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No. III.

# WORDS, PHRASES,

AND

# SHORT DIALOGUES,

IN THE LANGUAGE OF THE LENNI LENAPE, OR DELAWARE

INDIANS.

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# THE REV. JOHN HECKEWELDER,

OF BETHLEHEM.



# WORDS, PHRASES, &c.

OF THE LENNI LENAPE, OR DELAWARE INDIANS.

N'mitzi, I eat. N'gáuwi, I drink. N'wachpácheli, I awake. N'ménne, I drink. N'papommíssi, I walk. N'gagelicksi, I laugh. N'mamentschi, I rejoice. N'dáschwil, I swim. N'manúnxi, I am angry. N'mikemósi, I work. N'dellachgusi, I climb. N'nanipauwi, I stand. N'lemáttáchpi, I sit. Nópo, nóchpo, n'hóppo, I smoke. N'schiweléndam, I am sorry. N'gattópui, I am hungry. N'gattósomi, I am thirsty. N'pálsi, I am sick. Nolamálsi, I am well. N'nipitine, I have the tooth-ache. N'wiline, I have a head-ache. N'wischasi, I am afraid. N'wiquibhalla, I am tired. N'tschittanési, I am strong. N'schawússi. I am weak, feeble. N'túppocu. I am wise. N'nanólhand, I am lazy. N'pomóchksi, I creep.

N'dellemúske, I am going away. N'gattúngwan. I am sleepy. Oténink n'da, I am going to town. Gelóltowak, they are quarrelling. K'dahólel, I love you. Kschingálel, I hate you. Ponihi, let me alone. Palli áal, go away. Gótschemunk, go out of the house. Ickalli aal, away with you. Kschaméhella, run. Ne nipauwi, stop there. Undach aal, come here. Kpáhi, shut the door. Tauwúnni, open the door, lid, &c. Pisellissu, soft. Pisalatúlpe, soft-shelled tortoise. Kulupátschi, otherwise, on the other hand, else, however. Nahaliwi, Eiyeliwi, } both (of them.) Lev. true. Attane lewi, it is not true. Alla gaski lewi, it cannot be true. Bischi, bischihk, yes, indeed, (it is so). N'wingallauwi, I like to hunt. N'winggi mikemósi, I like to work. N'schingi mikemósi. I don't like to work. N'winginammen, I like it. N'wingandammen. I like the taste (of it.) N'wingachpihn, I like to be here. N'schingachpihn, I dislike being here. N'mechquihn, I have a cold, cough. Undach lénni, reach it hither. Undach lennemáuwil, reach it to me. N'gattópui, I am hungry. N'gattosomi, I am thirsty. N'wiquihilla, I am tired, fatigued.

N'tschitannéssi, I am strong. N'schauwihilla, I am weak, faint. N'wischási, I am afraid. N'daptéssi, I sweat. N'dágotschi, I am cold, freezing. N'dellennówi, I am a man. N'dochquéwi, I am a woman. N'damándommen, I feel. N'leheléche, I live, exist, draw breath. Lécheen, to exist, breathe, draw breath, be alive. Lechéwon, breath. Note. As we would ask a person whom we had not seen for a long time : " Are you alive yet ?"-or, is such and such a one yet alive? the Indian would say: Ili kleheléche ! do you draw breath yet ? Leheléche ili nitis, N. N. ? does my favourite friend N. N. yet draw breath? Gooch ili lehelécheu ? does your father draw breath yet? Gahawees ili lehelecheu? does your mother draw breath yet? N'tschu ! my friend ! N'tschútti, dear, beloved friend. Nitis, confidential friend. Geptschat, a fool. Geptschätschik, fools. Leppóat, wise. Leppoeu, he is wise. Leppoátschik, wise men, wise people. Sókelaan, it rains. K'schilaan, it rains hard. Pélelaan, it begins to rain. Achwi sókelaan, it rains very hard. Alla sókelaan, it has left off raining. Peelhácquon, it thunders. Sasapeléhelleu, it lightens. Petaquiechen, the streams are rising.

M'chaquiéchen, the streams are up, high. Choppécat, the water is deep. Meetschi higihelleu, the waters are falling. Sichilleu meétschi, the waters have run off. Tatehúppecat, shallow water. Gahan, very low water, next to being dried up. K'schuppéhelleu, a strong current, riffle. Pulpécat, deep dead water, as in a cove or bay. Clampéching, a dead running stream, the current imperceptible. Kschachan, the wind. Ta undchen? from whence blows the wind? Lowannéunk úndchen, the wind comes from the north. Schawannéunk úndchen, the wind comes from the south. Schawanachen, south wind. Lowannáchen. north wind. Wundchennéunk, in the west. Gachpatteyéunk, in the east. Moschhácquot, a clear sky. Kschiechpécat, clear water, clear pure water. Achgumhócquat, cloudy. Páckenum, dark, (very). Pekenink, in the dark. Pisgeu, it is dark. Pisgéke, when it becomes dark, (is dark). Mah ! there, take it ! Yuni. this. Nanni, nan, that. Wullih, yonder. Wáchelemi, afar off. Wachelemat? is it afar off, a great way off? Péchuat, near, nigh. Pechuwiwi, near, (not far off.) Pechútschi, near. Pechu lennitti, directly, presently. Pechu, soon, directly. Alige, if so, nevertheless.

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# INDIAN WORDS, PHRASES, &C.

Alige n'dallemúsca, I will go for all, nevertheless I will g0.

Yu úndachqui ! this way, to this side !

Icka úndachqui, to yon side.

Ickalli úndachqui ! still further on that way !

Wullih ! yonder !

Wullih tah ! beyond that !

Pennó wullih ! look yonder !

Nachgiéchen, it has hit against something, (cannot move or be driven forward), as a joice, a pin in a building. Clagachen, it rests on something in the water, is grounded. Clágachen amóchol, the canoe is aground, rests on something.

Clagachen aschwitchan, the raft has grounded. Tauwihilla, sunk, it has sunk.

N'dámchol k'tauwihille, my canoe sunk.

Gachpattol amóchol, take the canoe out of the water.

Gachpallátam, let us get out and go on shore.

Pusik ! embark ! (ye).

Pusil ! embark ! (thou).

Wischiksil! be thou vigilant, quick, in earnest and exert thyself!

Wischiksik ! be ye vigilant, in earnest, quick ! (about it).

Note. The word wischiksi or wischixi is by the white people interpreted as signifying "be strong," which does not convey the true meaning of this word, it comprehends more; it asks for exertions to be made, to fulfil the object.

N'petalogálgun ! I am sent as a messenger !

N'sagimáum petalogálgun yu pétschi, my chief has sent me as a messenger to you.

Matta nutschquem'páwi, I am not come for nothing, (meaning, being on an errand).

Pechu k'pendammenéwo wentsche payan, you will soon hear why I am come here.

Tschingetsch kmátschi? when do you return home again?

Sédpook ! at day break !

N'dellgun lachpi gatta páame, I was told to hasten, and return quickly.

Lachpí, quick, (without delay).

N'mauwi pihm, I am going to take a sweat (at the sweat house).

N'dapi pihm, I am come from sweating (from the sweat house).

N'dapellauwi, I am come from hunting.

N'dapi notamæsi, I come from taking fish with the spear. N'dapi aman, I come from fishing with the hook and line.

N'dapi achquáneman, I come from bush-net fishing.

Notameshican, a fishing spear, gig.

Aman, a fish hook.

Achquáneman, a bush net.

Apatschiane, when I return.

Góphammen, } to shut up any thing close, a door, &c. K'páhammen, }

Kpáhi, shut the door.

Kpáskhamen, to plug up tight.

Tauwún. open the door.

Tauwúnni, open the door for me.

M'biák, a whale, (fish).

Yuh' allauwitan ! come, let us go a hunting !

Nelema n'metenaxiwi, I am not yet ready.

K'metenaxi yúcke ? are you now ready.

Nélema ta ! not yet !

Pechu lenítti, by and by.

Laháppa pehil ! wait a little for me !

Nelema n'gischambila níwash ! I have not yet done tieing up my pack !

Yúh' yehúcke allemuskétam ! well now let us go on !

Schuck sokeláan gachtáuwi ! but it will rain !

Quanna ta ! even if it does, no matter if it does !

Alla kschilange, when the shower is over.

Ta hatsch gemauwikéneen? at what place shall we encamp?

Wdiungoakhánnink, at the white oak run. Enda gochgochgachen, at the crossing, fording-place. Enda tachtschaunge, at the narrows, (where the hill comes close on the river). Meechek achsinink, at the big rock. Gauwahenink, at the place of the fallen timbers. Sikhéunk, at the salt spring. Pachséyink, in the valley. Wachtschunk, on the hill. Yapéwi, on the river bank. Gamink, on the other side of the river. Eli shingeek, on the flat, (level upland). Mahónink, at the lick, (deer lick). Oténink, in the town. Tékenink, in the woods. Hachkihácanink, in the field. Pockhapóckink, at the creek between the two hills. Menatheink, on the island. Enda lechauhanne, at the forks of the river. Enda lechauwiechen, at the forks of the road. Sakunk, at the outlet of the river, (mouth of the river). T'huppecúnk, at the cold spring. K'mésha? did you kill a deer? Atta, n'palléha ! no, I missed him ! Yuh' allacqui ! what a pity ! Biesch knewa? then you did see one? Nachen n'newa achlúch, three times I savo deer. Quonna eet kpungum machtit, perhaps your powder is bad. Na leu, that is true, so it turned out to be. Achtschingi pockteu, it scarcely took fire. Achtuchuike wernan? are there plenty of deer where you was? Atta ta húsca, not a great many. Nángutti schuck n'peenhálle, I saw but few tracks. Machk kpenhalle ? did you track any bears ? Vel. I. 3 N

Biesch n'penhálle mauchsu, I tracked but one. Schuck n'dállemons mekane, but my dog. Palli uchschiha, drove him off. N'gatta amochólhe, I want to make a canoe. Witschemil ! help me ! N'pachkhamen gachtáuwi, I want to get bled. Yuh, nanne léketsch, well do so, let it be so. N'matamálsi, I feel unwell. Woak n'nipitine, and have the tooth-ache. Witschemil ! help me ! Ponihil, let me alone. Tschitgússil ! be still, hold your tongue ! Kschahel ! strike hard, lay on well ! (on wood, &c.) Mileen, to give, the giving. Mil, give. Mili, give me. Milineen, give us. Miltin, given, (was already). Miltoágan, a present. N'milgun, it was given to me. Milo, give him. Milátamo, let us give him. Sehe ! hush, be quiet ! Eke ! O dear, wonderful ! Ekesa ! miserable, for shame ! Suppinquall, tears. Lepácku, he cries. E gohán, yes, indeed. Kéhella, aye, yes. Kehellá? so, is it possible? Kehella lá ! O yes, so it is ! Yuh kehella ! well, then ! La kella ! to be sure, 'tis so ! Kehella kella! yes yes ! E-E, yes, (a lazy yes). Mátta, no.

Ta, no, (a lazy no).

Tagú, no, not.

Atta ta, no, no.

Eekhockewitschik mamachtagéwak, the nations are warring against each other.

Yuh allácqui na lissíchtit, indeed it is a pity they do so. Napenaltowaktsché, they will be scalping each other.

Auween won gintsch pat? who is that who just now came?

Taktáani, I don't know.

Mauwi pennó, go and sec.

Auween kháckey ? who are you ? (of what nation).

Lennápe n'hackey, I am an Indian, (of the Lenni Lenape).

Ta kóom ? where do you come from ?

Oténink nóom, I come from the town.

Auween kpetschi witscheuchgun? who came with you here?

Na nipauwit, he who stands there.

Lennápe? is he an Indian? (a Lenni Lenape).

Tah, Mengwe, no, he is a Mingo, an Iroquois.

Kpetschi witscheuchgun otenink untschi? did he come with you from the town?

Matta! n'mattelúkgun, no ! he fell in with me (by the way).

Ta talli ? where ?

Wulli tah achtschaunge ! yonder at the narrows !

Ki gieschquike ? this day ? (to day).

Atta ! welaquike, no ! last evening.

Kœcu undochwe wentschi yu páat? what is he come here for, what is he after?

Taktani, schuck n'tschupinawe ! I don't know, but I mistrust him !

Tschpináxu gáhenna, he appears suspicious, has a suspicious appearance.

Gichgemotket quónna, probably he is a thief.

Wewitschi eet, most likely, (he is such).

N'gemotemúke n'dállemons nechnaúnges, my horse has been stolen from me.

Wichwinggi gemotgéwak Mengwe, the Mingoes are very fond of stealing.

Yuh amachgidieu, they are vagabonds.

Gachtingetsch, next year.

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Lehelechejane, if I live, (or am alive).

Gamhackinktsch n'da, I will go across the sea, (or more properly) to the country beyond the sea.

Clámachpil ! sit still !

Schiki a na Lenno, that is a fine pretty man.

Quatsch luppackhan ? why do you cry ?

N'nilchgun na nipauwit, he that stands there struck me.

Uchschimo meetschi, he has already ran off, made away with himself.

T'chúnno ! catch him !

Gachbilau ! tie him !

Lachénau ! let him loose !

Weemi, or wemi auween lue, cvery body says.

Wigwingi geloltóak schwânnakwak, that the white people are fond of quarreling.

N'matúnguam, I had a bad dream.

N'mátschi, I will go home.

Siquonne lappitsch knewi lehellecheyan ! in the spring you will see me again if I am alive.

Yuh, schuck mámschali ! well, but do remember me !

Natsch leu, it shall be so, that shall be done.

N'nuntschimke, I have been called.

Auween guntschimgun ? who called you?

N'dochquéum, my wife.

N'nitsch undach aal ! come hither my child ! Lachpi ! quick !

Manpi . your.

Nayu nipauwi (or nipawi), there stand.

Pelláh, indeed, surely, so so.

Petalamo auween, somebody sounds (calls out) the alarm yell. (signifying danger at hand).

Yuh, shimoitam ! come, let us run off.

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Nélema ta ? not yet ! Quanna eet auween gatta napenálgun! perhaps somebody is coming to attack and scalp us ! Wewitschi eet, probably, may-be. Pennáu ! look ! Wulli ta pépannik ! yonder they are coming ! Auween knéwa ? who do you see ? Machelook, or chelook schwannakwak, many white people. Papomiscuak ? are they on foot? Alénde, some of them. Schuk matta weémi, but not all of them. Gachtonalukguntsch matta uchschimuienge, we shall be attacked if we do not make off with ourselves. Yuh, uchschimuitam alige, well then, let us make off at any rate. Mattapewiwak nik schwannakwak, the white people are a rascally set of beings. Kilunéwak wingi, they are given to lieing. Kschinggálguna gehenna, they hate us truly. Gemotemukguna wingi, they like, are disposed to rob us, are thieves upon us. Yuh, gachtonalatam ! well, let us fall upon them, attack them. Longundowinaquot, it looks likely for peace, there is a prospect of peace. Pennau won ! look at that one ! Achgieuchsu, he is drunk. Achgepingwe, he is blind. Achgépcheu, he is deaf. Kpitscheu, he is foolish. Sópsu, he is naked. Mamanúnxu, he is angru. Schaaksu, he is covetous. Pihmtónheu, he has a crooked mouth.

Ilau, he is a great war-captain. Sakímau, he is a chief. Kschamehellátam. let us run together. Típaas, a hen. Tipátit, a chicken. Tschólens, a bird. Tscholéntit, a little bird.

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END OF VOLUME FIRST.

# ERRATA IN No. II.

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PAGE	356, 1	LINE	11-For " Zeisberger" read " Heckewelder."	
	364,		3-(of letter iv.) For "from" read "for."	
	367,		24-For " schwanaki" read " schwanameki."	
	· · · ·		25-For " chwani" read " chwami."	
	382,		18-For "k'lehelleya" read "k'lehellecheya,"	
	395,		16-For " wulatopnachgat" read " wulaptonachgat."	
	,		18-For " vulatonamin" read " vulatenamin."	
	402,		8-(of letter xvii.) For " word" read " words."	
	,		9-(of the same) For "manner" read "matter."	
	307,		25-For " achpansi" read " achpanschi."	
	412,		6 (from the barry ) En (( I ))	
	412,		6-(from the bottom) For " Indian corn' read " a par-	
	415		ticular species of Indian corn."	
	415,		32-For "ktahoatell" read "ktahoalell."	
	416,		7-For " gunich" read " gunih."	
	422,		4—(from the bottom) For " <i>eliwulek</i> " read " <i>eluwilek</i> ."	
			3-(from the bottom) For " allowilen" read " allowilek."	
			For the English translation of these two words, substitute	
			"the most extraordinary, the most wonderful."	
			1-(from the bottom) For "eluwantowit" read " eluwan-	
			nittowit."	
	423,		2-For " elewassit" read " elewussit."	
	,		4-For "the supremely good" read "the most holy one."	
	439,		6 and 7-For "schingieschin" read schingiechin."	
	445,		Frank Frank and a schung leschung reau schung lechun.	
	**3,		4-For "mamschalgussiwagan" read "mamschalgusso-	
			wagan."	
			5-For " mamintos chimgussowagan" read mamints chim-	
			gussowagan."	
	411,		3-For "m'chonschicanes" read "m'chonschican."	

# ADDITIONAL ERRATUM IN NO. I.

PAGE 322, LINE 9-For " Indians" read " traders."





,05478 a.-c ar mention of Poner Williams Sei page 413

# FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL. AMERICAN SKETCHES.

It is said, that the celebrated chief Metacom, otherwise called King Philip, related to his connsellors and triends a dream, in which he had striking indications of his approaching ruin. He had scarcely finished his relation, when he was discovered by his enemies, and killed on the spot, near Bristol (R. I.)

### FHILIP'S DREAM.

He dreamt of a coffin, he dreamt of a shroud, And the death-cry of vengeance rung dismal and lead;

- He dreamt of the vale where the dead are at rest,
- And recoil'd from the vulture that preyed on his breast.
- Now ye kinsmen and clansmen, why look with dismay ?
- Can the mighty King Philip so soon pass away ? No, no, cries the chief, 'twas the breath of a shade,
- Now fill ye your quivers, and bare ye each blade.
- Oh ! their spears and their arrows but little . avail,
- Hark, hark to the war-shout, the weeping, and wail;
- Death flashed like the lightning, his dream is reveal'd,
- And the eye of that monarch in darkness is seal'd.

Now his kinsmen and clausmen are howling . afar,

The chief that they followed has fallen in war. They looked, and the vulture that sadden'd his dream,

- Has struck his black pinion, and uttered his scream.
- The mighty King Philip—and can it be thou? Why sound not thy war-cry, why cloud not thy brow?
- The wdif howls around him, it breaks not his rest,
- And he scares not the vulture away from his breast. A. K.

This incident is mentioned by most of our old historians.

,05478 0.-0 Apon the whole, we cannot-Hefrait from again returning in nost humble & hearty thanks to the allerarian Sceechy for the imaluable Tuances of Indian Sove which hig have this preserved The Trinis & Powers' describe itsi quat it is this sure is us to get examinate in a for must be friends also where -



