

LINGUISTIC EVIDENCE of NORSE in AMERICA

FAMILIAR WORDS

CLOTHES

MOCCASIN

mokkus sin	shoe.	Vol. 1 p. 107
<i>makas sin</i>	its mates.	

"Makas" means, "things that belong together in pairs." "Sin" is a possessive pronoun meaning "his" or "its".

POUCH

n possum	pouch	Vol. 1 p. 160
<i>mi posan</i>	my bag	

Sherwin wrote, "We have borrowed this word from the Indians in the name of the opossum. The meaning, pouch, of course, refers to the marsupial pouch in which the mother opossum...carries her young."

ENVIRONMENT

SKY

sykk	the visible sky.
<i>skyy</i>	the visible sky.

PLACE NAMES

CITY

Milwaukee

mil waukee	fertile or productive land.
<i>milde aake</i>	the pleasant land.

Milwaukee is now a large city in Wisconsin.

Ottawa

Ottawa	Capital of Canada
<i>oddr</i>	The leader of a people

Vol. 8 p. 158

FAMILIAR WORDS

PLACE NAMES

PROVINCE

Labardor

Bra dor

narrow and deep bay

Vol. p. 166

breidh fjoerd

Broad fjord

The "La" syllable was added by Cort Real, a Portugese observer sailing on Norwegian ships. He showed both Greenland and Labrador on his maps as "Labrador, which would be correct. They both have wide fjords.

Quebec

Que Bec

Blocked brook.

Mod. Dict.

Kwe Bec

Blocked brook.

Champlain named Quebec using the orginal American's words and explaining that they say, "It means a blocked brook,

Saskatgchewan

sahsah je wun

rapids [used by Longfellow]

Vol. 1 p. 294

saxad sjoe wann

choppy watercourse

FAMILIAR WORDS

PLACE NAMES

STATE

Connecticut **Quen ticutt** Long river land. Vol. 7, p. 120

ginna draget Long river course.

CONNECTICUT, now so written, is not the name of the stream to which it is applied, but of the land on both sides of it.

Illinois **Illini wok** The read men Vo. 1, p. 266

hreina foolk Decent people

Massachusetts **Messat soo sec** bay of the great hill's Vol. 8, p. 149

mestr sjoe sted The great ocean settlement

The name Massachusett no doubt originally was bestowed by the Indians to the Village they occupied...

Michigan **Michigumme** Vol. 1 p. 278

Mid sjoe gumme Middle Sea Basin

Michigan is the sea basin between Lake Surperior (Gitche-gumme) and Lake Huron (a French Name),

Minnesota **Minne sota** Unknnon Mod. Dict

mimst sote Minnimum sweetness

Although Minnesota is the land of Sky Blue Water, most of the streams in the southwest corner of Minnesota carry sediment. "Sweetness" was often used to describe fresh water.

Mississippi **Mississippi** Mighty waters

Mestr sippi Mighty waters

Missouri **Missouri** Big Canoe ON dict.

mestr ouri Mighty Canoe

Missouri is considered a Sioux Word, but the "ouri" is Old Norse. One old Algonquin, William Commanda, thinks the Sioux speak an ancient version of Algonquin.

Wisconsin **Wis con sin** Unknown Modern Dict.

vis kone sin Wise woman his

The three sylables of Wisconsin correspond to three modern Norwegian words, which mean, "wise women his." The meaning of the Old Norse words may have been different, but the combination of an adjective, noun, and possessive modifier with similar sounds indicates a strong

FAMILIAR WORDS

PLACE NAMES

STATE ??

Oklahoma

Oklahoma

Red man's land

Ogsa heimma

Folk;s home

Oklahoma is not thought to be an Algonquin word, thus not a Norse word, but "Ogsaheimma comes out of the mouth with the same dynamics as Oklahoma-OK!

WATER

Gitchegumme

git che Gumee

big sea water.

Vol. 1 p. 313

geis sjoe kumme

great sea reservoir.

The words are from Longfellow's poem and mean "Big sea Water" or what is now known as Lake Superior.

Minnehaha

minne ha ha

laughing water

Vol. 1 p. 317

minni ha haadt

loud laughing chasm

Minnehaha, Laughing Water, was the wife of Hiawatha in Longfellow's Poem. Also it is the name is for a waterfall on a stream running into the Mississippi River between Fort Snelling and the Falls of St. Anthony. Also name of a county in South Dakota.

NORSE SPECIFIC WORDS

ADVERB

TOUCHING

samastl	it touches	ACQTCT 29
<i>sama sik</i>	they touch, join	

THINGS

GLASS

aaza sit	a glass	Vol 1 p. 1
<i>ausa sit</i>	one's Ladle	

Sit is a possessive pronoun, neuter gender, meaning "one's." The Abanaki consistently use the ...suffixed possessive pronoun "sin," "sit," or "vaars" meaning, "his," "its," or "ours" for any of their possessions, which is correct Old Norse grammar.

VERB

BATHE

kedabadase	I submerge in water	ACQTCT 29
<i>geta badha si</i>	I bathe myself	

FREEZE

kela ji	to freeze	Vol. 8 p. 33
<i>kala sik</i>	become frozen	

UNFAMILIAR WORDS

ADJECTIVE

GOOD

werrégit
fraegt

good
good

Vol. 8 p. 116

NUMEROUS

mitchet
mykjet

much, numerous
much, many

ACQTC 29

ADVERB

ABOVE

waa be
uppi

above
above

Vol. 4 p.154

DIFFERENT

pét óos
betr viis

different
other wise

Vol. 8 p. 82

DOWN

nitt
nidth

go down
down

ACQTCT 29

EASY

langan
lygn

easy
easy

Vol. 8 p. 45

HERE

yeu
hjaa

here
near

Vol. 8 p. 133

UNFAMILIAR WORDS

ADVERB

UNDER

unaum	under	Vol. 8 P. 111
<i>uudan</i>	under	

WELL

uritt	well	Vol. 8 p. 111+
<i>fritt</i>	securely	

ANIMALS

BEAR

black

mosq	bear	Vol. 8 p. 47
<i>morsk</i>	fierce (looking)	

BIRDS

TURKEY

chikelaki	turkey	Vol. 8 p. 21
<i>skrika</i>	scream	

Brinton wrote: "The Unalachigo or turkey totem had its principle seat on the affluence of the Delaware river where Wilmington now stands. About this point, Captian John Smith (1609) locates the CHIKAHOKIN. In later writers the name is spelled CHIHOCKIES, CHIHOLACKI and CHICOLACKI, and is stated by the historians Pound and Smith to be synonymous with the Delawares. The correct

BODY

BREAST

totosh	a women's brest	Vol. 8 p. 109
<i>droos</i>	female	

Sherwing wrote, "The Old Norse word droos must be a derisive word for female or women,

UNFAMILIAR WORDS

BODY

FOOT

Ushit <i>hann steettr</i>	his foot foot	Vol. 8 p. 112
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pretty

wél sedei <i>vildr steettir</i>	pretty feet lovely feet	Vol. 8 p. 120
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HAND

nachk <i>knok</i>	hand fist	Vol. 6 p. 75
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MOUTH

muttoon <i>mi thrjoon</i>	my mouth my mouth	Vol. 8 p. 78
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CLOTHES

CLOTH

-egin <i>-gang (suffix)</i>	cloth	Vol. 8 p. 23
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COLOR

WHITE

wa paw <i>ver pa</i>	it is white to be pale	Vol. 5 p. 163
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"Wa paw" also appeared to be pronounced "Woba." but an alternate set of Old Norse words, "Faa buua" meaning, "to be white" may have resulted in the "Woba" pronunciations. (Vol. 1 p. 324) (See also

DIRECTIONS

EASTERN

wa pan neu <i>ver pan di</i>	in the morning or in the growing or turning pale.	Vol. 5 p. 154
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(The "v" in Old Norse is pronounced as "w".)

UNFAMILIAR WORDS

EMOTION

SORROW

oowe	injection of sorrow	ACQTCT 29
<i>o'we</i>	woe is me	

ENVIRONMENT

DAWN

wa pun	dawn
<i>faa buuinn</i>	it became the color of

MIST

ouwán	mist	Vol. 8 p. 73
<i>fraen</i>	drizzle	

MORNING STAR

oota daburn	Morning star	ACQTC 29
<i>uut aa dagan</i>	out at dawn	

VENUS

m'sarto	Venus	ACQTC 29
<i>misse sardag</i>	twinkle early in the day	

YEAR

gaden	year	Vol. 7 p. 26
<i>grein</i>	a unit of time	

FOOD

MILK

mulugech	milk	ACQTCT 29
<i>mjootk</i>	milk	

UNFAMILIAR WORDS

LAND

EARTH

	uske	the world	Vol. 8 p. 158
	<i>eskja</i>	the world	

FIELD

	haki hacan	the field	Vol. 8 p. 29
	<i>haga gagn</i>	producing Instrument	

ISLAND

	man an	island, in Maine	Vol. 8 p. 147
	<i>moen havn</i>	island haven	

with hill

	mon hegan	the high island	Vol. 8 p. 153
	<i>moen haugan</i>	the island hill	
	An island off Pemaquid Point, Maine		

PROPERTY

	oot al' egem	fstate, to own, inheritance	
	<i>ood hal eigin</i>	land along a river.	

RIVER

along

	ara ca	a place beside a river.	
	<i>aar aka</i>	brook with woods along	
	A place on Long Island bounded on the east by a river.		

TOWN

	Otinenk	in the town	Vol. 8 p. 145
	<i>at tunnit</i>	in the town	

TRACT

	canor rasset	tract of land [on Long	
	<i>kanna roest</i>	shallow river	
	A brook on the western boundry of South Oyster Bay, Long Island.		

UNFAMILIAR WORDS

NUMBERS

ONE

pasuk	one	Vol. 8 p. 80
<i>bragr</i>	one	

Sherwin wrote, "Old Norse birg (rock) becomes PISK in some Algonquin dialects. Perhaps Bragr would also become PAZEKW according to the same rule."

TEN

mitilneawa	ten (counting by)	ACQTCT 29
<i>mi tal naeva</i>	the number of my fists	

PEOPLE

BASTARD

gimi nidja gan	bastard	Vol. 8 p. 27
<i>geymi gnista konr</i>	discreetly sparked	

RELATIVE

distant

ni mat	distant relation	Vol. 6 p. 78
<i>mi madhr</i>	my blood relative	

kinsmen

adtonkgs	kinsmen	ACQTCT 29
<i>aettings</i>	kinsmen	

son-in-law

nosene-muck	my son-in-law	ACQTCT 29
<i>mi syni maag</i>	my son-in-law	

son-in-law

wussé num	son-in-law	Vol. 8 p. 130
<i>festi naum</i>	espoused "son"	

SERVANT

wu ttinnú mun	the servant	Vol. 8 p. 132
<i>aa theena man</i>	bondsman	

UNFAMILIAR WORDS

PLACE NAMES

HEADLAND

kwesowaak
kvassa ak

headkand
point of land

ACQTCT 29

PASSAGE
large

megagong
megan gang

big passage
main passage

ACQTCT 29

WATER
rushing

winnepesaukee
vanne bysha ak

good water discharge
gushing water land

ACQTCT 29

PRONOUN, possessive

MINE

nuttaihe
mit eie

mine
my property

Vol. 8 p. 44

QUESTION

AM I RIGHT?

noliechst
no litk si

Do I soeak right?
say something like

ACQTCT 29

GIVE

kekw kommijr
kva kem meer

What will you give?
What will you bring me?

ACQTCT 29

WHERE DID YOU COME FROM?

taan kamaen
tannug komum

Whence come you?
Came you that way?

ACQTCT 29

UNFAMILIAR WORDS

THINGS

FIREWOOD

booksook
bradg stokkr

fire wood
fire log

Vol. 8 p. 20

FISH-HOOK

maghi kann
moki gagn

fish-hook
fish-instrument

Vol. 8 p. 47

HOE

arakehigan
reka gagn

hoe
raking utensil

ACQTC 29

HOUSE

wi kit
vir kit

his house
dwelling

Vol. 8 p. 124

SOAP

aregnas'angan
reinsa angan

soap
cleaning Fragrance

ACQTCT 29

WAGON

tubagun
aa vagn

wagon, vehicle
road wagon

ACQTCT 29

VERB

BAKE

ne bagasta
mi baksta

I bake
I bake

ACQTCT 29

UNFAMILIAR WORDS

VERB

BORN

neekit
raakit

born
born

Vol. 8 p. 91

CALL

we cum
vidh kom

to call
he calls on

Vol. 8 p. 119

LIVE

with

wit a cpin
vidh aa bidha

to live with
dwell with

Vol. 8 p. 125

PERCEIVE

muk ko
mer kja

Seeing
perceive

Vol. 8 p. 66

PRAY

attaboan
at booneum

to be at prayers
to be at prayers

ACQTCT 29

pata mau
b ar ma

he prays
lament

Vol. 8 p. 79

SAY

ida
ytra

to say
say

Vol. 8 p. 30

SEE

wåpew
opa

he sees
look

UNFAMILIAR WORDS

VERB

SNOW

	psan	it snows	Vol. 8 p. 87
	<i>foenn</i>	snow	

SNUFF

a candle

	ousacolendama	to snuff a candle	ACQTCT 29
	<i>osakolandimma</i>	to snuff a candle	

TRAVEL

	a lasse	to travel	Vol. 8 p. 4
	<i>aa reisa</i>	to travel	

WATER

BAY

small

	sun wick	creek [at Steinway,	Vol. 1 p. 300
	<i>sunds vik</i>	homestead property, one's	

Sherwin wrote, "It is quite easy for me to determine which names were given to places by the Indians and which were given by the Norsemen. There is no doubt at all in my mind that this name was given to this place by a Norseman. There are any number of Sunwicks in Norway.

BROOK

through woods

	aara squaga	brook	
	<i>aara skaug</i>	a recognized tract of land.	

HARBOR

	kome	harbor	Vol. 8 p. 144
	<i>hvammr</i>	recess	

Sherwin wrote: "used extensively in Norway in place names such as Kvam, Kvamen."

LAKE

	lacka wanna	place name [on Lake Erie]	Vol. 1 p. 271
	<i>laaga vanna</i>	a small bay in the sound.	

UNFAMILIAR WORDS

WATER

RIVER

shallow

are siket
are siket

river into bay [in Maine]
low or shallow water

SEA

bay

che bookt
sjoë bugt

great bay
sea bay

"Cherbookt is the former Indian name meaning, ""great bay"" for what is now known as Halifax.