

WALAM OLUM (MAALAN AARUM) COMPARISONS of LANGUAGES

WORD (PHRASE) BY WORD (PHASE) DECIPHERMENT

(All references are to Sherwin's eight volumes of the *Viking and the Red Man*)

Original English	Split asunder	
Recorded sounds	Pechi muin	
Algonquin words	Pecho maiyo	v/ 8 p. 80, 47
Old Norse	Bragdh, muiai	
Norse/English	(In a) moment, weeping	
Original English	weak	
Recorded sounds	Skak o wen	
Algonquin words	schewek oegoo win	v. 5 p. 124, v. 1 p. 134 &
Old Norse	Schewek og fuinn	v. 4 p. 165 (dirty)
Norse/English	weak also rotten(smelly)	
Original English	trembling	
Recorded sounds	nungihillen	
Algonquin words	nundehellan	v. 7 p. 61
Old Norse	nundre vera	
Norse/English	In need	
Original English	their land burned	
Recorded sounds	lusan aki	
Algonquin words	lusuasi aki	v. 7 p. 47 & v. 1 p. 8
Old Norse	glossast akr	
Norse/English	(from) burnt ground	
Original English	they went torn	
Recorded sounds	pikihil	
Algonquin words	pikkuhul	v. 7 p. 72
Old Norse	bjarga	1*
Norse/English	save (rescue)	2*

1* The vocal change from “bj” to “pikk” is difficult to believe. Sherwin presented evidence to support the vocal change for many words in his earlier volumes.

2* The Old Norse words here present a much different image than the original English version. The Historian may have not known “pidihil” from the sounds and perhaps he accepted a revised version, which was changed during the memorizing generations.

Original English	and broken	
Recorded sounds	po kwihil	
Algonquin words	po ckquijra	v. 1 p. 159 (tired)
Old Norse	byy kyrra	
Norse/English	be resting	3*

3* The Algonquin word means, "tired." Tired people do rest. But the Old Norse meaning gives a sense of resting after saving themselves. (i.e. The worst is over.) In the pictograph the head on the right is lying in its side. The "resting" head appears to support the Old Norse meaning.

Original English	to snake Island	
Recorded sounds	akomen aki	
Algonquin words	agaming aki	v. 6 p. 166 & v/ 1 p. 8
Old Norse	gumpr akr	
Norse/English	hinder land	(on the other side) 4*

4* In Sherwin, the Algonquin word "Agaming" is found under "KAMA" with a string of Algonquin words meaning "the other side." The most likely Algonquin meaning is, "the other side."

Sherwin's, "gumpr" does not seem to be the correct Old Norse word. Most of his other Algonquin/Old Norse phrases have a better match in meaning and sound. The Old Norse word chosen by Sherwin lacks the precision of most of his comparisons. Here a vowel "a" had to have been added to the original Old Norse word. We have seen before that vowels may be changed or lost but rarely added. Also the constant "p" was lost. "P" is a constant that was rarely lost in other words. Then the Old Norse meaning, "hinder" would have had to change to "on the other side."

The appearance is that Sherwin, could not find a good match in Old Norse words and meanings. These words are in volume seven. Sherwin may have felt that he was running out of time. He appears to have made a best guess.

There may be another explanation for Akomen as viable as Sherwin's guess.

King Haakon Haakon IV may have had many ships in America between 1247 and 1282. Wherever they landed they may have called themselves "Haakon's Man," where "man" means "people." King Haakon was a powerful man. There is a passage between Scotland and Ireland named after him, just because he sailed his fleet through. Haakon's people may have been proud to use his name wherever they went.

If "Haakon's Man" came from the other side of the ocean and landed in several places, "Haakon's man" might have been associated with "the other side of the ocean," Four to six generations later "Haakon's Man," may have morphed into "Akoman." Nearly a century of use could have made "Akoman" a common word, especially along the Atlantic shore, where it is most often found in place names.

If this scenario happened, Sherwin would not have been able to find a good comparison between the Algonquin word and Old Norse words because "Akomen" would have been a word developed in America. Apparently Sherwin could not find a good match. No matter who created it, the word "Akomen" means, "the other side". In this verse it means the other side of Davis Strait.

SUMMARY OF DECIPHERMENT

WALAM OLUM

ALGONQUIN

OLD NORSE

Pechi muin
skakowen
nungihillen
lusanaki
|pikihil
pokwihil
akomenaki

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V

Split asunder
weak
trembling
their land burned
they went torn
and broken
to the snake Island

Pecho maiyo
Schewek oegoo win
nundehellan
lusasu aki
pikkuhul
pockquijra
agaming aki

Bragdh, muiai
Schewek og fuinn
nundre vera
glossast akr
bjarga
byy kyrra
gumpr akr

|
V

(In a) moment, weeping
weak also rotten(smelly)
In need
(from) burnt ground
save (rescue)
be resting
hinder land

|

V

In a short while the
weeping, weak, dirty.
needy (people from)
the burnt land
saved themselves and
rested on the other side

GENERAL COMMENTS

The original English version has three misleading phrases. They are “Split asunder.” “torn and broken” and “to the snake Island.” None of these phrases can be found in the Algonquin/Old Norse words. The first two misleading phrases imply war. The last phrase implies implies an environment favorable for snakes., The Old Norse version implies needy people saving themselves by going to the other side (of Davis Strait.)