

**LINGUISTIC EVIDENCE
of
NORSE
in
ANCIENT AMERICA**

By

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Big Bay Michigan,**



**They all come.
They tarry at the land
Of the spruce pines,
Those from the east
Come with hesitation.
Esteeming highly their
Old home at the mound land.
Walam Olum 3:20**

**KEY to READING ENTRIES in
LINGUISTIC EVIDENCE of NORSE in ANCIENT AMERICA**

Listed below are about one hundred out of over fifteen thousand comparisons of the Algonquin Language and Old Norse compiled by Reider T. Sherwin. These examples are presented in the following format:

CATAGORY

ENGLISH WORD

Modifier

Algonquin Word

Original Translator Definition Where found

Old Norse Word

Old Norse definition

Remarks from Sherwin (if any).

Reider T, Sherwin studied for over eight intensive years before he wrote in volume four, "The Algonquin Language is Old Norse ... The truth cannot be defeated."

But it was IGNORED!

You are invited to try to defeat fifty of these comparisons. If you do, you can set this information aside. If you cannot, then inform all the academic people you can.

Please remember Reider T. Sherwin and the *Viking and the Red Man*.

LINGUISTIC EVIDENCE of NORSE in AMERICA

FAMILIAR WORDS

CLOTHES

MOCCASIN

mokkus sin	shoe.	Vol. 1 p. 107
makas sin	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
mi posan	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."

PLACE NAMES

CITY

Milwaukee	mil waukee milde aake	fertile or productive land the pleasant land.	Vol. 1 p.278.
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Milwaukee is now a large city in Wisconsin.

Ottawa	Ottawa oddr	Capital of Canada The leader of a people	Vol. 8 p. 158
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PROVINCE

Labardor	Bra dor breidh fjoerd	narrow and deep bay Broad fjord	Vol.1 p. 166
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The "La" syllable was added by Cort Real, a Portuguese 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 Kwe Bec	Blocked brook. Blocked brook.	Modern Dict.
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Champlain named Quebec using the original American's words and explaining that they say, "It means a blocked brook,

Saskatchewan	sahsah je wun saxad sjoe wann	rapids [used by Longfellow] choppy watercourse	Vol. 1 p. 294
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STATE

Connecticut	Quen ticutt ginna draget	Long river land. Long river course.	Vol. 7 p. 120
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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 hreina foolk	The real men Decent people	Vol. 1, p. 266
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LINGUISTIC EVIDENCE of NORSE in AMERICA

FAMILIAR WORDS

PLACE NAMES

STATE

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** unknown Vol. 1, p. 278
 Mid sjoe gumme Middle Sea Basin

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

Minnesota **Minne sota** Unknown Modern 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 Modern Dict.
 Mestr sippi Mighty waters

Missouri **Missouri** Big Canoe.
 mestr ouri Mighty Canoe

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

Wisconsin **Wis con sin** Unknown Modern Dict.
 vis kone sin Wise woman his

The three syllables 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 relationship to Norse..

STATE ??

Oklahoma **Oklahoma** Red man's land Modern Dict.
 Ogsa hjemme Folk's at home

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

LINGUISTIC EVIDENCE of NORSE in AMERICA

FAMILIAR WORDS

PLACE NAMES

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

LINGUISTIC EVIDENCE of NORSE in AMERICA

NORSE SPECIFIC WORDS

ADVERB

TOUCHING

samastl
sama sik

it touché
they touch, join

Vaughan AA#28

THINGS

GLASS

aaza sit
ausa sit

a glass
one's Ladle

Vol 1 p. 1

Sit is a possive pronoun, neuter gender, maning "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.

VERBS

BATHE

keda bada se
geta badha si

I submerge in water
I bathe myself

Vaughan A.A.#28

FREEZE

kela ji
kala sik

to freeze
become frozen

Vol. 8 p. 33

LINGUISTIC EVIDENCE of NORSE in AMERICA

UNFAMILIAR WORDS

ADJECTIVE

GOOD

	werrégit	good	Vol. 8 p. 116
	<i>fraegt</i>	good	

NUMEROUS

	mitchet	much, numerous	Vaughan AA#28
	<i>mykjet</i>	much, many	

ADVERB

ABOVE

	waa be	above	Vol. 4 p.154
	<i>uppi</i>	above	

DIFFERENT

	pét óos	different	Vol. 8 p. 82
	<i>betr viis</i>	other wise	

DOWN

	nitt	go down	Vaughan AA#28
	<i>nidth</i>	down	

EASY

	langan	easy	Vol. 8 p. 45
	<i>lygn</i>	easy	

HERE

	yeu	here	Vol. 8 p. 133
	<i>hjaa</i>	near	

UNDER

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

WELL

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

LINGUISTIC EVIDENCE of NORSE in AMERICA

UNFAMILIAR WORDS

ANIMALS

BEAR

black

mosq
morsk

bear
fierce (looking)

Vol. 8 p. 47

BIRDS

TURKEY

chikelaki
skrika

turkey
scream

Vol. 8 p. 21

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 CHIHOHOCKIES, CHIHOLACKI and CHICOLACKI, and is stated by the historians Pound and Smith to be synonymous with the Delawares. The correct

BODY

BREAST

totosh
droos

a women's brest
female

Vol. 8 p. 109

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

FOOT

Ushit
hann steettr

his foot
foot

Vol. 8 p. 112

pretty

wél sedei
vildr steettir

pretty feet
lovely feet

Vol. 8 p. 120

HAND

nachk
knok

hand
fist

Vol. 6 p. 75

MOUTH

Mut toon
mi thrjoon

my mouth
my mouth

Vol. 8 p. 78

CLOTHES

CLOTH

-egin
-gang (suffix)

cloth
cloth

Vol. 8 p. 23

LINGUISTIC EVIDENCE of NORSE in AMERICA

UNFAMILIAR WORDS

COLOR

WHITE

wa paw	it is white	Vol. 5 p. 163
ver pa	to be pale	

"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	in the morning or in the	Vol. 5 p. 154
ver pan di	growing or turning pale.	

(The "v" in Old Norse is pronounced as "w".)

EMOTION

SORROW

oowe	injection of sorrow	Vaughan AA#28
o'we	woe is me	

ENVIRONMENT

DAWN

wa pun	dawn	Vol. 8 p 115
faa buuinn	it became the color of white	

MIST

ouwán	mist	Vol. 8 p. 73
fraen	drizzle	

MORNING STAR

Oot a daburn	Morning star	Vaughan AA#28
uut aa dagan	out at dawn	

VENUS

m'sarto	Venus	Vaughan AA#28
misse sardag	twinkle early in the day	

YEAR

gaden	year	Vol. 7 p. 26
grein	a unit of time	

FOOD

MILK

mulugech	milk	Vaughan A.A.#28
mjootk	milk	

LINGUISTIC EVIDENCE of NORSE in AMERICA

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	Vol. 1 p. 140
<i>ood hal eigin</i>	homestead property, one's	

RIVER

along

ara ca	a place beside a river.	Vol. 1, p. 256
<i>aar aka</i>	land along a river	
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 Island]	Vol. 1, p. 259
<i>kanna roest</i>	a recognized tract of land	

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."

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UNFAMILIAR WORDS

NUMBERS

TEN

	mi til neawa <i>mi tal naeva</i>	ten (counting by) the number of my fists	Vaughan A.A.#28
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PEOPLE

BASTARD

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

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

	adtonkgs <i>aettings</i>	kinsmen kinsmen	Vaughan A.A.#28
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son-in-law

	no sene-muck <i>mi syni maag</i>	my son-in-law my son-in-law	Vaughan A.A.#28
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son-in-law

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

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

HEADLAND

	Kwesow aak <i>kvassa ak</i>	headkand point of land	Vaughan A.A.#28
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PASSAGE
large

	mega gong <i>megan gang</i>	big passage main passage	Vaughan A.A.#28
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PRONOUN, possessive

MINE

	Nutt aihe <i>mit eie</i>	mine my property	Vol. 8 p. 44
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LINGUISTIC EVIDENCE of NORSE in AMERICA

UNFAMILIAR WORDS

QUESTION

AM I RIGHT?

No liech st
no litk si

Do I speak right?
say something like

Vaughan A.A.#28

GIVE

kek w kom mijr
kva kem meer

What will you give me?
What will you bring me?

Vaughan A.A.#28

WHERE DID YOU COME FROM?

taan kamaen
tannug komum

Whence come you?
Came you that way?

Vaughan A.A.#28

THINGS

FIREWOOD

Book sook
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

Arakehi gan
reka gagn

hoe
raking utensil

Vaughan A.A.#28

HOUSE

wi kit
vir kit

his house
dwelling

Vol. 8 p. 124

SOAP

aregnas'angan
reinsa angan

soap
cleaning Fragrance

Vaughan A.A.#28

WAGON

tubagun
aa vagn

wagon, vehicle
road wagon

Vaughan A.A.#28

VERB

BAKE

ne bagasta
mi baksta

I bake
I bake

Vaughan A.A.#28

LINGUISTIC EVIDENCE of NORSE in AMERICA

UNFAMILIAR WORDS

VERB

BORN	neekit <i>raakit</i>	born born	Vol. 8 p. 91
CALL	we cum <i>vidh kom</i>	to call he calls on	Vol. 8 p. 119
LIVE with	wit a cpin <i>vidh aa bidha</i>	to live with dwell with	Vol. 8 p. 125
PERCEIVE	muk ko <i>mer kja</i>	Seeing perceive	Vol. 8 p. 66
PRAY	attaboan <i>at booneum</i>	to be at prayers to be at prayers	Vaughan A.A.#28
	pata mau <i>b ar ma</i>	he prays lament	Vol. 8 p. 79
SAY	ida <i>ytra</i>	to say say	Vol. 8 p. 30
SNOW	psan <i>foenn</i>	it snows snow	Vol. 8 p. 87
SNUFF a candle	ousa colen dama <i>osa kolan dimma</i>	to snuff a candle to snuff a candle	Vaughan A.A.#28
TRAVEL	a lasse <i>aa reisa</i>	to travel to travel	Vol. 8 p. 4

LINGUISTIC EVIDENCE of NORSE in AMERICA

UNFAMILIAR WORDS

WATER

BAY

small

sun wick
sunds vik

creek [at Steinway]
a small bay in the sound

Vol. 1 p. 300

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
aara skaug

brook
brook with woods along side

Vol. 1, p. 256

HARBOR

kome
hvammr

harbor
recess

Vol. 8 p. 144

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

LAKE

lacka wanna
laaga vanna

place name [on Lake Erie]
low or shallow water

Vol. 1 p. 271

RIVER

shallow

are siket
are siket

river into bay [in Maine]
shallow river

Vol. 1, p. 255

rushing

winne pesau kee
vanne bysha ak

good water discharge
gushing water land

Vaughan A.A.#28

SEA

bay

che bookt
sjoie bugt

great bay
sea bay

Vol. 1, p. 266

"Cherbookt is the former Indian name meaning, ""great bay."