

## MIAMI-ILLINOIS ANIMAL NAMES

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The purpose of this wordlist is to make readily available a small part of my ongoing Miami-Illinois dictionary. I feel it is appropriate to publish a list of animal names since I have begun to reach a point of diminishing returns in my efforts to find and identify new terms in the modern sources. This is not a completely exhaustive list of the attested terms; rather, it is mainly a list of terms that are reasonably secure in regards to their meaning and phonological shape. This generally means terms that are found frequently and/or in several different sources. Some preference has been given to those forms which are interesting from a historical and comparative basis. There are a great number of untranslated or poorly translated unique forms from Gravier which are not included, and there are several unique forms from Dunn which are not included since their phonological shapes and glosses are unclear, though this list does contain the great majority of terms found in the modern sources.

The entries here are organized alphabetically on the Miami-Illinois forms, which are basically phonemicized reconstructions. These have been converted to the standard Americanist orthography used in Costa 1991a & 1991b<sup>1</sup>, and have the necessary phonological detail filled in, as far as I have been able to ascertain it; this includes preaspiration and vowel length, which most of the original sources omit (especially vowel length). The certainty of these phonemicized forms varies considerably, depending on the quality of the attested forms and the availability of good comparative data. Thus, some of these forms are very secure, others much less so; vowel length especially is tentative in most forms with no cognates outside Miami-Illinois. The transcriptions given here can be assumed to supersede any different transcriptions of the same words in Costa 1991a or 1991b. (Some of the principles guiding my reconstructions are discussed in these works; the problems in reconstructing Miami-Illinois vowel length will be discussed in future work.) When the different sources disagree on the form of a word, I usually base my decision about the correct phonemicization on which form the most sources agree on; comparative evidence has also proved useful in this regard. When there seem to be genuine alternate forms that cannot be explained away as mistranscription or mishearing, I have listed them. Some of the commonest alternations are due to sound changes which affect later stages of the language. For example, a great many animal names in M-I end in *-ia* in the modern language, and these usually have *-eewa*, *-iwa*, or *-iiwa* in the earliest records.<sup>2</sup> This is due to a sound change that takes most noun-final sequences of front vowel + *wa* to *-ia*.<sup>3</sup> However, this rule was apparently optional in the earliest records, as many doublets can be found in both Le Boullenger and Gravier. (See for example, *sákiwa* 'heron'

and *aayeeliwa* 'opossum'.) Also, word-initial short *a* is usually retained in the earliest sources, while it is very often deleted in the modern language. In this list words are given with this initial vowel, if it is explicitly attested anywhere for it. (For example, see *ahsahkwa* 'muskrat'.) Several of the terms given in this list appear in Costa 1991a; I have cross-referenced these to the example number they have in that paper.

Though I have had considerable success in being able to corroborate most of the terms in this list in both the French missionary sources and in the modern sources, the glosses from the modern period, especially Dunn and Gatschet, are usually much more precise and helpful than those from Gravier and Le Boullenger. In Gravier, a large number of animal names are glossed only by 'vide aquatil(ia)' (for water animals such as fish and aquatic turtles), 'vide volat(ilia)' (usually for birds), 'vide insecta', or 'vide quadrup[edia]' (for general four-legged animals). This would seem to indicate that alongside his normal dictionary Gravier also wrote several wordlists based on specific semantic fields, which seem to be lost. Fortunately, several of these forms can be found with reasonably firm glosses in Dunn's or Gatschet's notes. The main glosses given for each form are those I believe are best supported. Other attested glosses which are significantly different are given in the footnotes, so readers can see the evidence upon which my decisions are based and form their own conclusions.

The entries are organized as follows: the phonemicized head entry comes first (the most archaic forms being given first, where there is synchronic variation), then the gloss. This is followed by the actual attested forms of the word, as they appear in the original sources. The original forms are coded to their origins as follows: Mi/D = Miami/Dunn; P/D = Peoria/Dunn; WMi = Western, or Oklahoma Miami; EMi = Eastern, or Indiana Miami; Mi/H = Miami/Hockett; P/H = Peoria/Hockett; Mi/G = Miami/Gatschet; P/G = Peoria/Gatschet; W/G = Wea/Gatschet; JPH = J.P. Harrington's notes on Peoria; Mich. = Michelson's notes on Peoria; V = Volney; WP = the Mission Press Wea Primer of 1837; LB = Le Boullenger; and Gr = Gravier. 'G' by itself indicates the form was found in Gatschet's notes on Miami-Illinois with no indication as to dialect. The Dunn forms are obtained primarily from Dunn's original filecards at the Indiana State Library in Indianapolis (Dunn n.d.(a)), though some are also obtained from his texts (Dunn n.d.(b)). Gatschet forms are from Gatschet n.d.(a), n.d.(b), and n.d.(c). The other relevant sources are Harrington n.d., Michelson 1916, Hockett 1985, Volney 1857, Anonymous 1837, Le Boullenger (ca. 1725), and Gravier (ca. 1700).

*ačiika*

FISHER (THE MAMMAL), URSA MAJOR

(Gr <atchica>, P/G <tchfka>, Mi/D <atcī'ka>; < PA \*wečye-ka<sup>4</sup>*ahkweehsia*

FEMALE BIRD, HEN

(LB <ac8essia>, WP <qafeu><sup>5</sup>, G <kwáhšia>, Mi/D <kwässia><sup>6</sup>*ahkweehsimwa*

FEMALE ANIMAL

(Gr &lt;ac8essem8a&gt;, G &lt;kwexsimwa&gt;, Mi/D &lt;kwäsī'mwa&gt;; &lt; PA \*eθkwe-?θemwa 'bitch' (Siebert 1975: 317; see Costa 1991a, #174))

*ahsahkwa*

MUSKRAT

(Gr & LB <assac8a>, Mi/G <sáxkwa>, Mi/D <sákwa>; cf. Shawnee *hoθaškwa* & PA \*weʔaškwa (Goddard 1982: 29; see Costa 1991a, #201))*ahseepikwa~anseepikwa*

SPIDER

(Gr <assefībic8a>, LB <asseipic8o>, WP pl. <fapeqoke>, P/G <sápkwa>, Mi/G <a<sup>2</sup>zāpīkwa>, Mi/D <zāpī'kwa>; cf. Shawnee *heepikwa* & Kickapoo *eeheepikwa*<sup>7</sup>*ahšikana~ahsikana~hšikania*

BASS, BLACK BASS

(Gr <achigan> & <assigana>, G <shíkana> & <síkana>, Mi/D <cikána>, Mich. <cīkānyā<sup>8</sup>> (sic); < PA \*aʔšikan(w)a (Siebert 1967b: 31; see Costa 1991a, #32))*ahtawakameekwa*

LAMPREY EEL

(Gr <atta8agameg8a>, W/G <táwakamékwa><sup>8</sup>*akaaw(i)a*

JACK SALMON, WALLEYE PIKE

(G <(a)káwa>, Mi/D <akaúwīa>; < PA \*weka-wa<sup>9</sup>*akowa*

DOE, (YOUNG) FEMALE ANIMAL

(Gr <ac8a>, WP <vkouu>, G <(a)kúwa>, Mi/D <akówa>; < PA \*wekowa<sup>10</sup>*akoohsiwa~akoohsia*

MOUSE

(Gr <ac8si8a>, LB <ac8ssia>, WP <kofeu>, P/G <kú'hsia>, Mi/D <kósīa>, P/H <kóʔxsyq̄>; cf. Cree *wa-pakosi-s*)*akooka*

FROG

(Gr <ac8ca>, LB <acoca>, WP <koku>, G <kúka>, Mi/D <kóka>, JPH <kóka>; cf. Ottawa *googsenh*<sup>11</sup>*akwenkohsa*

CHIPMUNK, GROUND SQUIRREL

(Gr <ac8ing8cha> (sic), LB <ac8eng8sa>, G <kwánk8sa>, Mi/D <kwángwasa> (sic), Mi/H <kwenjko8sa>; cf. Ojibwa *agongos* 'ground squirrel'<sup>12</sup>*alemwa*

DOG

(Gr &lt;arem8a&gt;, V pl. &lt;alamòké&gt;, WP &lt;łomu&gt;, G &lt;łámwa&gt;, Mi/H &lt;łé·mwa&gt;, Mi/D &lt;alámwa&gt;, JPH pl. &lt;łæ·múk&gt;; &lt; PA \*aθemwa (Bloomfield 1946: 86; see Costa 1991a, #39))

*amehkwa*

BEAVER

(Gr &lt;amec8a&gt;, WP &lt;muqu&gt;, G &lt;mā'hkwa&gt; &amp; &lt;amákwa&gt;, Mi/D &lt;amákwa&gt;, Mich. &lt;'Amé'kwa&gt;; &lt; PA \*ameθkwa (Siebert 1967b: 25; see Costa 1991a, #111))

*anikwa*

SQUIRREL

(Gr &lt;anic8a&gt;, WP pl. &lt;nequke&gt;, G &lt;nīkwa&gt;, Mi/D &lt;anī'kwa&gt;, JPH &lt;ni·kwá&gt;; &lt; PA \*anyikwa (Goddard 1967: 9))

*apeehkoohsia*

TURKEY VULTURE

(Gr <apesc8sia> & <apec8sia>, LB <apec8ssia>, WP <pakofeu>, G <pāxkúthia>, Mi/D <apākosīa>; see Costa 1991a, #123 & #194, and *apeehkwa* below)<sup>13</sup>*apeehkwa*

COMMON NIGHTHAWK

(Gr <apec8a>, Mi/D <ápákwa>; < PA \*pe·škwa (see Costa 1991a, #122))<sup>14</sup>*apeehsia*

FAWN

(Gr & LB <apessia>, WP <pahfeu>, Mi/G <pässia>, Mi/D <apässīa>; cf. PA stem \*ape-hs- (see Costa 1991a, #23))<sup>15</sup>*asiikamia*

GARFISH

(Gr <asigamea>, G <sīkamia>, Mi/D <sīkamīa>, Mich. <sīkāmyā<sup>16</sup>>; cf. Fox *siikameewa*)<sup>16</sup>*aweehsa~weehsia*

WILD ANIMAL

(Gr & LB <a8essa>, V <ouassāh>, G <awässa> & <wässa>, Mi/D <awässā> & <wässīa>; cf. Ojibwa *awesiinh* 'animal' and Menominee *awe-hseh* 'bear')*aweehseensa~weehseenswa*

BIRD

(LB <a8essensa>, V <ahouèhsensa>, P/G <wā'hsā'sá>, Mi/D <wāsánza>, Mich. <we'sā'zá<sup>17</sup>> & <wē'zā'zua<sup>17</sup>>, Mi/H <wes-ēzq̄>; see Costa 1991a, #182))<sup>17</sup>

*ayaapia*

BUCK, MALE DEER

(Gr &lt;aïapia&gt;, WP &lt;yupev&gt;, G &lt;(a)yápia&gt;, Mich. &lt;aiyāpya&gt;; &lt; PA \*aya-pe-wa [Goddard 1974: 108; see Costa 1991a, #12])

*aahkipakaapiikisita*

BLUE RACER (SNAKE)

(Gr <askipacapikisita>, Mi/D <ak'ipákapi'k'í'ssíta>; cf. Fox *eeskipakaapyeesiiha* 'green-striped snake' [see Costa 1991a, #192])*aakaawita*

PORCUPINE

(LB <acašita>, Mi/D <ákawíta>, G <akáwita>)<sup>18</sup>*aakootia*

SOFT-SHELL TURTLE

(Gr <ag8tea>, G <hakútia>, Mi/D <akútífa>, Mich. <ákútiya>)<sup>19</sup>*aamaaweewa-aamaa(h)wia*

BEE

(Gr & LB <amaše8a>, V <amohouia>, WP pl. <umvuaevke>, P/G <amá'hwiya>, Mi/D <amáwífa>, Mich. <amáwíya> & <'Amá'wíya>, Mi/H <?ama-hwiya>, JPH <ámæ-we>; < PA \*a-mo-w(e-w)a [Goddard 1982: 39])<sup>20</sup>*aanteekwa*

CROW

(Gr &lt;antac8a&gt;, LB &lt;antec8o&gt;, WP &lt;undaqv&gt;, Mich. &lt;andá'kwa&gt;, Mi/H &lt;?a-nde-kwá&gt;; &lt; PA \*a-nte-kwa [see Costa 1991a, #150])

*aayeeliwa-aayeelia-eyeeelia*

OPOSSUM

(Gr <aeri8a> & <aeria>, LB <eharia> & pl. <aiari8oki>, WP <vulev>, G <áyálífa> & <eyelífa>, Mi/D <áflíya>, <áyálífa> & <ay-él-yah>, JPH <e-yá'ál>; cf. Kickapoo *aayeeniiha* & Potawatomi *ayeni*)<sup>21</sup>*šaahta*

SP. OF WOODPECKER

(G <tcháhta>, Mi/D <tcákta>)<sup>22</sup>*šéčaahkwa*

SANDHILL CRANE

(Gr &lt;tchetchac8a&gt;, LB &lt;chatchac8o&gt; [sic], WP &lt;cacuqv&gt;, Mi/G &lt;tchá'tchaxkwa&gt;, Mich. &lt;tcá'tcā'kwa&gt;, Mi/D &lt;tcá'tcakwa&gt;; &lt; PA \*wetečya-hkwa [Goddard 1974: 107])

*šüikweekanwa*

MALLARD

(G &lt;tcikwekánwa&gt;, Mi/D &lt;tcikwakánwa&gt;)

*eečipoonkwia-eečipa(a)nkwia*

SNAPPING-TURTLE

(Gr <etchip8ng8eífa>, G <ätchipú'ngwia>, Mi/D <atcípangwia> & <ätcípangífa> [sic], Mich. <'ätcípú'ngwiya> & <'ätcípAñgwiya>, JPH <há'fipá-ŋ>)<sup>23</sup>*eehsa-waapeehsa*

SHELLFISH, MUSSEL

(Gr &amp; LB &lt;essa&gt;, Gr &lt;8abessa&gt;, LB &lt;8apessa&gt;, G &lt;wapá'sa&gt;, Mi/D &lt;wápása&gt;; &lt; PA \*e-hsa [see Costa 1991a, #131])

*eehsipana*

RACCOON

(Gr <essibana>, WP <vfeponv>, Mi/D <ásépana>, Mich. <'š'š'íPAna>, Mi/H <?es-ipanā>, JPH <ésipà-n>; < PA \*e-hsepana [Siebert 1967b: 21; see Costa 1991a, #134])<sup>24</sup>*eelaalaahšiwia*

MONKEY

(G <álalaxshiwia>, Mi/D <álalacíwífa>, WP <vureue> [sic]; cf. *eelaalaahšiwiaani* 'I pick lice' [G <álalaxshiwíáni>])*eelikwa*

ANT

(Gr &lt;eric8a&gt;, G &lt;élikwa&gt;, Mi/H &lt;?elikwā&gt;, Mi/D &lt;áll'kwa&gt;; &lt; PA \*e-likwa [Siebert 1975: 312; see Costa 1991a, #40])

*eelwaalohtakia*

MOCKINGBIRD

(Mi/G <elwalú'takia>)<sup>25</sup>*eeseekiweeka*

BUFFLEHEAD; CEDAR WAXWING

(Mi/D <ásék'wáka> & <ásákewáka>)<sup>26</sup>*eeteeliaata*

EASTERN KINGBIRD

(Mi/D <ätályáta>; lit. 'shouldered one'; cf. PA stem \*teθy- 'shoulder', & M-I (a)telia 'shoulder' [Mi/D <atályá>, G <tália>])<sup>27</sup>*ilenaswa-alenaswa*

BISON, BUFFALO, COW

(Gr <irenans8a>, V <alanantsoua>, WP <lvnvsuv>, Mi/D <lánánzwa>, Mich. pl. <lena<sup>n</sup>z67k<sup>i</sup>>, P/H <laš-naʔaswa>, JPH <le-na-nzwá>; < PA \*elenoswa [Goddard 1979: 109; see Costa 1991a, #59])<sup>28</sup>*ileniaahsimwa-léniaahsimwa*

MALE ANIMAL, MALE DOG

(LB <ireniassim8a>, Gr <ireniassem8a>, G <lániaxsfmwa>, Mi/D <lánfasfmwa>; see *ahkweehsimwa* above)<sup>29</sup>

*ilenimahwia~lénimahwia*

## COYOTE

(Gr <irenima8eia>, WP <lonemvuhav>, G <lánimá'wia>, Mi/D <lán'ímáwhía>; see *mahweewa* below)<sup>30</sup>

*iihkaawa*

## GREEN HERON, BITTERN

(P/G <ikawa>, Mi/D <íkkáwa>)<sup>31</sup>

*iihkipakilita*

## INDIGO BUNTING

(Mi/D <íkkí'pakéllta>)

*iihkwakwaata*

## ROBIN

(Gr <isc8ac8ata>, P/G <íhkwakwatá>, Mi/D <í'kkwakwáta>)<sup>32</sup>

*iimaamwa*

## PRAIRIE CHICKEN

(Mi/D & Mi/G <imámwa>, Mi/G <ímamūa>)<sup>33</sup>

*kalakalala*

## SP. OF SMALL WOODPECKER

(G <kalakálala>, Mi/D <kalákalála>)<sup>34</sup>

*kaskiiteewa~kahkiitia*

## PELICAN

(Gr <caskite8a> G <kgítia>, Mi/D <kakítfa>, Mich. <ka'kítiya'>)<sup>35</sup>

*kaakhtwa*

## STONE ROLLER (sp. of fish)

(P/G <káktwa>)

*kaakikalenywa~kakikalenya*

## SNAIL

(Gr <cakicarani8a>, G <kakikalánia>, Mi/D <kakíkalánia> & <kákkilánia>)<sup>36</sup>

*kaaskaaskiwa~kaaskaahkia~kaahkaahkia*

## KATYDID, CICADA, KASKASKIA

(Gr <caskaski8a> & <caskaskia>, LB <casckia>, G <kaxkáxkia>, Mi/D <kákkakkífa>, Mich. pl. <ká'kyak'> [sic]; cf. Shawnee *ka7kaški* 'Kaskaskia')<sup>37</sup>

*kaawinša*

## WASP

(WMi/D <kawInja>; <PA \*ka-winšya 'spine, thorn' [Siebert 1975: 321])<sup>38</sup>

*keehk(i)hkitia~keehk(i)hkitiaata*

## MAP TURTLE, SP. OF TURTLE

(G <kék'kitia>, <kéxkitia> & <kékgitiata>, Mi/D <kákkí'tyata>)<sup>39</sup>

*keekaanohšiiwa~keekaan(o)hšia*

## MULE, DONKEY

(Gr <kecan8chi8a>, WP <kakunorv>, P/G <kákan'hshá>, P/H <kæka?anš-ç>, Mi/D <kákánca>; lit. 'long-ears')<sup>40</sup>

*keekaanoloohsia*

## RAT

(Mi/D <kákanolósia>, G <kekunulússia> [sic]; lit. 'long mouse'?; cf. Shawnee *waapikolo?θa* 'mouse')

*keekaanoonkwia*

## ALLIGATOR

(LB <kecan8nc8ia>, G <kí'ákanú'ngwia>; lit. 'long-faced')

*keekaanwikania*

## SP. OF WASP

(WP pl. <kekunuekunevke>, G <kákanwikánia>, Mi/D <kákánwikánia>, Mi/H pl. <kyekánwiwkanyekj> [sic]; lit. 'long-legged')<sup>41</sup>

*keekaanwikaša*

## GRIZZLY BEAR

(Mich. <kekAnwíka'cá'>, Mi/D <kákanwí'kaca>; cf. PA \**kaka-nwikašye-wa* 'he has long claws')<sup>42</sup>

*keentaaohkičia*

## PINTAIL

(Mi/D <kántaúkičta>; lit., 'sharp-tailed')<sup>43</sup>

*kíhkamanhsia*

## BELTED KINGFISHER

(G <kí'kamanthia>, Mi/D <kíkamánšfa> & <kíkámansia>; cf. Ojibwa *ogiškimanisii* [see Siebert 1967b: 16])

*kineepikwa*

## SNAKE

(Gr <kinebic8a>, WP <kenapeq>, Mi/H <kinepikwə>, Mi/D <kinápikwa>, JPH <kinapékwa>; <PA \**kene-pikwa* [Hockett 1957: 256])

*kineepikwameekwa~kineepikomeekwa*

## EEL

(Gr <kinebic8ameg8a>, G <kinápikwamékwa> & <kinepikumékwa>, Mi/D <kinápikwamákwa> & <kinápikomákwa>; literally, 'snake-fish'; see *kineepikwa* above)<sup>44</sup>

*kinohšameewa~kinohšamia*

## OTTER

(Gr <kin8chame8a>, LB <kin8chamia>, WP <kenoromev>, Mi/G <kinuxshámia>, Mi/D <kinokcamia>)

*kinoosaapiikwa*

## SP. OF SNAKE

(G <kinunzapikwa>, Mi/D <kinozapikwa>)<sup>45</sup>



*kinoosaaweewa~kinoosaawia*

PANTHER, LION

(Gr <kin8nsa8e8a>, WP <kenozuev>, G <kinu<sup>o</sup>sáwia>, Mi/D <kinozáwíá>)<sup>46</sup>*kinoontipeewa~kinoontipia*

RED-HORSE FISH

(Gr <kin8ntepe8a>, G <kinúndipia>, Mi/D <kē-nōn-dē'-pya>; literally, 'long-headed one')<sup>47</sup>*kinoošiiwa~kinoošia*

PIKE

(Gr <kin8nchi8a>, P/G <kinú<sup>o</sup>zha>, Mi/D <kinója>, Mich. <kinó<sup>o</sup>já>; < PA \*keno-šye-wa (Hockett 1957: 257))*kinteesia*

CORMORANT

(Gr &lt;kintesia&gt;)

*kintiwa*

GOLDEN EAGLE

(Gr <kinthi8a>, G <kindíwa>, Mi/D <kIndíwa>; < PA \*kenliwa (Goddard 1973: 3; see Costa 1991a, #184))<sup>48</sup>*kinwalaniihsia~kinwalaniihsia~kilwanaliihsia*

SP. OF HAWK

(Gr <kin8aranisi8a> & <kir8anarisi8a>, P/G <kinwalaníhsia>, W/D <kilwanaliihsia>)<sup>49</sup>*kiteepihkwana*

BUFFALO FISH, SUCKER FISH

(G & Mi/D <kitápkwána>)<sup>50</sup>*kíyaahkwa*

GULL

(Gr &lt;kiac8a&gt;, Mi/D &lt;kíakwa&gt;; &lt; PA \*keya-škwa (Pentland 1979: 82; see Costa 1991a, #204))

*kiihčia*

MALE BIRD, ROOSTER

(Gr &amp; LB &lt;kitchia&gt;, WP &lt;kehc&gt;, P/G &lt;kixtcha&gt;, Mi/D &lt;kí'tca&gt;)

*kiihkoneehsa*

FISH

(Gr <kic8nessa>, G <kixkunássa>, Mich. <kí'kuná'sá>, Mi/H <kixkone.s.α>; cf. Ojibwa *giigoonh* & Potawatomi *gigos*)*kiikihšiwia*

STALLION, MALE ANIMAL

(G <kíkilá'hshiwia>, Mi/D <kí'kilá'číwíá>, JPH <ke-kile'šj>; < PA \*ki-kile ššiwē-wa, lit., 'one who has testicles')<sup>51</sup>*kiišiwāwa~kii(n)šiwā*

MALE BISON, BULL

(Gr <kichi8a8a>, LB <kigi8a8a>, WP <kereu>, G <kí'zhiwa> & <kí'zhíwa>, Mi/D <kí<sup>o</sup>jiwa> & <kí'cíwa>)<sup>52</sup>*koohkooša*

PIG, HOG

(Gr <c8c8cha>, WP <kokoru>, P/G <kú'kusha> & <ku'kusha>, P/H <koxkošq>; cf. Fox *koohkoošeeha*)*kwaahkwa*

PILEATED WOODPECKER

(Gr & LB <c8ac8a>, LB <c8acc8a>, G <kwáxkwa>, Mi/D <kwakwa>; see also *waapikwaahkwa*)<sup>53</sup>*kwaahkwāšiwā~kwaahkwāšia*

LEECH

(Gr <c8ac8antchi8a>, WP pl. <ququnrake>, G <kwáxkwāšia>, Mi/D <kwakwāngā> {sic})<sup>54</sup>*kwaahkwaanihseewa~kwaahkwaanhsia*

GRASSHOPPER

(LB <c8ac8anisse8a>, Gr <c8ac8anissea>, G <kwákwānthia>, Mi/D <kwakwānsia>; cf. Potawatomi *gwakwade* & Fox *kwaahkwaateha*)<sup>55</sup>*laalaawa~naala*

CICADA, LOCUST

(Gr <rara8a>, LB pl. <rara8oki>, Mi/D <nála>)<sup>56</sup>*mahkoteekinaahkwa*

'PRAIRIE TURTLE, DRY LAND TERRAPIN'

(G <maxkú'tákináxkwa>; cf. Kickapoo *maskoteehkeha* 'terrapin, land turtle', and Miami-Illinois *mahkoteewi* 'prairie' {see Costa 1991a, #119})*mahkwa*

BEAR

(Gr &lt;mac8a&gt;, V &lt;moxkoua&gt;, WP &lt;muhq&gt;, G &lt;m(a)kwá&gt;, Mi/D &lt;makwá&gt;, Mich. &lt;ma'kwá&gt;, P/H &lt;máxkwá&gt;, JPH &lt;máhkwa&gt;; &lt; PA \*maθkwa (Siebert 1967b: 16; see Costa 1991a, #107))

*mahsakahkwa~hsákahkwa*

BADGER

(Gr <massacac8a> & <msacac8a>, G <sákqwa> & pl. <sák'kuki>, Mi/D <sákkwa>; < PA me?θakaxkwa (Pentland 1983: 391))<sup>57</sup>*mahweewa*

WOLF

(Gr &lt;ma8e8a&gt;, WP &lt;muuhaau&gt;, P/G &lt;ma'hwāwa&gt;, Mich. &lt;ma'wāwá&gt;, Mi/H &lt;maħwe wα&gt;, JPH &lt;mahwæ'šwα&gt;; &lt; PA \*mahwe-wa (see Costa 1991a, #8))

*mamahkiihsia*

TOAD

(Gr <mamakisia>, LB <mamakissia>, WP pl. <mukefeuke> {sic}, P/G <mamaxkíssia>, Mi/D <mamakí'ssia>; cf. Kickapoo *mamahkeha* 'toad' and Shawnee *mamžkiya* 'it is lumpy')

*maamahkatiaapiikisita~maamahkatiaapiikwa~  
maamahkatiaapiikisia*

MUD SNAKE, SP. OF SNAKE

(LB <mamacateapikisita>, G <mámkatiapikišia>, WMi/D <mamkatiafikwa>; < PA \*maxkate-- 'black' reduplicated, + \*-a-pye-k- 'string, cord')<sup>58</sup>

*maankwa*

LOON

(Gr & LB <mang8a>, G & Mi/D <mángwa>; cf. Ojibwa *maang* [see Siebert 1967b: 16 & Costa 1991a, #163])<sup>59</sup>

*meemeehš(i)hkia*

DRAGONFLY

(Gr <memechikia>, Mi/D <mámäckia>, G <mámášhia>)<sup>60</sup>

*meemileehšia*

WOODCHUCK, GROUNDHOG

(Gr <memirechia>, G <memilášia>, Mi/D <mámiláca>, JPH <mamijæja>)<sup>61</sup>

*meesimeel(w)ia*

GREAT HORNED OWL

(Gr <menchimer8ia>, LB <mentchimer8ia>, WP <mezumaleu> [sic], Mi/G <mézhimálwia> & <mezhímelia>, Mi/D <mánjímálría> [sic]; cf. PA \*mya-θwe-wa 'owl' [Pentland 1979: 335] & Shawnee *mšimiyaalwe* 'horned hoot owl')<sup>62</sup>

*mihšihkinaahkwa*

PAINTED TURTLE, TERRAPIN

(Gr <michikinac8a>, LB <michikinac8o>, G <mishixkinákwa> & <mshikinákwa>, Mi/D <mičkináqkwa>; < PA \*mešixkena-hkwa [see Goddard 1990: 465 and Costa 1991a, #34])<sup>63</sup>

*mihšihseewa~mihšihšia, pihšihšia~pihšihšia*

PRAIRIE CHICKEN

(Gr <michisia>, LB <michisse8o> & <michissia>, WP <pefefeu>, P/G <pshšissia>, WMi/D <p'č'ššia> & <p's'š'šia>; < PA \*me(?)šile-wa)<sup>64</sup>

*mihšiiweewa~mihšiiwia*

ELK, WAPITI

Gr <michi8e8a>, LB <michi8ia>, WP <mereueu>, G <m(i)shíwia>, Mich. <mi'cíwiya>; < PA \*mešse-we-wa)<sup>65</sup>

*mikičiwa~mikičia*

(BALD?) EAGLE

(Gr <mikitchia>, LB <mikitchi8a>, WP <mekecu>; reshaped from PA \*mekesiwa 'bald eagle')<sup>66</sup>

*misesaahkwa*

HORSEFLY

(Gr <mensensac8a> & <msensac8a>, LB <misensac8a>, WP pl. <mezunzuqke>, G <mizá'záxkwa>, Mi/D <anzánzakwa>, P/H <mizé'zaxkwyq>, cf. Shawnee *maθaθažkwa* [see Costa 1991a, #82])<sup>67</sup>

*miimiiwa~miimia*

PIGEON

(Gr & LB <mimi8a>, WP pl. <memeeuke>, Mi/H <mimya>, G & Mi/D <mímia>; < PA \*wemi-mi-wa)<sup>68</sup>

*miintikomeehšia~miintikomeehšia~miintikwameehšia*

SCREECH OWL

(Gr <mentic8messia>, G <mindigumášhia>, Mi/D <míndi'kwamácia>)<sup>69</sup>

*miintikwa*

SCREECH OWL

(Gr <mentic8a>, LB <mentic8o>, WP <mendaqu>, G <míndikwa> & <mindikwa>, Mi/D <míndikwa>, JPH <mi-ndikwa>; < PA \*wi-nteko-wa 'windigo' reshaped; cf. Fox *wiitekoowa* 'owl')<sup>70</sup>

*moohseewa~moohsia*

BUG, WORM

Gr <m8sse8a>, WP pl. <mofoeuka>, G <mú'xsia>, Mi/H <mos-ya>, P/H pl. <moxseaki>, Mi/D <mósfa>; < PA \*mo-hθe-wa 'worm' [Siebert 1975: 407; see Costa 1991a, #169])

*moonswa~moohswa*

DEER

(Gr <m8ns8a>, LB <m8ns8o>, WP <mozuu>, G <mú'xswa>, Mi/H <mos-wą>, P/H <mó-xswą>, Mi/D <móswa>; < PA \*mo-swa 'moose' [Siebert 1967b: 21 & Costa 1991a, #226-8])

*myaalameekwa*

CATFISH

(Gr <miarameg8a>, G <mialamékwa>, Mich. <myálámákwa>; < PA \*mya-lame-kwa [Bloomfield 1946: 107])

*myaašikinoonšia*

MUSKELLUNGE

(Gr <miachikinongia>; cf. Ottawa *maazi-gnoože*)<sup>71</sup>

*nameewa~mameewa*

STURGEON

(Gr <name8a>, Mi/D <mamáwa> & <mah-may'-i-wah>; < PA \*name-wa [Bloomfield 1946: 105])<sup>72</sup>

*napila*

SUCKER FISH

(Mi/G <napila>, Mi/D <napila>; cf. PA \*name-pila 'carp, sucker' [Bloomfield 1946: 105])

*naanaahantawia*

BLACK SNAKE

(WP <nunvuhvntvueu>, Mi/D <nanáhandáwia>, Mi/G <nanahundawia>)

*naanoohkaakootia*

## SOFT-SHELL TURTLE

(W/D <nanókakótia>; initial from Miami-Illinois stem *noohk-* 'soft' reduplicated, < PA \**lo-xk-*; see Costa 1991: 372)

*naataweewewa-naataweewia*

## TIMBER RATTLESNAKE

(Gr & LB <nata8e8e8a>, WP <nutvueuev>, Mi/G <natawéwia>, Mi/D <nataúwáwíá>, Mi/H <natahweyá>; cf. PA \**na-towe-wa* 'Iroquois, snake' [I. Goddard, in Fenton 1978: 320])<sup>73</sup>

*neehpiki-pičita-neeHpika-pičita*

## CARDINAL

(Mi/D <nāpíkípitčíta>, Mi/G <nepíka=pitchíta>; see *pičita* below)<sup>74</sup>

*neekatokaši(iw)a-neeKatikašia*

## HORSE

(Gr <negat8cachi8a>, LB <negatt8cachia>, Mi/H <neká-tikašá>, G <nekatikásha>, Mi/D <nákátíkaca>, JPH <ni-káttekaš> & <niko<sup>8</sup>tika<sup>8</sup>š>; literally 'single-claw'; cf. Fox *neekatookašeeha*<sup>75</sup> & Potawatomi *negdoša*)

*neelaohkia*

## TURKEY, WILD ANIMAL

(G <nālaúxkia>, Mi/D <nālaúkkíá>, Mi/H <lawkyá> (sic))<sup>76</sup>

*neenimehkiwa-neenimehkia*

## HUMMINGBIRD

(Gr <nenimeki8a>, P/G <nenimá'hkia>; cf. Fox *nenemehkiwa* 'thunderer')<sup>77</sup>

*neewisikiata*

## ALLIGATOR

(W/G <newissikiáta>, Mi/D <newí'síkíáta>)<sup>78</sup>

*noosia*

## 'COW'

(WP <nozev>; < PA \**no-nšye-wa*)<sup>79</sup>

*oočiihsa*

## GNAT

(G <ūtchísa>, Mi/D <otcí'sa>; this is the diminutive of *oočiiwa* below)<sup>80</sup>

*oočiiwa-oočia-oočiaahkwa*

## FLY (INSECT)

(G <8tchi8a>, WP pl. <ocvke>, P/G <ú'dsha> & <ūtchá>, Mi/D <ótcía>, Mi/H <?oč(y)á>, JPH pl. <óťak>, P/H <ó-čáxkwá>; < PA \**o-čye-wa* [Michelson 1935: 160])<sup>81</sup>

*oohkooweewa-oohkoowia-wiihkoowia*

## WHIPPOORWILL

(Gr <8c8e8a>, P/G <okúya>, WMi/D <okówíá>, Mi/G <wikuwéa> & <wé'kuwé>, EMi/D <wikówia>)<sup>82</sup>

*oonsaanikwa*

## FOX SQUIRREL

(Gr <8nsanic8a>, G <ú'nzaníkwa>, Mi/D <ónzaní'kwa>; cf. Shawnee *hoθaawanikwa*; see Costa 1991a: 381)

*páhkia*

## RUFFED GROUSE

(Gr & LB <packia>, G <pá'kia>, Mi/D <pákíá>; cf. Shawnee *hapki* 'prairie chicken' & Fox *pahkiwa* 'partridge, grouse'; see Costa 1991a, #104)<sup>83</sup>

*pankihtamwa*

## CAROLINA PARAKEET

(Gr <panghittam8a>, LB <panghitam8o>, P/G <pangi'htámwa>, Mi/D <pongítámwa> (sic))<sup>84</sup>

*papankamwa*

## FOX

(Gr <papangam8a>, WP <puvuxgumo> (sic), G & Mi/D <papangámwa>, Mich. <papAñgámwa<sup>85</sup>>)

*papaakantia-poopaakantia*

## SUNFISH, PERCH

(Mi/G <papákandia>, P/G <popakándia>, P/D <popakándíá>, Mich. <pApAkándiya<sup>86</sup>>)

*papikwa*

## FLEA

(Gr <papic8a>, G & Mi/D <papíkwa>, JPH <pápikwa>; < PA \**papikwa* [Goddard 1982: 43; see Costa 1991a, #1])

*paahpaahseewa-paahpaahsia*

## SP. OF WOODPECKER, RED-HEADED WOODPECKER

(LB <papasse8a>, Gr pl. <papasseaki>, WP <puvufe>, G <papássia>, Mi/D <papássíá> & <páh-pahss>; < PA \**pa-xpa-?θe-wa* [Pentland 1979: 65; see Costa 1991a, #178])<sup>87</sup>

*paapiičihšia*

## GOAT/BEDBUG/DADDY LONG-LEGS

(Gr <papitchichia>, WP <pupefu> (sic), G <papitch'sha>, Mi/D <papítčía>, P/H <páp-itš-č>, JPH pl. <pa-pit'jak>; cf. *nimpiiči* 'I stink' [Mi/D <nimbítč>])<sup>88</sup>

*paapiičikinaahkwa*STINKPOT TURTLE (*Sternothaerus odoratus*)

(G <pápitchikináxkwa>; cf. *nimpiiči* 'I stink' [Mi/D <nimbítč>])

*peehkiihsa-peehkiinswa*

## GOOSE, BRANT

(Gr <pekissa>, WP <pakefu>, P/G <pá'hkíssa>, Mi/D <pákíssa>, Mich. pl. <pe'ki'sákí>, Mi/H <pe xkizwá>, JPH <pækí's> & <pæ-ki'íθá>)<sup>89</sup>

*peepaanšinkwia~peepaankihšinkwia*

SP. OF FISH

(Gr <pepanching8eŋa>, G <pāpangshingwia>, Mi/D <pāpaj'ngwia>)<sup>90</sup>*peepeečinehkiwa~peepeečinehkiwa*

MOLE

(Gr <pepetchineki8a>, G <pepetchinähkia>, Mi/D <pāpī'tcīnā'kia>)<sup>91</sup>*peepookaleehoowia~poopookaleehoowia*

CUCKOO

(G &lt;pupukalähuya&gt;, Mi/D &lt;pāpokalähówia&gt;)

*pičita*

SMALL BIRD, SPARROW

(Mi/D <pitcī'ta> & <pē'-chit>; see *neehpiki-pičita* above)<sup>92</sup>*pileehsiwa~pileehsia*

RAVEN

(Gr & LB <piressi8a>, LB <piressia>, WP <pelafeu>, Mi/G <pilássia>, Mi/D <pilássia>; < PA \*pele-hsiwa (Pentland 1979: 88))<sup>93</sup>*pileelikwa*

FLYING SQUIRREL

(Gr &lt;pirerig8a&gt;, G &lt;pilálikwa&gt;, Mi/D &lt;piláli'kwa&gt;; &lt; PA \*pele-nyikwa (Goddard 1990: 454; see Costa 1991a, #69))

*pileewa*

TURKEY, CHICKEN

(LB & Gr <pire8a>, Mi/D <piláwa>, Mi/H <pilæ'wə>; < PA \*pele-wa (Siebert 1967b); see also *waapipilia* below)*pinšwa*

BOBCAT, CAT

(Gr <pinchi8a>, WP <pereu>, Mi/D <pī'jīwa>, Mich. <pi'jīwa>, Mi/H <pižīwa>; < PA \*pešwa (Siebert 1967b: 21; see Costa 1991a, #166))<sup>94</sup>*pišinsikwa~pihsinsikwa*

WOOD DUCK, MERGANSER

(Gr <pichinsic8a> & <pechinsig8a>, G <psinsikwa>, Mi/D <pījezi'kwa>)<sup>95</sup>*piitilaanoonhsa*

SWALLOW, BARN-SWALLOW

(G <pitilanū'sa>, WMi/D <pī'tī'lanónsa>; lit. 'rain-bird'; cf. Miami-Illinois *piitilaanwi* 'it rains' [G <pitilánwi>, Mi/D <pī'tī'lanwi>]; see *saankomikwa* below).*poohkitoonka*

SUCKER-FISH

(W/D &lt;pókítóngā&gt;; lit. 'hole-mouth'?)

*poohkoohsiihsiwa~poohkoohsiihsia*

BOBWHITE

(LB <p8c8ssisia>, Gr pl. <p8c8ssisi8aki>, WP <pokofefeu>, G <puxkusissia>, WMi/D <pokosísia>, P/H <poxkose'ęsq> [sic], JPH <pó-kosi-s>; cf. Kickapoo *poohkwiiha*)<sup>96</sup>*sákiwa~sákia*

HERON

(Gr & LB <saki8a>, LB <sackia>, G <sákia>, Mi/D <sákia>; cf. Shawnee *haθaki* 'crane, pelican' (see Costa 1991a: 371-2, #38))*sakimeewa~sakimia*

MOSQUITO

(Gr <sakime8a>, LB <sakimia>, P/G <sakímia>, Mi/D <sakímia>; < PA \*sakime-wa (Goddard 1982: 20; see Costa 1991a, #5))<sup>97</sup>*saahsanteewa~saahsantia*

LIZARD

(Gr pl. <sasante8aki>, WP pl. <svfundeake>, G <sássandia>, Mi/D <sasándia>)<sup>98</sup>*saankwamikwa~saankomikwa*

SWALLOW, PURPLE MARTIN

(G <sangwamikwa>, Mi/D <sángomí'kwa>)<sup>99</sup>*šikinaahkwa~šékinaahkwa~šikinaahkwa*

BLACKBIRD

(Gr <sekinac8a>, LB <sekinac8o> & <chikinac8o>, WP <fakenuqu>, G <sákináxkwa> & <shikenákwa>, P/H <škinà'xk'wə>; cf. Ojibwa *asiginaak*, Shawnee *haθikina'kwa* and Fox *sakenaahkwa* (see Costa 1991a, #29))<sup>100</sup>*šahkiiwa~šahkia~saahkia*

CRAYFISH

(Gr <chaki8a> & <chakia>, P/G <saxkiá>, Mi/D <sákkia>, Mich. pl. <sá'kyak'>; cf. PA \*ahθake-wa (Pentland 1983: 388; see Costa 1991a, #35))<sup>101</sup>*šahkweehsiwa~šahkweehsia*

SAPSUCKER, SP. OF WOODPECKER

(Gr &lt;chac8esia&gt; &amp; &lt;chac8esi8a&gt;, WP &lt;suqafeu&gt; [sic], G &lt;sháxkwássia&gt;, Mi/D &lt;cakkwáksia&gt;)

*šikaakwa*

STRIPED SKUNK

(Gr <chicag8a>, WP <sekuqu> [sic], Mi/D <cikákwa>, Mich. <cikákwa>, Mi/H <šikákwa>; < PA \*šeka-kwa (see Costa 1991a, #6); see *taahtaankwa* below)*šikwameekwa~šikwameekwa*

DOGFISH

(Gr <chig8ameg8a>, Mi/D <tcí'kwamákwa> & <chí-kwá'-mákh>; cf. Ojibwa *šigwameg*)<sup>102</sup>

*šinkiphsa*

PIED-BILLED GREBE, COOT

(WP <rexgepsu>, Mi/D <cŋgŋbsa>; cf. Ojibwa *šingibis*)<sup>103</sup>*šinkohsa*

MINK

(Gr &lt;ching8sa&gt;, WP &lt;rexgosu&gt;, P/G &lt;shingúksa&gt;, Mich. &lt;ciŋgŋ'sa&gt;, Mi/H &lt;šingohsə&gt;; &lt; PA \*šenkwehsa 'weasel' (Siebert 1967b: 25; see Costa 1991a, #133))

*šihšikweewa~šihšikwia*

MASSASSAUGA, BLACK RATTLESNAKE

(LB <chichic8e8o>, Gr <chichig8eġa>, WP <rereqev>, Mi/G <šhšhikwia>, Mi/D <cŋcŋkwġa>; < PA \*šġ·šġ·kwe·wa (Goddard 1978: 74))<sup>104</sup>*šihšġpa*

DUCK

(LB &lt;chichipa&gt;, WP &lt;rerepu&gt;, Mich. &lt;cŋcŋp&gt;, P/H &lt;šġš·ipq&gt;, Mi/H &lt;šġš·ipq&gt;, JPH &lt;šġ·šġ·ip&gt;; &lt; PA \*šġ·šġ·pa (Bloomfield 1946: 105; see Costa 1991a, #145))

*tahkamwa*

CAROLINA PARAKEET

(Mi/D <takámwa>)<sup>105</sup>*tapahsia*

WILD GOOSE, CANADA GOOSE

(Gr <tapassia>, Mi/G <tapássia>, Mi/D <tápássġa>)<sup>106</sup>*tahtaankwa*

SPOTTED SKUNK

(Gr pl. <tatang8aki>, G <ta'tángwa>; cf. Kickapoo *tahtaakwa* 'black and white skunk'; see *šikaakwa* above)<sup>107</sup>*teekinaahkwa*

COMMON GRACKLE, BLACKBIRD

(P/G <tákinákwā>, Mi/D <tákŋnákwā>)<sup>108</sup>*teenteekġhsa*

BLUE JAY

(Gr <tentakisa>, LB <tentekissa>, G & Mi/D <tándáksa>; see *teentia* below)<sup>109</sup>*teentia*

PLOVER, KILLDEER

(G <tándia>, Mi/D <tándġa>; cf. PA \*ti·nti·wa 'Blue jay' (Siebert 1967a: 53))<sup>110</sup>*tohtooleehsia*

CRICKET

(WP pl. <totolafeevke>, G <tuxtulá'thia>, Mi/D <tótoláġa>)<sup>111</sup>*toontwa*

BULLFROG

(Gr & LB <t8nt8a>, G <tú'ndwa>, Mi/D <tóndwa>, Mich. <tóndwa'>; < PA \*to·nto·wa>)<sup>112</sup>*waalihseewa~waal(i)hsia*

BULLHEAD, CATFISH

(Gr <šarissea> & pl. <šarisse8aki>, P/G <wál'sia> & <wal'hsġa>, P/D <wálsia>, Mich. <wal'siyá'>; cf. Fox *waasesiġha* 'bullhead' (see Costa 1991a, #214))<sup>113</sup>*waapanswa*

RABBIT

(LB <šapans8a>, WP <uupuzuv>, G <wápanswa>, Mi/D <wapánswa>, Mich. <wápá'zwá'>; cf. PA \*wa·poswa (Michelson 1935: 135))<sup>114</sup>*waapankiwa~waapankia*

SWAN

(Gr <šabanki8a>, LB <šapankia>, WP <uupuxgev>, G <wapángia>, Mi/D <wapángġa>, Mich. <wápáŋġyá'>, JPH <wa·panġa> (sic))<sup>115</sup>*waaphkwaata*

BOBWHITE

(Mi/G <wápkwata>, Mi/D <wapkwát>)<sup>116</sup>*waapihkwa*

LOUSE

(Gr <šabic8a>, LB <šapic8o>, G <wápikwa>, Mi/D <wáhp-quah>, JPH <wapŋkwā>; cf. Shawnee *waapiġkwa*, Kickapoo *aapihkwa*)*also note the dependent noun:**nitehka~nitehkama* MY LOUSE (Gr <nit'eska> & <nitescama><sup>117</sup>, LB <nitacama>), and *atehkamali* HIS LOUSE (G <atáxkamali>; < PA \*ehkwa 'louse' (Bloomfield 1946: 93))<sup>118</sup>*waapikinaahkwa*

WHOOPING CRANE, SWAN

(G <wápikiná'kwa>, Mich. <wápikiná'kwa<sup>8</sup>>)<sup>119</sup>*waapikwaahkwa*

IVORY-BILLED WOODPECKER

(Gr pl. <šabic8ac8aki>, Mi/D <wapġkwakwa> & <wah'-pġ-kwakq>; see *kwaahkwa* above)*waapikomakanka~waawaapikomakanka*

BUFFLEHEAD

(Gr <šabic8macanga>, Mi/D <wawapikomakáŋa>)<sup>120</sup>*waapimoohswa*

SHEEP

(WP <uupemofuv>, G <wápimúkswa>, Mi/D <wápġmóswa>, Mi/H <wapimos·wŋ>; see *moohswa*)



*waapipilia*

## TURKEY

(G <wapipilfa>, Mi/D <wapipilla>, P/H <wapipířilya>; see *pileewa* above)<sup>121</sup>

*waapiski-moohseewa-waap(i)hki-moohsia*

## GRUB WORM

(Gr <8abiskim8sse8a>, Mi/D <wápkimósfa>; see *moohseewa* above)

*waapisk(i)hkwia*

## BALD EAGLE

(Gr <8abichikic8eĩa>, G <wapishk'kwia> & <wapishkwia>, Mi/D <wapí'čkkia> {sic})<sup>122</sup>

*waapitia-waapitiaata*

## ANTELOPE

(G <wapitiáta> & <wapítia>, Mi/D <wapítřata>; cf. Shawnee *waapiti* 'elk')<sup>123</sup>

*waapiihkičĩa*

## BUMBLEBEE

(WP pl. <uupekecuke>, G <wápkitcha>, Mich. obv. pl. <wápi'křtca'i>; cf. Shawnee *waapiřkičeři* 'hornet'; cf. *waawaapiihkičĩa* below)<sup>124</sup>

*waawaahsamwa*

## FIREFLY

(Gr pl. <8a8assam8aki>, WP pl. <uuufumoke>, G <wawassámwa>, Mi/D <wawasámwa>)<sup>125</sup>

*waawaapanotanka*

## HORNED LARK

(WP <uuuřpnotuxgu>)<sup>126</sup>

*waawaapiihkičĩa*

## HORNET

(G <wawapikřtca>, Mi/D pl. <wawapikřtcaki>; cf. *waapiihkičĩa* above)

*waayaahkoořĩa-waayaahkoořĩa*

## CENTIPEDE, MILLIPEDE

(WP pl. <uukoroke>, G <wayaxkúřa> & <wayakúřĩa>, Mi/D <wáyakósřa>)

*wi(i)hkweeliřĩa*

## BAT

(Gr <8ic8erissa> {sic}, WP pl. <uekol efeuke>, G <wikwelřřĩa> & <wi'kwilřřĩa>, Mi/D <wřkwáll'řřĩa>)

*wiikweepinřĩa-wiikweepinřĩa*

## LYNX

(Gr <8ic8epinchi8a>, G <wákwápřřa>, Mi/D <wikwřpinřřa> & <wé-quay-přn-zhyah>; see *pinřĩa* above)<sup>127</sup>

*wiilinwiřřĩa-wiilinwiřřĩa*

## MEADOWLARK

(Gr <8irin8isi8a> & <8irin8isĩa>, G <wilinřřĩa> {sic}, Mi/D <wilřnwřřřĩa>)<sup>128</sup>

*wiiničĩa*

## BOX TURTLE

(Gr <8initchĩa>, G <wřnřřa>, Mi/D <winřřa>, P/H <wéničřa>)<sup>129</sup>

*wiinihkiwa-wiin(i)hkiwa*

## SP. OF SALAMANDER OR LIZARD

(Gr <8iniki8a>, LB <8anikĩa> {sic}, P/G <wřn'hkiwa>, Mi/D <wřnkřa>)<sup>130</sup>

*wiinihkiwa-wiinihkiwa*

## YELLOW-SHAFTED FLICKER, YELLOWHAMMER

(Gr & LB <8inic8re8a>, G <winřřĩa>, Mi/D <wřnřřĩa>)<sup>131</sup>

*wiinkwa*

## (NOCTURNAL) MOTH

(Gr <8ing8a>, G <wřngwa>; cf. Algonquin {pl.} *wiingwag* 'génie somnifere')<sup>132</sup>

## ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup>In the Miami-Illinois orthography used here, the symbols basically have the values one would expect; thus,  $\mathcal{c}$  = [tʃ],  $\mathcal{s}$  = [ʃ], and long vowels are written as doubled. Acute accents are used to represent stress, which can occur contrastively on first-syllable short vowels in the modern language. Additionally,  $r$  in forms from the French sources has been phonemicized as  $l$  to make the transcriptions from the various time periods as uniform as possible.

I would like to thank Carl Masthay for many valuable corrections and suggestions on an early draft of this paper. Any remaining errors or misanalyses are entirely my own doing.

<sup>2</sup>Additionally, a handful of forms in the modern language are attested as reshaped with this ending where it is not historically expected; see, for example, *akaawa* and *ahšikana*.

<sup>3</sup>The exact conditions of this sound change are somewhat complicated and will be explained in future work.

<sup>4</sup>Glossed by Gravier as 'pecan ou martre'. In Dunn n.d.(a) under 'Ursa major', he comments: "monster who has lost his head, and is going around polestar hunting for it". Given the Miami-Illinois form and the usual Ojibwa plural *oʃiigag*, \**wečye·ka* is to be preferred over the \**wečye·kwa* of Siebert 1967b: 53. Menominee *oci·kok* and the alternate Ojibwa plural *oʃiigwag* (Nichols & Nyholm 1979: 79; according to Nichols [p.c.], this form is only attested from one Michigan speaker) are thus best seen as reshapings to a more common noun-ending pattern. (Thanks to Ives Goddard for this suggestion.)

<sup>5</sup>According to the discussion of its orthography in the Wea Primer, 'f' seemingly is meant to represent [θ], but it almost always seems to signify actual *hs*. The transcription system of the WP will be discussed in future work.

<sup>6</sup>LB glosses this as 'poule d'inde', Dunn as 'female of birds', and WP as 'hen', but Gatschet gives it as 'young woman {15-20 yrs. of age}', possibly a metaphorical extension of the original sense of the word, or possibly a confusion with (*ah*)*kweehsa* 'young lady, adult girl' (LB <ac8essa>, WP <qahsu>, Mi/D <kwāssa>, Mich. <kwé'sa>); compare Shawnee *škweʔθeeθa*.

<sup>7</sup>It is likely though not certain that the sibilant of the LB, Gr, WP and P/G forms is preaspirated. Dunn also gives an alternate form for 'spider', <ánzalípkwíā>, which I cannot analyze. Gatschet has a form <kitchipkwia> 'water spider', presumably containing *kihči-* 'big'.

<sup>8</sup>This is glossed in Gravier as 'vide aquatil'; possibly it is related to *ahtawaki* '(his) ear' (Gr <ata8aki>, Mi/D <atawáki>, Mi/H <táwakj>).

<sup>9</sup>Gatschet gives this as 'jack salmon' and 'pickerel'; Dunn glosses it as 'pike perch' and 'jack salmon'. Compare Ojibwa *ogaa* 'walleye', Menominee *oka·w* 'pike', and Cree *oka·w* 'pickerel'.

<sup>10</sup>Glossed by Gravier as 'vache, biche'. Compare Shawnee *hokoweeθa* 'fawn', and Menominee *oko·w* 'female animal'.

<sup>11</sup>Dunn also has *čiinkwia kooka* 'tree frog' (Mi/D <tcí'ngwíā kóka>), literally 'thunderer frog'. I do not know what the underlining of various consonants in Harrington's Peoria recordings is meant to signify.

<sup>12</sup>This is given in Gravier as 'suisse espece d'ecureuil'; Hockett gives it as 'woodpecker', probably an error on the part of the speaker.

<sup>13</sup>Literally, 'little nighthawk'. In Gravier and LB, this term is given as 'oiseau puant', and 'aigle a teste rouge'; Gatschet also cites this as an old name for a Miami totem.

<sup>14</sup>Gravier glosses <apēc8a> as 'oyseau mangeur de maring8ins'.

<sup>15</sup>The 'hf' of the WP form, which was not available to me during the writing of Costa 1991a, confirms the preaspiration of the sibilant, expected from Menominee *ape·hsos* 'deer'.

<sup>16</sup>Given by Gravier as 'poisson armé qui n'a presq point d'arestes'.

<sup>17</sup>This word might simply be a diminutive of *aweehsa*, 'wild animal' above (Gravier gives this etymology for it), or possibly it is from PA \**awe·ʔe·wa* 'hawk' (Siebert 1967b: 19). Michelson also attests a form *wiihseensia* (<wíšá<sup>n</sup>zʔyá<sup>n</sup>>).

<sup>18</sup>Le Boulenger also attests a form *aakaawia* (<aca8ia>). Compare (*a*)*kaawia*, 'thorn, briar' (LB <aca8ia>, WP pl. <kvueueke>, Mi/D <káwíā>; see Costa 1991a, #3).

<sup>19</sup>Glossed by Gravier as 'espece de tortue'.

<sup>20</sup>The *h* in the second form is from a process in the modern language sporadically inserting *h* between long vowels (especially *aa*) and *w*. Also, though almost no one marks the initial vowel of this word as having any prominence (but note Harrington's form), I assume it is long due to the fact that it is never deleted.

<sup>21</sup>In Potawatomi forms here, 'e' = *e*, not *ə*; this form is from my fieldwork in Kansas in 1989. Though there is considerable variation in the transcriptions of the vowels in the Miami-Illinois form, a fairly safe generalization seems to be that it was *aayeeli(iw)a* in the early 1700s, and *eeyeelia* by the early 1900s. The Illinois form is glossed in Gravier & LB as 'rat de bois'. Hockett also attests an odd Peoria form *eeyeena* (<he·yæʔæŋa>), possibly a loan from another Algonquian language, and an uninterpretable Miami form <ʔeyey>. The third Dunn form is from his early notes before he settled on his normal B.A.E. orthography.

<sup>22</sup>Gatschet defines this term as 'red-headed woodpecker'; Dunn says the name refers to the 'spotted woodpecker' in Indiana (perhaps the Hairy Woodpecker, *Picoides villosus*), and to the Red-headed Woodpecker in Oklahoma. See *paahpaahseewa* below.

<sup>23</sup>The length on the third vowel is uncertain. This form is given by Gravier as 'grosse tortue'. This term apparently literally means 'wrinkle-faced'; compare P/G <atchipungwāta> 'he has a wrinkled face'. Also note the similar Narragansett form <tchipāngo> 'turtle' (Gatschet 1973).

<sup>24</sup>LB and Gravier gloss this as 'chat sauvage', the Canadian French term for the raccoon.

<sup>25</sup>Compare Miami-Illinois *eelohtanki* 'he mimics it' (Mich <elutāŋgi>).

<sup>26</sup>Compare *eeseekiweekita* 'he is crested' (of a bird) (Mi/D <āsékīwākītta>).

<sup>27</sup>The semantic interpretation of the name I posit here seems justified given the actual appearance of this bird and the way it holds its wings. The second syllable long *ee* is unexpected, but seems to be required by the fact that it is not reduced to *i* after the long initial *ee*. This phenomenon will be discussed in future work on M-I vowels.

<sup>28</sup>Though this appears to be the basic word for 'bison' in the earliest records (i.e., Le Boulenger, Gravier, Volney, and the Wea Primer), by the modern period it has come to

mean 'cow'; in the modern records, 'bison' is rendered by a form that literally means 'wild cow', *neelaahki lénaswa* (Mi/D <nālaúkkī lánánzwa>). See the notes under *neelaahkia*, 'turkey, wild animal'.

<sup>29</sup>Given by LB and Gravier as 'male dog', by Gatschet as 'male of all quadrupeds', and by Dunn as 'male of mammals and reptiles'.

<sup>30</sup>Several sources gloss this as 'prairie wolf'; in Gravier it is glossed as 'loup d'une basse taille'. Gatschet also attests a form <lenimáh8ewa>, which is analogized off of *mahweewa* 'wolf'.

<sup>31</sup>According to Dunn, *iihkaawa* is the name for the 'little green heron', while <ikkáwa matcī'kolī'ta> is 'bittern'. Gatschet is less clear on whether *iihkawa* is the Green Heron or the bittern.

<sup>32</sup>The Gravier form is given as 'v. volat.'

<sup>33</sup>Dunn gives this as the Indiana equivalent of Oklahoma Miami *pihsisia* (see *mihšihseewa*).

<sup>34</sup>The vowel lengths in this word are unclear. This term probably designates the Downy Woodpecker, *Picoides pubescens*. Gravier attests for this <caracara8a>.

<sup>35</sup>Gatschet also glosses this as 'backlog in the fireplace', which is the only gloss Dunn gives for it. Also note Dunn's *kahkiitiahkwi* 'American spikenard (*Aralia racemosa*)' (Mi/D <kakī'tyawkī>). Gravier glosses this word as 'chetoé (?) oyseau de riviere'.

<sup>36</sup>Oddly, this is given by Gravier as 'silk worm' ('vers a soye').

<sup>37</sup>The Shawnee cognate for this word would suggest Illinois \**kaahkaaskiiwa*, but the sources do not confirm this. The gloss 'katydid' is from both Dunn and Gatschet; Gravier glosses it as 'cigale' (= 'cicada'), also the usual Illinois gloss for *laalaawa*.

<sup>38</sup>Gatschet has a (plural) form <kawīzha> which he glosses as 'thornbushes'.

<sup>39</sup>Gatschet glosses this as 'fresh-water terrapin' and Dunn as 'map turtle'. Dunn says the name means 'notched'. Probably *Graptemys geographica*.

<sup>40</sup>Compare Shawnee *keekaanoʔe* 'mule' and Fox *kakaano8eewa* 'he has long ears'. Gravier gives this as 'un asne'.

<sup>41</sup>The Gatschet form is glossed as 'grand daddy; a species of long legged wasp, which walks only and does not fly'.

<sup>42</sup>Compare Fox *keekaanwikašeeha* 'grizzly bear'.

<sup>43</sup>For the first element, note Miami *keentwaani* 'I sharpen it' (Mi/D <kändwanĩ>); compare Shawnee *nikiito* 'I grind it sharp'. For the final, compare the Miami-Illinois noun *ahkiči* 'bird's tail' (Gr <akitchi>, G <axkitchi>; cf. Fox *ohkeči* 'tail feather').

<sup>44</sup>Compare Fox *keneepikwameekwa*, Menominee *kenu-pikwa-me-k*, and Ottawa *gnebgomeg* 'lamprey'.

<sup>45</sup>Dunn glosses this as 'milk snake', whereas Gatschet glosses it as 'copperhead' in Wea and 'bull snake' in Peoria.

<sup>46</sup>The Gravier form is glossed as 'il a la queue longue. un Tygre'.

<sup>47</sup>Gravier glosses this as 'poisson a langue teste' (sic).

<sup>48</sup>Given by Gravier as 'aigle blanc et noir'. I do not know what his 'th' is meant to signify here.

<sup>49</sup>Dunn and Gatschet gloss this as 'chicken-hawk'. *kinwalaniihsi(iw)a* is probably the original form, as it has a clear etymology meaning 'long-tail bird'; compare the Shawnee medial *-lanyee-* '(bird's) tail' (Voegelin 1938: 336). The other form seems to have undergone metathesis of the *n* and *l*. There is also attested a Mi/G form <kilonanissia>. Given the semantics of this term, it is probably meant to signify any members of the genus *Accipiter*, such as the Cooper's Hawk or the Sharp-Shinned Hawk.

<sup>50</sup>Gravier has a form <kitepic8n8a> 'espece de grosse carpe', which resembles an alternate Gatschet form <kitápkwanwa>. Dunn also gives a Potawatomi cognate <kitápköñ>, which I have not been able to confirm.

<sup>51</sup>Glossed by Harrington as 'stud-horse'. Compare Shawnee *keekilʔsi* 'male of animals, boar, stud', and Fox *keekinešiiha* 'bull'.

<sup>52</sup>LB gives this as 'masle de beuf', and Gravier as 'un vieux bœuf, masle'. The shortening of the final *aawa* to *a* is a normal sound change from early 18th century Illinois to the modern language; see *laalaawa* for another example.

<sup>53</sup>Gravier also attests <c8ac8a8a>, 'gros pic bois'. LB <c8acc8a> & Gravier <c8ac8a> are both given as 'merle' (= 'blackbird'), probably an error.

<sup>54</sup>Oddly, in WP this is glossed as 'green moss'.

<sup>55</sup>Given by LB as 'sauterelle'.

<sup>56</sup>The shift of the word-initial liquid to *n* is a normal sound law from early 18th century Illinois to modern Miami (see Costa 1991a: 372). See *kiišiiwaawa* 'male bison' for another example of final *aawa* > *a*. Gravier glosses this as 'espece de grelots ou Cigalles qui crient rarara dans les arbres'; Le Boulenger gives it as 'cicale'. Dunn glosses it as 'locust, harvest fly', 'harvest fly' being a common vernacular term for 'cicada'.

<sup>57</sup>The form *mahsakahkwa* replaces the incorrect \**mihsakahkwa*, given in Costa 1991a (#80), before I was aware of Gravier's <massacac8a> (given as 'vide quadrup.'). Compare the similar Fox *masakahkwa* (Goddard 1991: 178), and Shawnee *θaakkwa*.

<sup>58</sup>This seems to designate the western subspecies of the Mud Snake, *Farancia abacura reinwardti*, which just enters the southern limits of the Miami-Illinois area. LB glosses this as 'grand serpent noir', Gatschet as 'red belly snake' and 'black snake', and Dunn as 'horn snake'.

<sup>59</sup>Given in the French sources as 'huard'.

<sup>60</sup>Literally, 'big-head'.

<sup>61</sup>Given by Gravier as 'beste comme un blereau toujours en terre de la grosseur d'un chat qui a les dents comme un castor'.

<sup>62</sup>Given specifically as 'great horned owl' by Dunn, as 'horn owl' by the WP, and as 'chouette' by LB. Gravier gives only 'vide volatilia'.

<sup>63</sup>Dunn glosses this as 'painted terrapin' and Gatschet as 'dry-land terrapin', while Gravier glosses it simply as 'tortüe'. It is probably the Midland Painted Turtle, *Chrysemys picta marginata*. This was also the Indian name of the Miami chief Little Turtle.

<sup>64</sup>Gravier and LB gloss this variously as 'faisan' and 'perdrix Illinois'. Compare Ojibwa *mizise*, Menominee *mese-ñew* (with *s* for expected \*ʔ), Plains Cree *misihiye-w*, and Cheyenne *mažéñe* 'turkey', and Fox *mešiseewa-mešiseeha* 'prairie chicken'. Note also the Indiana Miami equivalent *iimamwa*. The change of *m* > *p* before  $\check{V}hC$  in this word in all records from the WP on is unexpected, but another example is *mahtohkatwi* 'cooked hominy' (Gr <mat8cat8i> 'sagamite', LB <matoscat8i> 'potage', G <matúkatwi>, P/H

⟨moxtóxkaʔatwɨ⟩ (from Hockett's original notes; the form given in Hockett 1985 is incorrect)), which Dunn gives as ⟨p'tokátwɨ⟩; also note Dunn's related form ⟨p'tokáhakanɨ⟩ 'pestle for grinding hominy'.

<sup>65</sup>Compare Fox *mešeeweewa*, Algonquin *mišewe*, and Potawatomi *mšewe* 'elk', and also Shawnee *mšeewe* 'horse'. The second syllable *ii* after *š* in the Miami-Illinois form is unexpected but also seen in a handful of phonologically similar words.

<sup>66</sup>The *č* for expected \**s* is perhaps a result of diminutive sound symbolism. This term probably means 'Bald Eagle' in M-I, as opposed to *kintiwa* 'Golden Eagle', but the sources are not explicit on this. Gravier and the WP gloss it as 'eagle'. Compare Ojibwa *migizi* 'bald eagle', Kickapoo *mekeθia* 'eagle', Cree *mikisiw* 'small eagle', and W. Abenaki *məgəzó* 'eagle'.

<sup>67</sup>Translated in LB as 'guespe'; given by Gravier as 'm8che tantaridé (sic; error for 'cantaridé') dont la pique est dangereuse'. The gloss 'horsefly' is given by all the sources from the WP on, but Carl Masthay has pointed out to me that this may well not be an accurate translation for this term in early-18th century Illinois; under the entry ⟨nanipekih8a⟩ Gravier gives 'la chair de cette beste estant gasteé par la morsure d'une cantaride', and the sentence ⟨mensensac8a nanipekirem8ata i8niri⟩ as 'la mouche cantaride a mordu et envenimé la chair de cette beste morte'. As Masthay points out, this would seem to indicate an insect perhaps like the blowfly, which lays its eggs or larva in cattle, which later infest and destroy the animals.

<sup>68</sup>Compare Ojibwa *omiimii*, Fox *omiimiiwa*, Cree *omi-mi-w*, and, with apparent dissimilation, Menominee *omi-ni-w* and Cheyenne *hemene*. Presumably, this was originally a term for the Passenger Pigeon, now extinct. Also note *wihsaki-miimia* 'Mourning Dove' (G ⟨wíssaki mímia⟩, Mi/D ⟨wíśákí mímia⟩).

<sup>69</sup>Given as 'v. volatíl' in Gravier. It is not clear what species this term signifies as opposed to *miintikwa*.

<sup>70</sup>The initial consonant of this word has very likely been reshaped on the influence of *mešimeel(w)ia* 'Great Horned Owl' (see above). This form is given as 'hybou' in Gravier, as 'hibou' and 'chat huant' in LB, as 'owl' in the WP, and as 'common screech owl' by Dunn. In another place, Dunn gives this as a generic term for 'owl'.

Gatschet describes it as 'hutch-owl; about 9" high, brownish, great big round head'.

<sup>71</sup>Literally, 'ugly pike', or 'false pike'. Given by Gravier as 'poisson dit maskinonge qui resemble a un gros brochet'.

<sup>72</sup>The change of the initial *n* to *m* by the modern period is unexpected, though probably caused by assimilation to the following *m*. It has an interesting parallel in Kickapoo *memeetha* 'fish' (compare Fox *nameesa*). The form ⟨mah-may'-i-wah⟩ is from Dunn 1908.

<sup>73</sup>The ending of this word has probably been reshaped on the analogy of PA \**le-w(e-w)a* 'blowing snake' (Pentland 1979: 371; compare Menominee *ne-we-w*), though no actual Miami-Illinois cognate of this PA form has been found. Gravier and LB gloss this as 'gros serpent sonnet', Gatschet as 'big yellow rattlesnake', Dunn as 'common yellow rattlesnake', WP as 'rattlesnake', and Hockett as 'snake'. This probably designates the yellow phase of *Crotalus horridus horridus*, the larger of the two rattlesnake species found in Indiana and Illinois, the other being *siihšikweewa* (see below). The Miami-Illinois cognate of PA \**na-towe-wa* is *naatowia* 'Seneca' (Gr ⟨nad8e'ia⟩, P/G ⟨natú'wia⟩, Mi/D ⟨natow'ia⟩, and Mich. pl. ⟨nátoyák'⟩); all sources agree on the gloss of this word except that Michelson gives it (probably more accurately) as 'Seneca/Cayuga' and the French sources give it as 'Huron'. In one place, Gatschet gives *naatqwia* (with 'a' for expected second-syllable 'o'; G ⟨náta'wia⟩ as 'Wyandotte', for which the more usual term is *p(i)hsiikania* (first vowel uncertain; Gr ⟨psigania⟩, G ⟨pxsikánia⟩, Mi/D ⟨psikán'ia⟩, Mich. pl. ⟨p<sup>e</sup>sígányak<sup>e</sup>⟩).

<sup>74</sup>In Gatschet's filecards, the form ⟨nepíka=pitchíta⟩ seems to have been altered from an earlier form ⟨nepíki=pitchíta⟩, since the first ⟨a⟩ in ⟨nepíka=pitchíta⟩ appears to have been later written over an ⟨i⟩. Probably Gatschet originally obtained the ⟨nepíki⟩ form and, later rechecking it with a different speaker, changed it to ⟨nepíka⟩; thus, both forms are probably correct. Also, Gatschet gives for 'cardinal' a plural *neehpíka-pičičiki* (Mi/G ⟨nepíka=pitchitchíki⟩), showing that this form is a participle.

<sup>75</sup>From Bloomfield 1984b: 77. There are other Fox forms for 'horse' attested; see also Voorhis 1971: 72.

<sup>76</sup>This has the meaning 'turkey' in Oklahoma Miami and 'wild animal' in Indiana. The phonemic shape of this word is unclear; it appears to derive from an prenoun



*nalaahki-neelaahki* 'wild (of animals)' (G <nalaúxki> & <nálaúxki>, Mi/D <nalauqkI> & <nálaukkI>, Mich. <nAlauwA'ki>). This seems to be present in the odd Mi/H form <ne.lâw ke.lém̄> (given, probably erroneously, as 'prairie dog'), which probably represents *neelaahki lémwā* 'wild dog'.

<sup>77</sup>Gravier glosses this as 'oyseau mouche'. Dunn has this word reshaped in Miami as *neenimehkwa* (Mi/D <nānīmākwa>). The long first vowel here is inferred; given the Fox form, the Miami-Illinois form would be expected to be *\*ninemihki(w)a*; if the first vowel is long, this would explain the syllable count in the rest of the word and thus the vowel qualities in the second and third syllables.

<sup>78</sup>Gatschet says this word literally means 'indented back'. Gravier gives a form <nešisekišešā> 'crocodile'.

<sup>79</sup>Compare Algonquin *noonže* (Lemoine <nonje>) and Ojibwa *noože* (Baraga <nojé>) 'the female of an animal', plus Munsee *nó-nše-w* 'doe with young' (see Siebert 1975: 332). The actual meaning of this word in Miami-Illinois was probably something like 'cow with young'. It is not clear what the meaning difference was between this word and the much more common term *akowa*, above. Gravier cites a form <n8nchi8a> 'norrice, ou qui me done a tetter', which is probably a more archaic form of the same word. The *s* from PA \*š before *-ia* in this word is found elsewhere in the language; see Costa 1991a: 370-1.

<sup>80</sup>Dunn also attests an Oklahoma equivalent to this, <otc'nsa>.

<sup>81</sup>Much like PA *\*o-xkwe-wa* 'maggot' (see Goddard 1982: 31; not attested in Miami-Illinois), this word shows considerable variation in the length of its initial vowel across Algonquian; languages other than Miami-Illinois that reflect long *o* are Ojibwa *ooži*, Fox *oočēewa* (Geary n.d.), Kickapoo *oočēa*, Montagnais *u-tsew* and Atikamekw *o-čē-w*. However, showing short *o* are Shawnee *hoče*, Menominee *oci-w*, and Plains Cree *oče-w*. The P/H form *oočiaahkwa* seems to have been reshaped with the same final found in *misesaahkwa* 'horsefly'.

<sup>82</sup>Given by Gravier as 'coucou oyseau'. The *wii*-initial form is given as Indiana Miami. The Peoria and Oklahoma Miami forms both agree as *oo*-initial.

<sup>83</sup>Glossed in the French sources as 'perdrix'. The Shawnee form and the stress pattern of the Miami-Illinois form both suggest a unreduplicated PA alternate *\*apaxkiwa*.

<sup>84</sup>Le Boullenger also attests <pakitam8o>. Compare Ottawa *baaškdamoonh*. See Costa 1991a, #202.

<sup>85</sup>The vowel lengths in this word are unclear, though this seems to be the best guess given its frequent transcription this way by Michelson.

<sup>86</sup>The lengths on the vowels here are unclear.

<sup>87</sup>Given by Gravier as 'oyseaux blancs qui ont le bout des ailes noires, espece de pique bois'. Dunn glosses it as 'red headed woodpecker', by which is probably meant *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*, the same species that Ottawa *baapaase* signifies. The second Dunn form is from his early notes before he settled on the B.A.E. orthography. The PA reconstruction given in Costa 1991a must be revised given the existence of Cree cognates such as *pa-spa-ste-w* (from Pentland 1979: 65), which I was previously unaware of. In addition to the cognates given there and in Costa 1991a: 382, note also Harrington's Unami form *pa-pá-xe-s*, an apparent diminutive.

<sup>88</sup>This is glossed by the WP, Gatschet, Harrington and P/H as 'goat', and by Dunn as 'bedbug', and 'daddy long-legs'. Gravier glosses it as 'araignee a grands pieds'.

<sup>89</sup>According to Dunn, this is a generic term, except that in Indiana Miami it signifies 'brant'. LB glosses it as 'petitte oye'. See *tapahsia*.

<sup>90</sup>Given the agreement between the Dunn and Gravier forms, the Gatschet form might be a mistranscription. Dunn glosses this as 'white perch', and Gatschet as 'drum-head, or white bass'. Gravier simply gives 'vide aquati'. The name seems to literally mean 'flat-faced'.

<sup>91</sup>This name literally means 'flat hands'.

<sup>92</sup>The vowel lengths in this word are uncertain. Compare Ojibwa *opiči* and Atikamekw *piččiw*, both 'robin'.

<sup>93</sup>This word is also used as a name for the Menominee. The gloss of the PA form is quite unclear; compare Cree *piye-siw* and Ojibwa *binesi* 'thunderbird', Shawnee *pele?θi* and Menominee *pene-hsiw* 'eagle', and Micmac *ples* 'pigeon'.

<sup>94</sup>Gravier glosses this as 'loup cervier'. This was probably meant to designate the Bobcat, as opposed to the Lynx (see *wiikweepinšiwā*), which Gravier glosses as 'grand loup cervier'. In the later records this word is generally just translated as 'cat'.

<sup>95</sup>Gatschet glosses this as 'wood duck', Dunn as 'fish duck, merganser', and Gravier as 'betsie espece de canard'. In some early notes Dunn transcribes it as <ɸi-zhay'-zikqh>.

<sup>96</sup>The vowel lengths after the first syllable are uncertain. Gravier gives for this word 'oyseaux de la grosseur d'une poule, gelinotte de bois'. Dunn claims the name comes from the bird's habit of standing on one leg and compares it with <pokosŋa> 'a man with one leg'; compare Miami-Illinois *poohkiinkweeta* 'he is one-eyed' (Mi/D <pokl'ngwäta>; compare Shawnee *poʔkiikwe* 'he is one-eyed').

<sup>97</sup>Given by Gravier as 'maring8in'.

<sup>98</sup>This form literally means 'biter' if the stem *saahs-* is a reshaped form of Miami-Illinois *siihs-* 'pinch, bite' (< PA \*si-ʔs-; cf. Menominee *se-ʔsahew* 'he pinches him'), as found in *siihsinilo* 'pinch (imp.)' (Mi/D <sŋsŋnló>), and *sehsantiaani* 'I bite it' (Mi/D <sāsandiani>).

<sup>99</sup>This probably indicates the Purple Martin and any species of swallow aside from the Barn Swallow, since it is specifically given by Gatschet as 'species of swallow with tail not forked'; compare *piitilaanoonhsa*, which Gatschet always gives as a type of swallow with a forked tail, presumably the Barn Swallow. Dunn simply gives *saankomikwa* as a generic term and *piitilaanoonhsa* as the Oklahoma equivalent. LB gives a form <macatemic8o> (presumably *mahkateemikwa*) 'hirondelle'.

<sup>100</sup>Virtually all the sources give this as simply a generic term, but in one place, Gatschet gives it as the Red-Winged Blackbird.

<sup>101</sup>The initial sibilant in this word might well be preaspirated, but this is not clear. Also, compare the similar Fox *asaahkiwa*.

<sup>102</sup>Gravier glosses this as 'poisson sans arretes' (= 'boneless fish').

<sup>103</sup>Given in the WP as 'diver'.

<sup>104</sup>Compare Ojibwa *ziiŋiigwe* and Unami *ŋi-xi-k-we* (from Harrington n.d., <ŋi-xi-kwe>). This is given by Gravier as 'petit serpent sonet', by Dunn as 'rattlesnake (black) found in prairies - known also as the massasauga', and by the WP as 'diamond rattlesnake'. This is very likely the term for the Eastern Massasauga, *Sistrurus catenatus*

*catenatus*. Compare *naataweeweewa*, the other rattlesnake species of the area.

<sup>105</sup>This is given by Dunn as an old Indiana Miami term. He gives it as literally meaning 'cross-wise', referring to its beak. Compare Miami-Illinois *tahkamwi* 'cross-wise' (Mi/D <takūmwī>) and Ojibwa *dakamiid* 'cross, go across'. See *pankihtamwa*, the commonest name for this bird.

<sup>106</sup>Dunn gives this as 'Canada goose' in Indiana Miami, and as 'brant' in Oklahoma Miami, while Gravier glosses it as 'outarde'. The vowel lengths in this word are unclear; it is possibly cognate with Menominee *tapa-hsew* 'he is short'. See *peehkiihsa*.

<sup>107</sup>Dunn also gives a Potawatomi cognate <tah-tah-gōs>, probably *datagos. tahtaankwa* (and presumably the Kickapoo and Potawatomi cognates) designates *Spilogale putorius*, the Spotted Skunk (also known as the 'civet cat'), as opposed to *ŋikaakwa*, the Striped Skunk, *Mephitis mephitis*. These are the only two species of skunks found in the United States outside the southwest. The Gravier form is given as 'vide quadruped.'

<sup>108</sup>Dunn gives this as *Quiscalus versicolor*, an obsolete Latin name for the Bronzed Grackle, now considered a subspecies of the Common Grackle, *Quiscalus quiscula*.

<sup>109</sup>Given by Gravier as 'petit oiseau bleu' and by LB as 'oiseau bleu'.

<sup>110</sup>Gatschet also gives *nipi teentia* as 'snipe' (<nipi tãndia>), literally 'water plover'.

<sup>111</sup>Compare Shawnee *tootoleekaʃeʔŋi*.

<sup>112</sup>Gravier gives this as 'vide volat'. Compare Fox *tootoowa* and Shawnee *tooto*, and also Ottawa *dende* and Menominee *te·htew*.

<sup>113</sup>Gravier gives this as 'espece de barbue', Gatschet and Dunn as 'mud-cat', and Michelson as 'bullhead'. Dunn specifically gives this term as Peoria, not Miami.

<sup>114</sup>See *ilenaswa* 'cow, buffalo' above for a similar reshaping.

<sup>115</sup>The Harrington form is given as 'crane'.

<sup>116</sup>This is a participle; note the plural *waaphkwačiki* (Mi/D <wapkwatčiki>, G <wapkwatčiki>). Gatschet gives this specifically as a Miami term, while Dunn says that this is an Indiana form, and that *poohkoohsiihsia* is the Oklahoma equivalent.

<sup>117</sup>The 'sc' and 'sk' in the Gravier forms are probably attempts to render *hk*.

<sup>118</sup>Note also the apparently unpossessed form *atehkama*, 'louse' (G <atākāma>, Mi/D <tākama>; cf. the direct Fox cognate *otehkoma* 'louse').

<sup>119</sup>Gatschet's notes seem to imply that this term means 'crane' in Peoria and 'swan' in Wea. The Michelson form is given as 'white crane', probably the Whooping Crane. Gravier has a form <8abikirac8a> given as 'vide volatilia', which is surprisingly similar to Penobscot *wapikilahk* 'Snow Goose' (Siebert 1975: 345).

<sup>120</sup>Gravier simply glosses this as 'vide volat'.

<sup>121</sup>This is given by both Gatschet and Dunn as an 'old form'. Gatschet also attests a form *waapipileewa* (<wapipilāwa>) where the *-ewa* has apparently been restored on the analogy of *pileewa*.

<sup>122</sup>The Gravier form is glossed 'aigle blanc a ailles noires'.

<sup>123</sup>Presumably this is the name for the Pronghorn, though this animal's range seems not to have overlapped the traditional territory of the Miami-Illinois speaking tribes. The form *waapitiaata* is a participle; note the plural *waapitiaačiki* (G <wapitiatchki>).

<sup>124</sup>The WP form is given as 'hornet', possibly a confusion with *waawaapiihkičia*.

<sup>125</sup>The Gravier form is glossed as 'mouches luisantes'.

<sup>126</sup>Given as 'lark'. The horned lark is the only native species of lark found in North America.

<sup>127</sup>The Gravier form is glossed as 'grand loup cervier'.

<sup>128</sup>Literally, 'little fat bird'? Gravier glosses this as 'caille'.

<sup>129</sup>This term probably mainly designates the Eastern Box Turtle, *Terrapene carolina*; it is glossed by Hockett as 'turtle, box turtle', in Dunn as 'tortoise, box turtle', and by Gatschet as 'land terrapin'. Gravier gives only 'vide aquatilia'.

<sup>130</sup>Given by Dunn and Gatschet as 'hellbender' and 'waterdog' and by Gravier, Le Boulenger, and occasionally by Gatschet as 'lizard'. Gatschet also glosses it as 'slug' in a few places. Gravier describes it as 'espece de lezard de couleur de fer'.

<sup>131</sup>This is given in LB and Gravier as 'epervier'. This seems to contain a final meaning 'beak' or 'nose', from P.A. *\*-koθe-* (compare Cree *-kote-*).

<sup>132</sup>Apparently, this term originally designated some kind of sleep-bringing spirit (as in Algonquin), but later came to simply be a generic word for nocturnal moths. Gravier gives the following gloss for <8ing8a>: 'il dort, it le dieu du someil. papillon. gros ver ailé com[m]e papillon'. He also gives an expression <8ing8e piaro> (*wiinkwe pyaalo*) 'somne veni', where the first word is a vocative and the second the imperative of 'come'. The Algonquin form is from Lemoine's <wingwak>; he does not give a corresponding singular. He also gives an alternate form <wingoc> (presumably *wiingoš*), which is corroborated by Baraga's Ojibwa <wingosh> 'sleepiness'. In turn, Baraga gives <wingwai> as an alternate form for this.

## INDEX

This is an index to all the entries in this paper. The way it is organized is that the English names are keyed to the *first* entry in the main section of the paper, to make the whole entry easy to find. Thus, this is *not* an English-to-Miami-Illinois lexicon or wordlist, and the reader is advised to keep this in mind. One reason this is important is that since the most archaic forms of each Miami-Illinois word are listed first, more modern forms of the same words will not be in this index. A good example of this is for the term 'prairie chicken', where the term *mihšihseewa* is listed. Upon examination of the main section entry of that word, it will be noted that in all sources from the early 1800s on, this word is pronounced as *pihšihsia* or *pihsihsia*, which are not in this index. Or, as another example, the archaic form for 'cicada', *laalaawa*, is in this index, but not the modern form, *naala*. Similarly, since by-forms not listed first in the main section are not present in this index, if one goes by the index alone, one will not know of the existence of these forms; for example, under 'shellfish', one will find *eehsa* but not the form exclusively found in all modern sources, *waapeehsa*. Also, only by looking at the main section can one find out the full range of possible meanings of any given term. So, for a full, accurate picture of any given term, the reader is strongly urged always to consult the main entry.

ALLIGATOR		<i>keekaanoonkwia, neewisikiaata</i>
ANIMAL		
	female	<i>ahkweehsimwa</i>
	male	<i>ilenaahsimwa, kiikilehšiwia</i>
	wild	<i>aweehsa, neelaaoikia</i>
	young female	<i>akowa</i>
ANT		<i>eelikwa</i>
ANTELOPE		<i>waapitia</i>
BADGER		<i>mahsakahkwa</i>
BASS		<i>ahšikana</i>
BAT		<i>wihkweelihsia</i>
BEAR		<i>mahkwa</i>
	Grizzly	<i>keekaanwikaša</i>
BEAVER		<i>amehkwa</i>
BEDBUG		<i>paapiičihšia</i>
BEE		<i>aamaaweewa</i>
	bumblebee	<i>waapiihkičia</i>
BIRD		<i>aweehseensa</i>
	female	<i>ahkweehsia</i>
	male	<i>kiihčia</i>
	small	<i>pihčita</i>
BISON		<i>ilenaswa</i>
	male	<i>kiišiwawa</i>
BITTERN		<i>iihkaawa</i>
BLACKBIRD		<i>šikinaahkwa, teekinaahkwa</i>
BLUE JAY		<i>teenteekihsa</i>
BLUE RACER		<i>aahkipakaapiikisita</i>
BOBCAT		<i>pinšiwā</i>
BOBWHITE		<i>poohkoohsihšiwā, waaphkwaata</i>

BUCK	<i>ayaapia</i>
BUFFALO	<i>ilenaswa</i>
male	<i>kiišiwaaawa</i>
BUFFALO FISH	<i>kiteepihkwana</i>
BUFFLEHEAD	<i>eeseekiweeka, waapikomakanka</i>
BULL	<i>kiišiwaaawa</i>
BULLFROG	<i>toontwa</i>
BULLHEAD	<i>waalihseewa</i>
BUNTING, INDIGO	<i>iihkipakilita</i>
CARDINAL	<i>neehpiki-pičita</i>
CAT	<i>pinšiwā</i>
CATFISH	<i>myaalameekwa, waalihseewa</i>
CENTIPEDE	<i>waayaahkoošia</i>
CHICKEN	<i>pileewa</i>
Prairie Chicken	<i>iimaamwa, mišihseewa</i>
CHIPMUNK	<i>akwenkohsa</i>
CICADA	<i>laalaawa, kaaskaaskiwa</i>
COOT	<i>šinkiphsa</i>
CORMORANT	<i>kintehsia</i>
COW	<i>ilenaswa, noosia</i>
COYOTE	<i>ilenimahwia</i>
CRANE	
Sandhill Crane	<i>čéčaahkwa</i>
Whooping Crane	<i>waapikinaahkwa</i>
CRAYFISH	<i>šaahkiwa</i>
CRICKET	<i>tohtooleehsia</i>
CROW	<i>aanteekwa</i>
CUCKOO	<i>peepookaleehoowia</i>
DADDY LONG-LEGS	<i>paapiičihšia</i>
DEER	<i>moonswa</i>
DOE	<i>akowa</i>
DOG	<i>alemwa</i>
male	<i>léniaahsimwa</i>
DOGFISH	<i>šikwameekwa</i>
DONKEY	<i>keekaanohšiiwa</i>
DRAGONFLY	<i>meemeehšihkia</i>
DUCK	<i>šihšiiipa</i>
Pintail	<i>keentaaohkičia</i>



	Wood duck	<i>pišinsikwa</i>
EAGLE	Bald	<i>mikičiwa, waapišikihkwia</i>
	Golden	<i>kintiwa</i>
EEL	lamprey	<i>kineepikwameekwa</i> <i>ahtawakameekwa</i>
ELK		<i>mihšiweewa</i>
FAWN		<i>apeehsia</i>
FIREFLY		<i>waawaahsamwa</i>
FISH	misc. sp.	<i>kiihkoneehsa</i> <i>peepaanšiinkwia</i>
FISHER		<i>ačiika</i>
FLEA		<i>papikwa</i>
FLICKER, YELLOW-SHAFTED		<i>wiinikoleewa</i>
FLY		<i>oočiwa</i>
FOX		<i>papankamwa</i>
FROG	Bullfrog	<i>akooka</i> <i>toontwa</i>
GARFISH		<i>asiikamia</i>
GNAT		<i>oočihsa</i>
GOAT		<i>paapiičihšia</i>
GOOSE	wild	<i>peehkiihsa</i> <i>tapahsia</i>
GRACKLE		<i>teekinaahkwa</i>
GRASSHOPPER		<i>kwaahkwaanihseewa</i>
GREBE		<i>šinkiphsa</i>
GROUNDHOG		<i>meemileehšia, akwenkohsa</i>
GROUSE, RUFFED		<i>páhkia</i>
GULL		<i>kiyaahkwa</i>
HAWK		<i>kinwalaniihsiwa</i>
HERON	Green	<i>sákiwa</i> <i>iihkaawa</i>
HORNET		<i>waawaapiihkičia</i>
HORSE		<i>neekatokašiwa</i>
HORSEFLY		<i>misesaahkwa</i>
HUMMINGBIRD		<i>neenimehkiwa</i>
KATYDID		<i>kaaskaaskiiwa</i>
KILLDEER		<i>teentia</i>
KINGBIRD		<i>eeteeliaata</i>

KINGFISHER	<i>klhkamanhsia</i>
LAMPREY	<i>ahtawakameekwa</i>
LARK	<i>waawaapanotanka</i>
LEECH	<i>kwaahkwanšiya</i>
LION	<i>kinoosaaweewa</i>
LIZARD	<i>saahsanteewa, wiinihkiwa</i>
LOCUST	<i>laalaawa</i>
LOON	<i>maankwa</i>
LOUSE	<i>waapihkwa</i>
my louse	<i>nitehka, nitehkama</i>
his louse	<i>atehkamali</i>
LYNX	<i>wiikweepinšiya</i>
MALLARD	<i>čiikweekanwa</i>
MARTIN, PURPLE	<i>saankwamikwa</i>
MASSASAUGA	<i>šiihšiiikweewa</i>
MEADOWLARK	<i>wiilinwihsiwa</i>
MERGANSER	<i>pišinsikwa</i>
MILLIPEDE	<i>waayaahkoošia</i>
MINK	<i>šinkohsa</i>
MOCKINGBIRD	<i>eelwaalohtakia</i>
MOLE	<i>peepeečinehkiwa</i>
MONKEY	<i>eelaalaahšiwia</i>
MOSQUITO	<i>sakimeewa</i>
MOTH	<i>wiinkwa</i>
MOUSE	<i>akoohsiwa</i>
MULE	<i>keekaan(o)hšia</i>
MUSKELLUNGE	<i>myaašikinoonšia</i>
MUSKRAT	<i>ahsahkwa</i>
MUSSEL	<i>eehsa</i>
NIGHTHAWK	<i>apeehkwa</i>
OPOSSUM	<i>aayeeliwa</i>
OTTER	<i>kinohšameewa</i>
OWL	
Great Horned Owl	<i>meešimeelw(i)a</i>
Screech Owl	<i>miintikwa, miintikwameehšia</i>
PANTHER	<i>kinoosaaweewa</i>
PARAKEET	<i>pankihtamwa, tahkamwa</i>

PELICAN	<i>kaskiiteewa</i>
PERCH	<i>papaakantia</i>
PIGEON	<i>miimiiwa</i>
PIG	<i>koohkooša</i>
PIKE	<i>kinoošiwa</i>
PLOVER	<i>teentia</i>
PORCUPINE	<i>aakaawita</i>
QUAIL	<i>poohkohsihsiwa, waaphkwaata</i>
RABBIT	<i>waapanswa</i>
RACCOON	<i>eehsipana</i>
RAT	<i>keekaanoloohsia</i>
RATTLESNAKE	
Timber Rattlesnake	<i>naataweeweewa</i>
black, Massasauga	<i>šiihšiiikweewa</i>
RAVEN	<i>pileehsiwa</i>
RED-HORSE FISH	<i>kinoontipeewa</i>
ROBIN	<i>iihkwaakwaata</i>
SALMANDER	<i>wiinihkiwa</i>
SALMON, JACK	<i>akaaw(i)a</i>
SAPSUCKER	<i>šaahkweehsiwa</i>
SHEEP	<i>waapimoohswa</i>
SHELLFISH	<i>eehsa</i>
SKUNK	
Spotted	<i>tahtaankwa</i>
Striped	<i>šikaakwa</i>
SNAIL	<i>kaakikalenywa</i>
SNAKE	
black	<i>kineepikwa</i>
Mud Snake	<i>naanaahantawia</i>
misc.	<i>maamahkatiyaapiikisita</i>
	<i>kinoosaapiikwa</i>
SPARROW	<i>pičita</i>
SPIDER	<i>ahseepikwa</i>
SQUIRREL	
flying squirrel	<i>anikwa</i>
Fox squirrel	<i>pileelikwa</i>
	<i>oonsaanikwa</i>
STALLION	<i>kiikilehšiwia</i>
STONE ROLLER	<i>kaakhtwa</i>
STURGEON	<i>nameewa</i>
SUCKER FISH	<i>napila, poohkitoonka, kiteepihkwana</i>

SUNFISH	<i>papaakantia</i>
SWALLOW	<i>piitilaanoonhsa, saankwamikwa</i>
SWAN	<i>waapankiwa, waapikinaahkwa</i>
TERRAPIN	<i>mihšihkinaahkwa</i>
TOAD	<i>mamahkiihsia</i>
TURKEY	<i>waapipilia, pileewa, neelaaohkia</i>
TURTLE	
Box	<i>wiiničia</i>
Map	<i>keehk(i)hkitia</i>
Painted	<i>mihšihkinaahkwa</i>
Prairie	<i>mahkoteekinaahkwa</i>
Snapping	<i>eečipoonkwia</i>
Soft-shell	<i>aakootia, naanoohkaakootia</i>
Stinkpot	<i>paapiičikinaahkwa</i>
VULTURE, TURKEY	<i>apeehkoohsia</i>
WALLEYE	<i>akaaw(i)a</i>
WASP	<i>kaawinša, keekaanwikania</i>
WAXWING, CEDAR	<i>eeseekiweeka</i>
WHIPPOORWILL	<i>oohkooweewa</i>
WOLF	<i>mahweewa</i>
WOODCHUCK	<i>meemilehšia</i>
WOODPECKER	
miscellaneous	<i>paahpaahseewa, čaahta, šaahkweehsiwa</i>
Ivory-Billed	<i>waapikwaahkwa</i>
Pileated	<i>kwaahkwa</i>
Red-Headed	<i>paahpaahseewa, čaahta</i>
small sp.	<i>kalakalala</i>
yellowhammer, flicker	<i>wiinikoleewa</i>
WORM	
grub worm	<i>moohseewa</i> <i>waapiski-moohseewa</i>

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