*, a truth; *wunnamuhkutéyeuuk*, truthfulness (when it is true); adv. *wunnamuhqu*, truly, verily; *wunnamuhqutteyeuoc*, (it) is true; pl. *-yeuash*, (they) are true; vbl. n. *wunnamuhqutteyeuonk*, truth (abstract).

trust, *pábahtantam*, *paubhtantam*, he trusts, he trusts in (it); *uppabahtantamun*, he trusts in it (*papahtantamínat*, to trust, C.); an. *pabahtanumau*, he trusts in (him).

try, *qutchehtam*, he tries, he tastes (it); caus. an. *qutchehheau*, he makes trial of (him), he tempts or proves him; caus. inan. *qutchehteau*, he makes trial of (it), he proves it; vbl. n. *qutchehteauonk* (*qutchehëteouonk*, pl. *-ongash*, trials or attempts, C.). See *prove*. *kodusu*, he tries, makes an attempt.

tumult, *wogkoueouk*, tumult, stir, commotion. See *stir*.

turkey, *néyhom*, pl. *neyhomnúduog*, R. W.; N. E. *nahenan*, L. I., *nahiam*, Wood; Abn. *nahame*; Del. *tshikenum*.

turn aside or about, *quinnuppu*, he turns: *meshehtash* . . . *quinnuppu*, the wind turns about, changes its direction, Eccl. 1, 6 (*nukquintüppem*, I turn, C.); suppos. *noh quinnupit*, he who turns; *quinnupeit*, when it turns (as a door on its hinges, Prov. 26, 14); v. t. *quinnuppenum*, he turns (it); suppos.

turn aside or about—continued.

noh quinnuppinuk wuhtauog, he who turns away his ear, Prov. 28, 9; an. *quinnuppunau*, he turns (him), makes him turn; vbl. n. *quinnuppeonk*, turning.

turn back, *qushkeu*, he turns back. See *return*.

turn one's self about, *quinnuppekom-pau*, he turns about, lit. he stands turned about. See *stand*.

turn upside down, *wunnumuhkinum*, he turns (it) upside down; *wunnumuhkinum-un*, he turns it upside down, he overturns it.

turtle, Abn. *tšrebé*, Rasles (cf. *tanup-pasog*, tortoise, Lev. 11, 29); *amikenakš*, 'son écaille'; cf. Chip. *mik e nok*, *me ke nok*, turtle, tortoise.

twenty, *neesnééchag*, *nesnechag*, pl. an. +*kodtog*, inan. +*kodtash* (*neesnééchick*, R. W.; Peq. *neezunchage* or *piugg nau-but piugg* (ten plus ten), Stiles; Del. *nischinakhki*; Abn. *nisineski*).

twice, *neesit* (when there are two): *pasuk-qut asuh neesit*, once or twice; *neesawudt neesit nompe*, when it was doubled twice, Gen. 41, 32; *neesé tahshe*, suppos. *neesit tahshin*, twice as much.

twins, *tagwoou weechau*, 'twins were in her womb', she bore twins, Gen. 38, 27; *togquonsuwoog*, there were twins, Gen. 25, 24 (*togquos*, *ogquos*, a twin, pl. +*suog*, C.; *tackquíuwock*, twins, R. W.).

twist, *tuppínóhteau*, freq. *tuttuppennohteau*, he spins or twists, caus. inan. from *tattuppunau*, *tatuppineau*, it is twisted (turned or rolled around); *tuttuppun*, *tatuppin* (spun, twisted), a twisted thread or string; sometimes *tuttuppuno-ahtog*, that which is twisted or made to twist. From *tatuppe*, equal, alike; *tatuppehteau*, he makes it equal, equalizes it, Ps. 33, 15. Cf. *tatuppequanium*, he rolls (it).

twisted (tortuous), *pepemsque* (*pemisquáí*, crooked or winding, R. W.). See *crooked*.

two, *neese*, *nees*, pl. an. *neesuog*, inan. *neesinash* (*neése*, *neése*, *nees*, pl. an. *neésewock*, inan. *neenash*, R. W.; Peq. *naté*, *neese*, Stiles). See *twice*.

U

- unable**, *nənum, nənanum*, I am unable, I can not, and he is unable, he can not; *nənonumumun*, we are not able (*nəndnum, nənshem*, I can not, R. W.; *nənat*, to be wanting or defective, C.). Cf. *nəochumwi*, weak; *mattanum*, he is unworthy, Mark 1, 7. *ənheau*, he could not, Judg. 1, 19. *matta tapenum*, he is not able, he can not; *matta tapenuməw*, it can not, it is unable; from *tdpi, taupi*, enough, sufficient; *tapenum*, he suffices for, can.
- unbind**, *ompeneau*, he unbinds (him). See loose.
- uncle**, *wussisses, wussusses*, his uncle (*wəshesin*, an uncle, C.; *wəwese*, R. W.); *nəwusses*, my uncle; *unmittamurussəh wəshəh*, the wife of his uncle (Muh. *nəase*, (my) uncle by the father's side; *nuchəhque*, (my) uncle by the mother's side, Edw.).
- unclean**, *nishkəneunkque*, suppos. *nishkəneunkquodt*, when it is unclean; an. *nishkəneunkquəw*, (he is) unclean; vbl. n. *nishkəneunkquəwəonk*, (the doing of) uncleanness; caus. inan. *nishkəteau*, he makes (it) unclean, defiles it.
- uncover**, *wəshinunum*, he uncovers (opens). *poskinunum*, he lays bare.
- under**, *agwə, agwe*, it is below, underneath. See below.
- understand**, *wəhteau*, he understands. See know.
- undesignedly**, *pehcheu* ('unawares', Num. 35, 11; Gal. 2, 4).
- unexpectedly**, *tiədchu*. See suddenly.
- unless**, *kuttumma (kittumma, C.; kottumə, kuttumma, C. Mather)*.
- until**, *pəjeh; yəu pəjeh*, until now; *nə pəjeh, təh pəjeh (nə pəjeh, nəpəj, C.)*, until that, until.
- unto** (as far as), *wəhque (yđ wəque*, thus far, R. W.) [*wəhkkəu*, at the end of]. See end.
- up**. See go; lift up; spring up.
- upper**, *kəhkekue*, above, upper. See ascend; go.
- upper part**, *wəkeche*. See surface; top.
- upright**, *səmpwe*. See erect; right; stand.
- upward**, *pəamu*, upward, more than (in time): *wutch . . . kəh pəamu*, from (one month old) and upward, Num. 26, 2, 4. See above; go.
- urge**, *chətiməu*, he urges; *chətiməonət*, to urge, C. See compel.
- urinate**, suppos. *nəh səkətkəg, nəh səkkeet*, he who urinates. Cf. *səkinnunum*, he pours out.
- urine**, *ninyəu, nunneyəu; wunnunneyəu*, their urine, Is. 36, 12.
- use**, *əwəhteau, əwəhteau*, he uses (it), makes use of (it) (*nəttəwəhteau*, I use, C.): *əwəhteəg mətinnəhəkəu*, they use the right hand; *əwəhteəg yəu siəgkəwəəonk*, they use this proverb, Ezek. 18, 2; suppos. *nəh əwəhteədt*, he who uses; vbl. n. pl. *əwəhteəngəsh*, weapons, John 18, 3 (utensils?). *əwəhkon*, it is used, habitually made use of (*əwəhkonət, ompəttəmənnət*, to wear clothes out, C.). *nəhtənum, nəhtənum*, he makes habitual use of, knows how to use, is skilled in the use of; suppos. *nəh nəhtənuək*, he who uses; pl. *nəg nəhtənuəkəg*, they who handle or are accustomed to the use of (spears, shields, etc.), 1 Chr. 12, 8; 2 Chr. 25, 5.
- uselessly**, *təhəwəche*, in vain, causelessly [*məttə-nəwəche?*].
- usually**, *yəyətche*, always (usually, C., and *wəməyəwə*, usually, *ibid.*).
- utterly**, *pəpəquənnə*. See thoroughly.

V

- vainly**, *tahnæche*.
- valiant**, *kenompæe*, valiant, valiantly; *kenompæonk*, valor; *kenompænunkqüssionk*, boldness, C. Cf. *kenomp*, a captain, John 18, 12; *keïnomp* and *múckquomp*, a captain or valiant man, R. W. See captain. *menuhkesu*, *menuhke ussu*, he does valiantly (he is strong, powerful, in action); *menuhkesuen*, a "mighty man of valor", 2 Chr. 32, 21. *wuttōnantamoonk*, 'valor', Man. Pom. 86.
- valley**, *anóuhkóí*, *anóuhkoi*, *mānókkóiyeu* (*oonouwhókóí*, pl. + *yeuash*, C.): *en anouhkkóiyeye*, into the valley, into the low country [*anóí-ohke*, deep or low land].
- value**, *wunōham*, he values, fixes the value of (it); *anōhamun*, he values it; an. *wunōhau*, he values him, estimates his value (for ransom); vbl. n. *wunōhamōonk*, a valuing, valuation, estimated value. See ransom.
- vanish**, *mohtupohteau*, *mohtuppæu*, it vanishes, passes away. See consume; fade; pass away.
- vapor**, *ourán*, mist, vapor. *nishkenon*, collect. *nishkenunk*, mist, fog, fine rain. *pukkuttaemes* [dimin. from *pukkut*, smoke], vapor, mist.
- vast**. See great.
- veil**, *onkquequohhou*, -*hō*, a veil (*onkqueek-hō*, a hat, C.); vbl. n. caus. from *onkwhau*, he covers (him), he is covered: *onquequohhou*, 'he covered his face' (with it), Is. 6, 2. *puttogquequohhou*, vbl. n. caus. from *puttaguhau*, *puttogguh-wau*, he hides or covers over. *yán-quohhō*, vbl. n. caus. from *yánunau*, he shuts up, makes close.
- venereal disease** (?), *mamaskishatúí*, he hath the pox; *mamaskishatúitch*, the last pox, R. W.
- venison**, *weyauš* (flesh, meat), venison (*ncátúiteam weeyóuš*, I long for venison, R. W.). See flesh.
- very**, *ahche*, very much, exceedingly; *muttae*, *mæcheke*, much, very much; *wussaume*, too much, too, very (*nanpeh*, very; *nanpeh peawag*, least, very small; *ahche* and *pehtuh*, very, C.).
- vessel**, *wiskq*, *wisq*, *wishq* (*weaskq*, C.), a dish, pot, or vessel: *wishquie pummee*, a pot of oil; *nukkonishquadt*, 'in old bottles' (when the vessel is old). Cf. *ohkuk*, earthen pot, kettle; *quánwæsk* [*qunni-wiskq*, long vessel], bottle. *wiskq* or *weaskq* was the name for any dish or vessel made from a gourd or other of the Cucurbitaceæ, *asq*, *asquash*. See gourd; squash.
- vessel** (boat). See boat; shallop; ship.
- vex**, *mæsqeheau*, *mæsqheau*, he vexes him. Caus. an. from *musquamumau*, he is angry with (him) (?). See provoke.
- victory**, *sohkauau*, he prevails over (him), he obtains the victory; v. i. an. *sohkónu*, he conquers, he has the victory; suppos. *noh sohkaušit*, he who is victorious; vbl. n. *sohkóhsuonk*, *sohkaušuonk*, victory. See prevail over.
- view**, *kuhkinneam*, *kóhkinnum*, he observes, notices, marks (it); *kuhkinneasu*, he marks it (*nukkeehkinneam*, I view; *kuhkinassinneat*, to take a view, C.) See mark. *wussaumpatámmín*, to view or look about; *wussaumpatámoonck*, a prospect, R. W.
- village**, *otanemes*, small town; dimin. from *ótán*.
- vine**, *wenomis*, *wēnomuwussipog*, *wenomesipog*; pl. + *uash* or *quash* (*wenomin*, *wenom*, a grape; pl. *wenominneash*).
- violence**, *woskehuwaonk* (vbl. n. act., doing hurt); *woskehittuonk* (vbl. n. pass., receiving hurt). See hurt. *chekeenehtuonk* (vbl. n. pass.), suffering force; *chekeheau*, he uses force or violence (to). See compel; force; rob.
- violently**, *chēkee* (*chekewæe*, forcibly, C.): *cheke usseonk*, an act of violence.
- virgin**, *penomp*, pl. + *aog* (*keegsquaw*, *kéhtuckquaw*, R. W. Edwards gives Muh. *penumpaušoo*, pl. + *uk*, a boy, boys. Peq. *quaušes*, a virgin girl, Stiles, for *squæšes*, *squaušes*, a girl (?), dimin. of *squa*).
- vision**, *monomansuonk*, a vision. Cf. *monneum*, *monunaum*, he looks upon, beholds (it).

voice, *wadtauatankqussuonk wuttauatonk-qussuonk* (the making a sound), a voice, noise, sound; *awadtauatankqussuonk*, his voice, put for the noise of the sea, Is. 17, 12; the sound of wheels, Ezek. 3, 13, etc. *mishontawau*, he makes a loud noise, lifts up his voice, shouts; adj. and adv. *mishontawáe*, with a loud voice, loud-sounding [*mishontaw*, there is a loud noise]. *peantawau*, he makes a

voice—continued.

small noise, has a low voice; *manunne peantawoinaw*, there was a still, small voice, 1 K. 19, 12 (*tanne . . . onto-wdonk*, a hoarse voice, C).

vomit, *menadtam* (*menattam*, C.), he vomits (*n'munnádtommin*, I vomit, R. W.); vbl. n. *menadtamawonk*, vomiting.

voyage, *pumohhamawonk*, Acts 27, 10; vbl. n. from *pummohham*, he goes by sea.

W

wade, *touhpeu*, he walks into the water; suppos. *tauohpit*, when he walked into the water (*tocekekétuck*, let us wade; *wut-tocékemin*, to wade, R. W.).

wagon, *tatuppequanumuk* [suppos. part. inan. from *tatuppequanun*, he rolls (it): when it is rolled], a wagon, 'chariot'.

wait for, *pahheau*, he waits for (him); *nuppaih*, I wait for (him); suppos. *noh pahhit*, he who waits for; inan. *pahtau-un*, he waits for it: *wussepe pah-taun*, he waits long, 'has long patience', James 5, 7; *pahto*, he waits for (it), *ibid.*; v. i. an. act. *pahtussu*, he waits; is waiting; suppos. *noh pahtait*, he who waits (*pahtsoog*, they wait; *pahtsü wunnenchhuñat*, ready to do good; *nuppahtis monchenat*, I am ready to go, C.); vbl. n. *pahtsuonk*, waiting, forbearance, Rom. 2, 4.

wake, *takeu*, he wakes; *nuttokep*, I did wake; *tókish*, wake thou (*tókish*, R. W.); an. *tókinau*, he wakes (him); suffix *nuttókinuk*, he wakes me; *tóh-kinak*, wake ye (him) (*tókinish*, wake him, R. W.); with 'sh of sudden or violent activity, *tókschau*, he wakes suddenly.

walk, *pomushau*, *paumushau*, (1) he walks, (2) he goes a journey, he travels, (3) with inan. subj. *pomsheau*, *pomshau*, it passes, goes by; freq. *popomushau*, *papumushau*, he walks much, continues to walk, travels (*nuppumwúsham*, I walk; *nawékontam pímmishem*, I have a mind to travel; *cuttinneapímmishem?* will you pass by?; *aspumméwi*, he is not gone by; *aspumméwock*, they are not gone by, R. W.); suppos. *noh pomushadt*, *pamwushadt*, he who walks;

walk—continued.

inan. subj. *kesukod paumushómaw*, 'day goeth away', is passing, Jer. 6, 4; vbl. n. *pomushaonk* (walking), a journey; n. agent. *pomushaen*, a walker, a traveler; pl. +*uog*. The primary signification, or rather that of the radical, appears to be to pass, to go by. Cf. *pa-mémaw*, it passed (away), Ps. 18, 12; *ash pamawadt*, 'while he was yet speaking' (going on, before he had passed by or gone), Job 1, 16, 17; *ash yeu pumappeóg*, 'if ye will still abide here', Jer. 42, 10; *ut pametshik squontamut*, 'on the threshold' (where it goes by or passes the door), Judg. 19, 27; *ash páme* (and *ashpummeu*) *kesukok*, while day lasts, while it is yet day, 2 Sam. 3, 35; *pummu*, he shoots; *pummunau*, he flies; *pámom-pageu*, he creeps; *pamontam*, *pomantam*, he lives; *nish pumohtaash*, *neg punik-kompaog*, they are in a row; *pumneeche mayut*, in a cross way, Obad. 14; *pum-meneutunk*, a wall; *pummukaonk*, a dance, etc. See sea (*pummoh*).

wall. See fence.

walnut tree, *wussoquat*, R. W. (*wuswa-quatómineug*, walnuts; "of these they make an excellent oil . . . for their anointing of their heads", *ibid.*; *wus-sahquattomis* and *-óminash*, C.; Peq. *wishquuts*, walnut tree, Stiles). Cf. *sussegeu*, he anoints.

wampum, **wompam**, 'which signifies white' (R. W.), from *wompi*, was the collective name of the white beads or *peag* used as currency, as *suckauhock* [*sucki-hogk*, black or dark shell] was of the dark-colored and more precious kind. Both kinds were known to the

wampum, wompam—continued.

English by the name *wampum* or *wampumpeage*. *wompam*, the white beads 'which they make of the stem . . . or stock of the periwinkle [*Pyrula carica* or *P. canaliculata* Say] which they call *meteáthock* when all the shell is broken off', R. W. 128: *waušmepg* or *wauompésichick-mesim*, give me white (money), *ibid.* "A kind of beads . . . which they call *wampam-peak* . . . of two sorts . . . white and . . . of a violet colour", Morton, N. E. Canaan. Abn. *sañ-bañbi*, pl. *-biak*, white beads; *segañ-bi*, *-biak*, black beads; *sañbigan*, *-nak*, 'canon de porcelaine', Rasles. The primitive *ompeag* or *ompék*, 'that which pays tribute', may be traced in Eliot's translation in such compounds as *nenompáai* [*nēmumunum-ompai*], 'he hath taken a bag of money', Prov. 7, 20; *osowunmompacheg*, 'money changers', Matt. 21, 12, etc. *suckauhock* (*nouh-hackus*, Wood), 'their black [money], *sácki* signifying black', R. W.; *suckaúhock*, *nausakéachick*, 'the black money'; *suckawanaúšuck*, the black shells; *suckawaskéaquash* [*sucki-wuskesukquash*], 'the black eyes or that part of the shell-fish called *poquaúhock* (or *hens*) [*qua-haug*, round clam, *Venus mercenaria*], broken out near the eyes, of which they make the black [or rather dark-colored, purple, 'black inclining to blue'] money', *ibid.* *nquúttómpeg*, 'one fathom of their stringed money'; *nees-aumpaugatuck*, two fathoms, etc.; *enomphómmín*, 'to thread or string', 'thread or string these'; *natowómpítea*, 'a coiner or minter' (a maker of wampum); *natowómpítees*, 'make money or coin', R. W. See scatter.

wander, *nanwiyeu*, he wanders, goes astray (*nou nanwúšshau*, he wanders, C.), i. e. he goes at large (cf. *nanwe*, general, any, common), he loses himself. *wauónu*, *wáónu*, *wóonu*, he goes astray; *neg wauonítcheg*, they who go astray (*wáwónchick*, wandering, C.; *wawonnúog*, they wander, *ibid.*). Cf. *waeenu*, round about.

want, *quenauet* or *noanat*, 'to be wanting or defective'; *quenauudte*, necessarily

want—continued.

(suppos., when it is wanting), C.; *quenauet*, 'impers. verb, it is necessary', Exp. Mayhew. An. *pasuk quenauwússu*, one (man) is lacking; *wanne quenauwússuh pasuk*, not one (man) is lacking, Num. 31, 49; *quenauwehik*, *quenauhukquoh*, *quenahuk*, *quenauwáhik*, he lacks, is in need or want of (it): *wanne quenauhikikaw*, he had no lack, 2 Cor. 8, 15; *pasuk kukquenauhik*, one thing thou lackest, Mark 10, 21; Luke 18, 22; *kukquenahikumwá*, ye lack (it), Phil. 4, 10 (*nuk-quenauwéhhik*, I want, C.; *matta nickquéhick*, I want it not, R. W.); suppos. *quenauhikquit*, if he lack (it); *quenauhik-quehettit*, when they were in want of, when they lacked (it), John 2, 3; vbl. n. *quenauwehikáoonk*, *quendáhikáoonk*, a lacking, wanting, lack of (cf. *matta teag nukquentamómun*, we missed nothing, 1 Sam. 25, 15; *mo teag quentamá*, nothing was missed, 1 Sam. 25, 21; *quenawau*, he denies (him); *quenawantam*, he denies (it); *quenouduog*, they complain, R. W.; *táwhitch quenawáyeen?* why complain you? *ibid.*). Freq. *quequenauanumau*, he is in great want, need, or difficulty: *quequenauanumóog*, 'they were in a strait', 'were distressed', 1 Sam. 13, 6; vbl. n. *quequanauánumóonk*, difficulty, 'distress', Neh. 17, 17.

war, *ayeuuhtéau*, *ayeuwutteau*, he makes war, engages in war, fights; *pish kutayeuwehteam*, thou shalt make war; *ayeuhtéáhuash*, make thou war, Prov. 20, 18 (*jáhetteke*, fight ye; *jáhettíttea*, let us fight, R. W.); n. agent. *ayeuhteen-in*, one who makes war, a fighter, a 'man of war', Josh. 17, 1; vbl. n. *ayeuhteenonk*, *ayeuwuttéonk*, warring, fighting, war. See fight. *ayeuuhkonau*, he wars against, makes war on (him); mut. *ayeuuhkonittuog* (they are mutually opposed), they make war on each other; suppos. *neg ayeuqueagig*, they who are opposed, adversaries. See opposite. *ayeuhteenontawaonk* [noise of war, *ayeuhtéte-ontawaonk*], an alarm of war, Jer. 4, 19 (*waweháútowawánawat*, 'tis an alarm', R. W.).

warm. See hot.

wash, *kutchissittau*, he washes (it); *kutchissittaush kussetash*, wash thy feet;

wash—continued.

vbl. n. *kutchissittóonk*, washing (of inan. obj.); an. *kutchissumau* (-maw), he washes (himself or another person); *nuk-kutchissum*, I wash myself (*nukkittisum*, I wash, C.); *kutchissumwush* (*kit-tissümvish*, C.), wash thyself; vbl. n. *kutchissumóonk*, washing (of an. obj.).

waste. See barren; empty; fade.

watch, *askuhhum*, he watches or waits for (it); *askuhhumwog*, they watch or wait for (it); v. i. *askuhweteau*, *askuhweteau*, he watches, waits; *askuhweteagk*, watch ye; *nutaskwéteam*, I watch, Ps. 102, 7; n. agent. *askuhweteaen-in*, a watchman; vbl. n. *askuhwetaonk*, watching, a watch; adj. and adv. *askuhweteae komuk*, watch tower. Caus. from *askun*, it is not yet. See raw.

water, *nippe*, *nuppe*; pl. *nippeash* (*nip*, R. W.; *nupp*, *nupph*, Stiles; *mannip-péno?* have you no water? R. W.; Muh. *nbey*, Edw.; Chip. *nebbi*, Edw.; *neebi*, Sch.; *nipi*, Keating; Abn. *nebi*); *matta nippeno*, *wanne nuppeno*, there is no water; *yeu nippe*, 'here is water', Acts 8, 36; *nuppe wutch nippkontu*, 'water from [among the] water', Gen. 1, 6; dimin. *nippisse*, *nips* (*nipwese*, R. W.; *nippis*, Mass. Ps.), a small quantity or body of water, a pond or small lake: *nuppisse nippe*, 'water of the pool', Is. 22, 11; pl. *nuppeash*, ponds; double dimin. *nippeemes*, *nippemes*, a little water (as for drinking). The radical is 'pe or 'pü, to which is prefixed the *n'* demonstrative, *n'pe*, or, as Edwards gives it (for the Mohegan), *nbey*. This root is identical with or related to *appu*, he sits, stays, remains, and distinguishes water at rest, standing water, or placed water, *n'pe*, suppos. *n'pog* (see *pog*, below), from *sokenon* (water when poured), rain; *kussitchuwan* (water when proceeding onward), a stream; *tohkekom* (when it comes forth continuously), a spring; *tuk* (when it beats about or is disturbed), a wave or rough-watered river, etc. Suppos. *pog* (*n'pog*), water when at rest, standing water, and in some compounds not distinguishable in signification from the absolute (indicative) *n'pe* (the prefixed *n'* is discarded in all com-

water—continued.

pounds): *kehtahhannuppog*, the waters of the sea, Ex. 14, 21; *mishippag*, much water, John 3, 23; *tohkekomeupog*, 'running water', spring water (i. e. water after it is taken from a spring), Num. 19, 17; *woskeche sepupog-wut*, on the surface of the water of the river, Dan. 12, 6 (= *sepue nippe-it*, v. 7); *nuppissepog*, *nippissipag*, (the water of) a pond or small lake; pl. + *wash*; *sonkipog*, *sonkuppog*, cold water (*saunqui nip?* is the water cool?; *saunkopavgot*, cool water, R. W.) [*sonqui*, it is cold]; *nunnippog*, fresh water, James 3, 12; *scipog*, salt water, James 3, 12 [*sée*, bitter]. See cast into the water; draw water.

waterfall, Narr. *patuck*, *pawtuck*; Abn. *paäntek8*, chûte d'eau, Rasles.

waves, *tukkoog*. See river. Abn. *teg8*, pl. *tegak*, Rasles.

we, *neenawun*, we (exclusive of the persons addressed, we and not you); *keenawun*, we (inclusive of the persons addressed, we all, we and you) (*neenawun*, *nenawun*, *neanawun*, we, us, C.; Muh. *neäunuh*, Edw.; Del. *niłuna*, *kiluna*, Hwk.; Chip. *neenahwind*, *keenahwind*, Sch.): *nanashau neenawun kahken*, between us and thee, Luke 16, 26; *nashau kenawun*, between us, i. e. between you and ourselves, Judg. 11, 10; *kenawun wame*, all of us, 2 Cor. 3, 18; James 5, 17.

weak, *nöchumwi*, *nöchumwiyeu*, it is weak, feeble, tender (primarily weak, because in its beginning [*nöch*] or early growth): *nöchumwe wunnepog*, the tender leaf (*nöchimwe*, maimed; *nöchümwi*, tender; *nöchimæ*, weak, C.); an. *nöchumwesu*, he is weak, he is tender; suppos. *nöh nöchumwesit*, he who is weak (*nöchumwesité*, weakly, C.); vbl. n. *nöchumwesuonk*, tenderness, weakness. See wound.

weapons, *auwohteangash* (*ompategash*, Mass. Ps.); *nutauwohteangash*, my weapons. From *auwohteau*, he uses (it).

wear clothes, *kogkæ*, *ogkæ*, he is clothed, he wears clothes. See clothe.

wear out, *ompattamünat*, to wear clothes out; *nummahche ompattam*, I did wear; *maht-ompattamünat*, to wear out, C.

weary, *sauñum*, he is weary, tired. See tire.

weasel, Peq. *a'mucksh*, Stiles. See fisher; marten.

weather, *wunnohquodt*, (when it is) fair weather (*wunnohquat*, pleasant weather, C.) [*wunne*, good]. *wekineauquat*, fair weather; *wekinnauquocks*, when it is fair weather, R. W.; *wekeneankquat*, warm weather, C. *pohkohquodt*, (when it is) clear, in a clear day [*pohkok*, the clear sky] (*pduqui*, *pduquaquat*, 'it holds up', the weather clears, R. W.). *tohkokquok*, (when it is) cold (*tahki*, *tatakki*, cold weather; *taúkock*, cold weather, R. W.). *matohquodt*, (when it is) cloudy weather (*mattaquat* or *kippaquat*, it is overcast, R. W.); *matohquokish*, 'in a day of rain', Ezek. 1, 28 [*matokqa*, a cloud]. *onkquohquodt*, 'lowering', Matt. 16, 3 (*onnohquat*, raining, C.; *ánaquat*, rain, R. W.). *wuttapdhquot*, wet (weather), C.; cf. *wuttogki*, moisture. *míchokat*, a thaw; *míchokateh*, when it thaws, R. W. See cold; hot; wet.

weave, *monakeneheau*, *monakenehteau*, he weaves, lit. he makes cloth [caus. inan. from *monak*, cloth] (*monagkenehkónat*, to weave, C.); n. agent. *monakenehteatenin*, a weaver.

wedding, *wussentamónk*, vbl. n. from *wussentam*, he marries.

weed, *monaskúnnemun*, R. W. See hoe.

weep. See cry; mourn.

weigh, *quttompaghatau*, he weighs (it) (*noh quttompaghataw nashpe quttóðheg*, he weighs by the pound, C.); suppos. inan. *quttompaghateg*, when it weighs, a balance, 'weights', Deut. 25, 13 (vbl. n. *quttompaghawóðónk*, weighing, C.). From *quttauev*, it sinks down (?). Cf. *quttuhham*, he measures.

weighty, *tohkequn*. See heavy.

welcome, *konepeam*, (thou art) welcome, C.

well (adj.), *kongketeau*, he is well; *asykongketeau?* is he yet well? (*kongketeaug*, they are well, R. W.; *sun wunnihketeaonkánmu?* is it a healthy time?; *nuttanúkkó wunnikkéñam*, I am pretty well; *toh kuttinukkélëam?* how do you do? C.).

well (adv.), *wunne*, *winne*, (it is) well; *wunnesu* [*wunne-ussu*], he acts or does

well—continued.

well; *wunneheau*, he does well to (him), treats (him) well (caus. an., makes it well to him). See conduct one's self; good.

well (n.), *wuttahamonk*, a well; *oñhamonk*, his well. See wet.

west. See northwest.

west wind, *papónetin*, R. W.; cf. *papóne*, *pópon*, winter. See northwest.

wet, *wuttogki*, (it is wet) 'moisture', Luke 8, 6 (*wuttapdhquot*, wet (weather); an. *nawgkes*, I am wet; *wuttagesinneat*, to be wet, C.; Peq. *wuttiggio eyér kéezuk weenugh*, wet today, very, Stiles). *ogqushki*, (it is) wet, moist; *ogqushkaj*, let it be wet, Dan. 4, 15.

whale, *pátdop*, *pátab*, *pótáb* (*pátab*, C.; *pótóp*, R. W.; Peq. *podumbaug*, *pudumbaug*, Stiles; Del. *m'biák*, Hkw.) [*pátau*, he blows. "There she blows!" as a modern whaler cries].

whalebone, *waskèke*, R. W.

what (interrog.), *chagwas*, *chaugwas* (*teagua*; *toh*, *teagua kuttinántam?* what do you think?; *toh kuttinnawam?* what do you say? C.).

whelp, *wuskoshim*, *wuskoshimuwis*, a whelp, cub, the young of an animal.

when, *ahquompak*, El. Gr. 21 [suppos. inan. of *ahquompi*, there is time; *na ut aquompag*, *ne aquompak*, at that time]. *uttuháunawh*, *uttuhhuñoooh*, C.

whence, *toh noh*, whence, whither (*tonoh*, where, whither, C.; *túuna kowdum?* whence come you?; *tunnock kuttóm?* whither do you go? R. W.; *tonnoh-whitch*, whence, C.).

where, *uttiyeu*; *uttiyeu áne*, wherever (*túckiv*, *tíyu*, where; *túckiv sáchim?* where is the sachem? R. W.; *tonnoh*, where, whither, C.).

wherefore, *yowutche*, *yeu waj*, for this cause, because of this.

whet. See sharpen.

whether, *uttóh asuh matta*, whether or no, C.

whetstone, *cauómpsk*, R. W.

which, relat. *ne*, that which; interrog. *uttiyeu*, pl. *uttiyeuash*; an. *uttiyeug*, whom, Luke 6, 13 (*uttuh*, *uttiyeu*, pl. *uttiyeuash*, which, C.).

while, *nísohke*, *ne sohke*, *tohsahke*, whilst, so long as, all the while that: *nísohke*

while—continued.

pomantog, 'all the days of his life', so long as he may live, 2 K. 25, 30. *ash* ('adv. of continuation', 'still', El. Gr. 21), while, during the continuance of: *ash páme*, *ashpummeu*, while yet, before the completion or termination of (*ashpumméwi*, he is not gone by, R. W.). See walk.

whippoorwill, Peq. *muckko-wheesce*, Stiles.

whirl, *pepemsqushau*, he or it whirls about (of the wind, Eccl. 1, 6); freq. from *pemsquai*, it is crooked or tortuous.

whirlwind, *pemsquoh*, it twists about, it whirls. See whirl.

white, *wompi*, (there is) white; pl. *wompiyeuash*, white (things); *wompiyeuaw*, it is white, El. Gr. 16; v. i. an. *wompesu*, (he is) white; *nawompes*, I am white (*wómpi*, R. W. and C.; Peq. *wumbiow*, Stiles; Del. *wape*, Hkw.; Alg. *wabi*; Abn. *wapiyo*; L. I. *wampayo*; dimin. *wompishocki*, gray (whitish); *wompkishééé*, pale, C.); suppos. inan. *wompag*, when it is white, (that which is) white; brightness, bright daylight: *ne wompag wóóu*, the white of an egg.

whither, *toh noh*; *uttoh*, to what, whereunto, whither, how; *toh nogqueu*, Ps. 139, 7. See whence.

who, relat. *noh*, he who; interrog. *howan*. [*ewo-umi*, any he.] See any.

wholly, *papanuppe*; *papaquanne*, utterly, completely; see thoroughly. *wame* (omnino); see all. *mámusse* (ex toto); *mamüsséyéüé*, wholly, C.).

whortleberry, *attitáash* (pl.), R. W.; *sáutaash*, *ibid.* (?).

why (interrog.), *toh wutche*, *toh waj*.

wicked, *matchetou* [*matche-ohtau*], he is wicked, inherently bad; *matchesu* [*matche-ussu*], he is wicked, acts badly. See bad.

wide, *mishonogod*, *mishonogok*, (when it is) wide, broad, Matt. 7, 13(?).

widow, *sekousq*, pl. *sekousquaog* (*segoúsquaw*, R. W.; *sektuishq*, C.). From *sequ nau*, he remains behind, is left, or *asuhkau*, he goes after, and *squa*, woman.

widower, *segatio*, R. W. [*asuhkauau*?]; *mohkodtaën-in*, C.

width, *ne koshkag*, the width or breadth of it. See breadth.

wife, *mittamurus*, *mittamurussis*, a woman, a wife (mulier, uxor); *nummittamurus*, my wife; *kummittamurus*, thy wife; *ummittamurussoh*, his wife, the wife of (*mítamurus*, R. W.); *kommittamurus* or *kowéwo*, your wife; *nummittamurus* or *nullógana*, my wife, *ibid.*; *kummittámurus*, your wife, C.); suppos. *mittamurussit*, if she be, or when she is, the wife of; indef. *ummittamurussin*, a wife, any wife, 1 Cor. 7, 10; v. act. *unmittamurussu*, *ummittamurussissu*, he takes to wife, takes as a wife (cf. *noh wusso*, she is a man's wife, Gen. 20, 3; *wussentam*, he marries, R. W.; *wuskittamurus*, a young woman [*wuske*, young]). *nequt akauau*, he has one wife, 1 Tim. 3, 2 (see Rasles, s. v. homme). *wéwo*, a wife; *novéwo*, my wife, R. W. Narr. *nehyeugh*, my wife; *wenýgh*, woman, Stiles. Abn. *pháin-nem**, femme, Rasles.

[*COMPILER'S NOTE.—"Can this be a corruption of the French?"]

wild, *chachepissu*, (he is) fierce, R. W., wild, C. See fierce. *sassakussue* . . . *puppínashimwog*, wild beasts, Mass. Ps., Ps. 50, 11; *touhkomukque puppinashim*, wild beast, i. e. beast of the wilderness, El.

wildcat, *pussough*, R. W.; *pessou*, Judd. Gen. Reg. xi, 219.

wilderness, *touhkomuk* (deserted or solitary place). See forest.

will (auxil.), *pish*, (*pitch*, R. W.) 'a word signifying futurity', El. Gr. 20, which is prefixed to verbs in the indicative to form the simple future tense. Strictly regarded, it is a unipersonal or defective verb, signifying 'there will be'. Cf. *pd*, 'let me be'; *paj*, *pajeh*, until; *peyaush* (imperat.), come thou; as, *pd nowaantam*, let me be wise, El. Gr. 25; *pish nowaantam*, I will be wise; *pajeh nowaantam*, until I am (will be) wise.

will (v.), *unnántam*, *anántam*, he wills, purposes, intends, etc. See think.

willingly, *unnantamwe*.

willow tree, *anumurussukuppe*, *anumurussikkup* (*anumurussukuppe*, Mass. Ps.).

win (v.), *tummuhhouónat*, 'to obtain', 1 Cor. 9, 25 (?). Cf. *attumunum*, he receives (it). See earn.

wind, *waban* (*wápan*, C.; *waipi*, pl. *wápanash*, R. W.; Peq. *wuttun*, Stiles; Old Alg. *lootin*, *Lahontan*; Chip. *no-*

wind—continued.

tine, McK.). Cf. *wáábeu*, *wáápu*, it rises up; *woppinnok*, air, C. *mishdúpan* [*mishe-wápan*], a great wind, R. W. *mishaowepin*, a great calm; *awépin*, the wind ceased, Mark 4, 39 [*w-waban* or *wóóban* (the neg. form), there was no wind]. *wunnágehan* or *wunnégin waúpi*, (there is) a fair wind; *wunnégitich wut-tin*, when the wind is fair, R. W. *mat-tágehan*, a cross wind; *mat-tágehatch*, when the wind is cross, *ibid.* See driven by the wind; east; north; northeast wind; northwest; southeast wind; south wind; west wind.

wind about, *woweaushin*, it winds about, a winding about, Ezek. 41, 7. See around.

window, *kenogkoneg*, *kenogkeneg* (*kenag-kinnég*, a glass window; *kunnatequanick*, C.).

wing, *wunnuppoh*, (his) wing, the wing or wings of: *pasuk wunnuppoh*, one wing of (*wunnúppoh*, pl. + *whunash*, C.; *wunnúp*, pl. + *pash*, R. W.); also *wunnup-pohwhunoh*, *wunnupwhunoh*, the wing or wings of: *pasuk wunnuppohwhunoh*, one wing of; *wunnuppohwhunóuh*, their wings, the wings of (them); *nuppoh-wunau* (he has wings), 'having wings', Is. 6, 2; *yauinnepíhuhunau*, having four wings, Ezek. 1, 6. From *neepoh*, *neepau*, he rises up; caus. inan., it makes rise up; *wunnuppohwhunóuh*, for *wun-neep-uhhauun-óuh*, they cause them to rise ('their wings').

winter, *pópon* (*papóne*, R. W.; Abn. *pebón*; Old. Alg. *pipoon*, Lahontan; Ot-tawa, *pipón*; Chip. *peebón*, *pipoon*; Muh. *hpoon*, Edw.). See seasons.

wipe, *chiskham*, *jiskham*, he wipes (it); inan. pl. *wutchiskhamunash*, she wiped them, Luke 7, 28 (*nut-jeeskham*, I wipe, C.). From *chekham*, he sweeps. See towel.

wise, *waantam*, he is wise (*wauóntam*, a wise man or counselor; suppos. pl. *wauóntakick*, wise men, R. W.); *na-waantam*, I am wise; *waantash*, be thou wise; *waantaj*, let him be wise; suppos. *waantog*, if he be wise; *noh waantog*, he who is wise; vbl. n. *waántamóonk*, wisdom, being wise. From *waheuh*, *wah-eau*, he knows, and *anantam*, he has in mind, is minded (?). *taúpowaw*, a wise

wise—continued.

speaker; pl. *taúpowawog*, their wise men, R. W. See priest.

wish, *nontweantam*, he wishes; *nun-nontweántam*, I wish, C. *kodtantam*, he wishes for, he desires (it). See desire; would that.

witch, *kóekquom*, Deut. 18, 10. *pauwau*, a wizard or witch, a sorcerer; fem. *pau-wásq*, witch, 'sorceress', Is. 57, 3; see priest. *mamontam*, a diviner, a wizard; *monetuonk*, 'divination', Deut. 18, 10; *mamontumóonk*, 'enchantment' (*maunétu*, a conjurer, R. W.).

with, *nashpe*, with, by, by means of (an inan. object) (*ndshpe*, by, C.). *weeche*, with, in company with (a person or an object): *kaweeche wamseunsh*, I go down with thee, Gen. 46, 4.

wither, *ahpoteau*, *uhpoteau*, it withers; (dries up?); pl. *ahpotaash*, *appotaash*, they wither; an. *appasuoq*, they wither; cf. *appasu*, he cooks, he is baked, roasted (*apísumma*, warm this for me, R. W.).

withhold, *kogkóunum*, he withholds (it); an. *kogkóunumau*, he withholds (it) from (him). See hold.

within, *anóme* (*unnommtyeu*, C.); *en anome*, *en anómut*, in the inside of, in the inner part of; *wuttinnomhog*, the entrails or inwards.

without, *woskéche*. See outside; surface, *poquadche*, without, outside of (in the open air); suppos. *pohquadchit*, (when) outside, without, in open air (*puckquatchick*, R. W.). *wanne*, without (not having, destitute of). See no.

witness, *wauwau*, he bears witness, he testifies; *wauwonaj*, let it be a witness or a testimony; suppos. *neg wauwacheq*, they who bear witness; vbl. n. *wauwauonk*, witnessing, testimony; n. agent. *wauwáén-in*, a witness (*wáwáénin*, C.); inan. obj. *wauontam*, *wáwáóntam*, he bears witness to (it), he testifies to (it).

wolf, *mukquoshim*, *mummugquoshum* (*muckquashim*, R. W.; *mukquásshum*, C.; *nattóhquassúog*, wolves, *ibid.*; *nattóh-gus*, Mass. Ps., John 10, 12; *natóqus*, a wolf; *moatóqus*, a black wolf; *nató-quashunck*, a wolf-skin coat, R. W.; Ptq. *mucks*, wolf, Stiles) [*mogke-oaas*, great animal]. Cf. Muh. *mquoh*, bear.

write—continued.

a book, etc.; *wussukwhósuonk*, (the act of) writing.

wrong, *panneu*, *panneau*, he is out of the way, perverse, he goes wrong; suppos. *noh pannéont*, he who goes wrong; *panneau*, he erreth, Prov. 10, 17; v. i.

wrong—continued.

act. *panneussu*, he does wrong; suppos. *noh panneseit*, *noh pannesit*, he who does wrong; vbl. n. *panneyeuonk*, wrong, error; *panneusseonk*, wrongdoing, transgression. See astray; perverse. *matche*, *matchit*, bad. See bad.

Y

yawn, *tóannehtau*, he yawns or gapes at; *nuttáannehtounkquog*, they gape at me, Job 16, 10 (infin. *tóanēnat*, C.; *nuttoiwānncem*, I gape, *ibid.*; *nuttódnēmum*, we gape, *ibid.*). Cf. *tōn*, *m'tōn*, mouth.

yea. See *yes*.

year, *kódtumō*; suppos. *kódtumōk*, *kódtumuk*; pl. *kódtumōash* (*kódtummō*, pl. +*ash*, C.); adv. and adj. *kódtumwae*, yearly, of the year; *kogkódtumwae*, yearly, year after year, every year; *yeu kódtumōk*, this year (*kakod*, this year; *neyānat*, last year, C.); *kódtumwōhkom* [*kódtumō*, with 'k progressive] he continues or goes on for . . . years, he is . . . years old: *naboneese kódtumwōhkom*, she was twelve years of age, Mark 5, 42 (*toh kuttēāshe kódtumwōhkom?* how many years old are you? C.; *nquitte kautúmō*, one year; *weese kautúmō*, two years; *tahshe kautúmō?* how many years? R. W.).

yell, *ōwō*, he yells; he howls; *maush kah ōnah*, 'cry and howl', Ezek. 21, 12; *ōnwog*, they yell, Jer. 51, 38 (of wild animals). Cf. *anum*, a dog.

yellow, *weeso* (*wesau*, R. W.). Cf. *weeswe*, gall; *wesogkon*, bitter.

yes, **yea**, *ó* or *óó*, nasal; "but there being another Indian word of the same signification, viz. *nux* . . . the former is scarce ever used in writing", Exp. Mayhew. *nux*, yea, yes, verily, El. Gr. 21 (Narr. *nuk*, Stiles; *nux*, which "should rather be *nuktes*, in two syllables", Exp. Mayhew): *nuxyeuōutch*, let it be yea, James 5, 12.

yesterday, *wunnonkou*, *wunnonkō* (it was evening). See evening; day.

yet, *onch*, yet, notwithstanding; *ohnchikoh*, but yet. *qut*, but, yet, but yet (*qut-onch*, but, because, yet so, but also, etc., C.). *asquam*, *asq*, *ashq*, not yet (*asquam*,

yet—continued.

not yet, R. W.; *asqhuttōche* [*asq-uttōche*], whilst, C.); cf. *askun*, it is raw; *aske*, raw (not complete, unfinished, immature); *asq*, *ashquosh*, grass; *wuske*, young, new.

yield, vbl. n. *nōsweonk*, yielding, submission; *nōswehtau*, he serves, submits, yields to (*nun-nōsweem*, I yield; infin. *nōsweēnat*; *nōsweētah nen*, yield yourself to me, C.). See obey.

yield (bear fruit). See produce.

yonder, *yó*, *yá*, yonder, that way: *yeu nogque in kah yá in*, hither and thither, to this side and that; *yó nuttōnan*, we will go yonder, Gen. 22, 5. Cf. *yeu*, this; *nó*, afar off.

you, *kenauau* (*kenau*, C.).

young, *wuske*, *weske*, (it is) new, young: *wuske penomp*, a young virgin; n. agent. *wusken-in* (*wūskenin*, C.; *wuskéne*, R. W.), a young man; *wuskenu*, *wuskenō*, he is young; an. adj. (v. i. act.) *wuskenuu*, he is a young man, he is young; vbl. n. *wuskenuōonk*, youth, the season of youth. See new; small. *wuskittamwus* [*wuske-m'tamwus*], a young woman. See woman. *wuskoshim*, *wuskishim*, a young animal (other than man): *wushkoshimwus*, a whelp; pl. +*sog*, Prov. 17, 2; Nah. 2, 12. See new. Cf. Abn. *Sski*, de nouveau; *skié*, creed.

younger brother or sister, *weesumusoh*, his younger brother or sister (Muh. *ngheesum*, (my) younger brother or sister, Edw.).

younger son or daughter, *nuttásons*, the youngest (son or daughter). See brother.

yours, *ne kuttaiheu*, that which is yours, which belongs to you; pl. *nish kuttaihōash* (*kenayeu*, *yeu kenau*, thy, thine, your, yours, C.). See belong to.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

- Page 4. **agque.** See *ogquè.*
8. **anántam.** See *unnantamínát.*
16. **asqueteahwhau, asquttahwhau.** See *sequttahwhau.*
19. **aunchemokai.** See *unnaunchemokauónat.*
aune. See *unne.*
auonát. See *ónát.*
25. **dtannegen.** See *adtannegen; tannegen.*
26. ***eshtoh.** See **stoh.*
29. **howan.** See *unneu.*
35. **ketassot.** See *tahsotam.*
45. **kuttauweu.** See *quttauèu.*
77. ***nanúmmatin.** See **sunndin.*
107. **oncquomonat.** See *unkquamónat.*
112. **wkos.** See *wíkkós.*
227. **board.** This word is preceded by an asterisk in the manuscript

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