

Algic Dictionary - (Hamilton + Bauer) - Miles, Mich. (Mar 1977)(-B-), (cont.) English to Algic

(5)

Bill (of a bird), n. = O'éog, O'cog, Oko, O-kw.Birch bark (Wigwam covered with birchbark), n. = Wig-was'-si,
Wipwassi, Wipwas, Wi-gwas-si.Bird (fowl), n. = Binesi, Bi-nis-i, Binessig, Binesti, Nishi,
Neshee, Binessi, Benish, Beneshig, Peneyishen.Bird (young), n. = Pan-ad-gaz, Panadgaz.Biscuit, (Fried bread), n. = Bug-gen-gun, Bugengun.Bison, (Buffalo), n. = Pe-zhe-ke, Pezhkee, Peghkee, Pe-ge'-heeBlackberries, n. = Mish-kow-min, Mishkomin, Korimya
Kawmin, mushkominog ("mass ^{and} ^{time or period}")Blanket, n. = Wa-be-gon, Wa-be-gon, Wasibutyon, Wawbagon,
Wa-be-gon, Bangwan.Blood, n. = Mis-kwi, miski.Blue, adj. = We-bin-pi-naw, Webinginaw.Blueberry, n. = Mee-nah-ga, Meenahga.Bluebird, n. = Waissa, Wa-is-sa, Owaisa, O-ya-is-sa.Blue jay, n. = Chin-deer, Chindeer.Blush, v., n. = Mishwingewee, mish-win-gue'-see.Boat, (Ship), (Canoe), n. = Cheimon, Chee-mon, Cheemun, Cheemant
Ichi'-man, Ichimon, Ichemour, Ichemean.Bobolink, n. = Me-noma, Me-no'-ma. as: meh-mah, we-Boy, (Bogland), n. = Muskaeg, Mush'-keg or: mushkoon, mich.Boozy, (Drunk), a., n. = Wash'-koo, Aush-koo-ta, Nibish, Ni-bish.Bottle, n. = Mo'dens, Mo'-dens, Omades.Box, (Archery), n. = Mit-ip-wab, Mitiquab (also used for Hickory tree)Boy, n. = We-sens, Wesens, We-zehns, We'-zehns, Wisens, ~~Wizens~~Boy (my), n. = Nin-we-sens, Nivizehns, Min-wi-sens.Boy (your), n. = Ki-we-sens, Kwevzehns, Kwevensens.Boy (his) n. = O-we-sens, Owisens, Ok-we'-zehnsBox, (that white), n. = Wan-beque-wezahns (Wan'=that; Wezahns=box)Brains, n. = Wiggin, Wi-ji-tin, ~~Wiggin~~, Tip, Dib.Branch, n. = Wadikans, Wad'-i-kansBread, n. = Quash'-gun, Quash'gun.Bread, (Fried), n. = Bugengun, Bug-gen'-gunBreast, n. = Kigace, Ki'-gon, KakiganBreast (my) = nin-ka-ki-gon; Your Breast = KikakijanBreast (her) = O-ki-gon, Ok-ka-ki-gon.(27 words)(108 alg)

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Algic Dictionary - (Hamilton-Bauer), Niles, Mich. (Mar. 1977)

(-B-) (cont.)

English to Algic

(6)

- Bride, n. = Wa-wid-i-ged-ikye, Wawidizedikue.
- Bring, (To), v. = Petor, Pe-ton (~~verb~~ of command: (Pe" + ton) = "Bring it."), Peto, Pe-to (~~verb~~ of command, as: (Pe" + to) = "Bring it to me."
- Broken, (Dash), adj. = Maw-kau-te, Mawkante, Mawkishka.
- Broken-hearted, adj. = Mawkishka, Maw-kish-ka.
- Brook (Rivulet), n. = Sebowishia, Se-bo-wish-a, Se-bo-wi-sha.
- Brother, n. = Mot, (ni'-mot = "My brother"), (ki'-mot = "Your brother") (Ómot = "brother")
- Brush, (undergrowth), n. = Kibins, Ki-bins, Bins.
- Buffalo, (Bison), n. = Pe-zhe-ke, Peghekee, Peghekes, Pi-ji-ski.
- Buffalo marrow, n. = Pem-i-can, Pemican.
- Bullhog, n. = Da-hin-da, Dahinda.
- Bullhead (Catfish), n. = Ah-wah-si-sa, Ahuahisee.
- Bulrush, n. = A-pu-kwa, ~~Apukwa~~ Apukwa.
- Bumblebee, n. = Ai-mon, Ai-mon, Ahno, Amog, ~~Monog~~ (^{pause} or period)
- Burst (Explode), v. = Beesh-cheeche. ("full of water")
- But, conj., adv., prep. = Má-ka, Máka, Makaw, Má-kaw.
- Button, n. = Do-ta, Dota.
- Button-of-gold, n. + adj. = Dota-asinaw-jonid.

(-C-) English to Algic

- Camp, n. = Ga-be-shi, Gabishi, Es-ki, Nibéwin, Ní-b-i-win.
- Camp Grounds, n. = Gabeshiwin-o-ki, Ga-be-shi-win-o-ki.
- Cannon (Thunder), n. = An-me-me'-hee, Anneehiee, Anneehikee, Anamike, Nemika, An-me-mi'-ka.
- Canoe, (Boat), (Ship), n. = Cheimon, Che'-mon, Cheimaw, Cheimast, Ichi'-mon, Ichimon, Icheimaw, Ichi'-meen.
- Cap (Hat), n. = Wak'-wan, Wek'wan, Wi-wak'-wan-oy (^{Oy} means pause)
- Care, v., n. = Dindi, Din'-di O-din'-di ("His care"), Jimah, Jem'-sh.
- Carp (Sturgeon) = Náma, Ná'-ma, Nadina, Nimabilin (note: ^{Na} is a participle of condition. ^{Na}duh, means an "brought" sturgeon)
- Cat, n. = Kar'-go, Kasgo, Minions, Min-ons.
- Caterpillar, n. = Way-muk-kwa-na, Waymuk-kwaina.
- Catfish (Bulthead), n. = Ah-wah-si-sa, Mansumisig, Nebamaway.
- Cat (Wild), n. = Bisu, Bi'-su.

(28 words)

93 Alg.

(-D-) (cont.)

English - Algic

(9)

December (The little moon of the "spirit"), n. = Manito-gisissons.

Deer, n. = Sue'-see, Sucsee, Shub'-zee, Shubzee.

~~Moush-ha'-she~~ Moush-ha'-she, Wau-moush-ha'-she.

Deer (Buck), n. = No-be-sue'-see (Note: "No-be" prefix = "male" gender.)

Deer (Doe), n. = Yew-suc'-see (note: "Yew" prefix = "female" gender.)

Despair, v. & n. = A-den'-dam, Adendam.

Destroyer (devil), n. = Maitchi-monito, Ni-boma, Nitagan, Hi-to-gan.

Devil, (Destroyer), n. = Moche-monido, (See "Destroyer" & "Curse" above)

Died, v. = Oe-boö-ed, Egeboöed, Eh-oe-boö-ed.

Disease (Death) (Contagion), n. = Bö-win, Niba. (See "Contagion" above).

Dive, v. & noun = Go-gin, Gogi.

Do (not), v. = Ha-win, Hawin.

Do (To), v. = Dö-dam, Dödam.

Dog, n. = An-i-mos, Animes, Ent'mos, Animosh, Naun, Nun.
Animosh, Moo-kah-gee, Mookah-gee.

Doll, n. = A-waw'-is, Awawis.

Door, n. = Ish-kwan'-dem, Ishkwandem.

Dove, (Mourning dove), n. = Wabememe, Wa'-be-me'-me
Wa-bo-meme, Wabomeme, Méme.

Dragon, n. = Tau-a'-gam, Tauagam, Kraken.

Dragon fly, n. = Kuronishi, Kwo-ne'-she, A-bot-ash-kua-ne'-shi
Dush-kwo-ne'-she.

Dragon's breath, (Smell of Whiskey), n. = O-taw-a-gam'-eg, Otawagameg

Dream, n. = Bau-tuan, Bautuan, Bau'-tan, Bautan.

Drink (water), n., v. = Beesh, Ni'-bish, Nibish, Beesch, Bish

Drown (to), v. = Nis-so-bau'-e, Nissabau.

Drunk ("fire-water-drunk"), a. = Aush-kon-te Nibish, Nibish, Ni-bish.

Duck, n. = Qi'-shib, Qishib, She'-shep, She'shep, Sh'ibet, Shebet.

Duckling, n. = She-shet'-way, She'shebeway.

Dumpling, n. = Nook'-mus, Nookimus.

Dutchman, n. = Swan-ne'-kins, Swanne'kins.

(-E-) English - Algic

Eagle (American), n. = Migisi, Mi-gi'-si, Megeize

Eagle (War), n. = Hem'-ess, Heneu.

(29 words)

(87 words)

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Algic Dictionary - (Hamilton-Bauer). Niles, Mich. (Mar. 1977)

(-E-) (cont.)

English-Algic

(10)

Ear (of corn), (Corn), (Corn cakes), Maize, n. = Mondamin, Mon-dam-in, Mendin,
Medoumin, Medalvin, Maudamin, Mandamin, Maidamin
Ears (human), n. = Io, (Mi-to, "my ear"), (Hi-to, "your ear"), (O-to, "his ear"), (O-to-oy, "hairs")
Earth (country), (land), (ground), (World), n. = O-Ai, Aki, Au-kee, O-kee, Oh-hee
Au-hee, Au-hee, Huk.

Earthquake, n. = Gis-ka-Ohi, Gis-ka-a-i-hi, Gis-ka, Gis-ka.
Ning-ah-ka-mi-giskaki, Ningahami-giskaki.

East (East wind), n. = Wa-bun, Wabun.

Eat (enough), v. = Dap-sin-yet, Dapsinjet, Dap-sin-yeh.

Eat (To), v. = We-sin, Wesin, We'son, Wee'snon.

Echo, n. = Pas-u'e-us, Passive.

Eider down, n. = Si-a'-mo, Siamo, Si-a'-mo, Quan, Miquon.

Eight, n. = Nish-was'-wi, Nishwaswi, Suah-sho, Sut-sho

Eight hundred, n. = Nish-was-wah, Nishwasuh,

Egg, n. = Wa-nan, Wanen, Wanen-oy (Dg "added means peace")

Elbow, n. = Bim-i'-ik, Biminik, Inik, Biminik-oy, (Dg "means peace")

Eleven, n. = Midaini-ash, Mid-as-wi-ash, ("Ten + one" = "Eleven")

Elk, n. = Me-shel, Meshel, Ms'hal-woy, (Wog or Dg, means "Pain")

Elm (Bark), n. = Anibi, An-i-bi, Anibi-venak, An-i-bi-we-nak

Elsewhere, (Not there), adv. Ne-go-tchi, Negotchi, (means: "you were there once" - meaning "Elsewhere").

Emblem (of clan), n. = Io-tom, I otom!

Engine (Locomotive), n. = Cha-gum, Chagum.

English (language), n. = Smo-be-mon, Smokemow.

Enough, (Now), adj., adv. = Beh.

Escanaba (city name), n. = Es-kon-nak, Escanabe (Place of deer antlers)

Eternity (Death), n. = Nee-pa-ja, Neepaja, Ne'sahwin, Nebowin,
Niepsaia.

Evening star, n. = Os-se-o, Osseo.

Evil, (mean), (evil spirit), (devil), (curse), adj., n. = Mache-mon'e, Mutchi
(See Curse above).

Eyes, (Face), n. = Jig, (Kii-jig"= "Your eyes") ("Kesiken"= "Your eyes")
("Minjig"= "My eyes"); (Kii-jig"= "Your eyes"; (Onjig"= "His eyes").

Eyebrow, n. = Maau-maau, Maumau

Explode (Burst), v. = Beesh-chess-kah, Beeschesskah,
(means - "Drink water - makes you full".)

(28 words)

(98 Alg.)

Algic Dictionary - (Hamilton-Bauer), Niles, Mich. (Mar. 1977)

(-7-) English-Algic (11)

Face (Eyes), n. = jig, (Hin'-jig = "Your face") (Kesikan = "Your face")
("Minjig" = "My face") (Him'-jig = "Your face"), (Anjig = "His face")

Fair, (Beautiful), (Pretty), adj. = Aua'-natch, Quanatch, Quonatch, Wauzul

Fairy, n. = Puck'-wudj; Puckwudj, inincising, in-in-e-sug

Fall (Autumn), n. = Tau-gumi-gae, Tawarangee, Tawakwope,
Tau-qua-kwo'-se, Tau-kwa-kwo-pe.

Falls (Jaquemienau), n. = The falls in the Jaquemienau River of
N. Mich - home of the legendary Ojibwa, Hianathie.

Famine, n. = Buk-a-da-win, Bukadawin (Note: ending "win"
is a participle of the "future" or "intention". Also: Wa, we, wit)

Far, adv., adj. = Was'-sa, Wassa.

Farewell, (Goodbye), ("are going"), v. interj. = Kewo-o-ma'-gee
Kewoomagee, Meno-tchikie, Menotchikie.

Father, n. = Nos, Nosh, Nosa, Nosi, Nousman, Noss, Oss, Noise
("N'oss" = "my father"), (N'oss-your father"), (O's-sen = "his father")
("N'osse" = "my father"), (Hien'-osi-your father), (Oo'-Noss = "his father")

Fatherland, n. = Gau'-ku'-hee, Gauwukhee.

Fault, n. = Qn-do-win, Indowin (Note: "Win, we, we, wa = Part of future")

Fawn, n., v. = Hit-a-gau'-haw, Kitayauhaw, Kitayahaw.

Fear, n., v. = Si'-gis, Sigis.

Feast, n., v. = Kaude, Kau-de, Wa-Kaude-win (use "Win" denote

Feather, n. = Quan, (Mi'-quan = "My feather") (Mi'-quan-oq = "My feather"
and "oq" is added because word is last in a sentence
or denotes a "pause" before continuing talking.)

February (Moon of sucker fish), n. = Namebini-qisiss.

Fed, prep. + past part. of "Feed": = Ash-ee'-ge, Ashangee.

Female (gender), a., n. = Q'hue, Q'-we. (as: Q'hue-suc'-see = "doe".)

Quay, Qua, Quay (as: Qu'a-zabu = "young woman").
(may be prefix or affix.)

Fern (tall), n. = An-og-an-ask, Anaganash, Anaganash.

Fetch (bring), v. = Pe'-ton, Peton (verb of command. Pref. "Pe" = "command")

Fever, n. = Ah-hos-e-win, Ahkosewin. (Note: "e-win" added is part of "future")

Fight, v., n. = Mi'-gaas, migas.

Fend, v., n. = Mi-ha-wa, Mihawa.

Fire, v., n. = Ish-ho'-tee, Ishkote, Qushkon'tay.

Firefly, n. = Ish-ho'-te-od'-ji, Ishkote-Odji, Ishkotese, Wau-wau-tay'-see,
(as in longfellow's: "Song of Hiawatha") - Algic language.

(25 words)

(89 alg)

Algic Dictionary - (Hamilton-Bauer), Niles, Mich. (Mar. 1977)

(-7-) (Cont.)

English - Algic

(12)

- Fireplace, n. = Bo-daw-an, Bodawan, (Micha-bodawan = "Huge fireplace".)
- Firewater, (Whiskey), (Rum), (Spirits), n. = Oush-kon-tay-ne-bish, Oshkote-wab, Oshkote-wabé, Osh-kot-e-wau'-bo
- First, adj., adv., n. = Nee-tawn, Nectawn.
- First-born, n. = Sa-si-ka, Sasika.
- Fish, n., v. = Hégo, He'-go, Hégox, Hégo, Gigo, Kee-go, Ghego, Ghegawn.
- Fish, (first devil), n. = Maw-tchi-gé-go, Mawtchi-gigo, Maw-tchi-gi-go
(Note: "Maw-tchi," plus "mawo" means "Devil" or "Evil Spirit")
- Fish hawk (Osprey), n. = Heh-hek, Hekek, Ichi-Tchi-jig wau'-ne.
- Fish (White), n. = Ud-e-pu-maig, Udehimaj.
- Fisherman, n. = Gigoikewin, Gigo-ik'-e-win, gi'-go-ik'-win
(Note: "Win" is a participle of the verb, i.e. When + if, you catch the fish")
- Fisher (a Weasel), n. = O'-jeek, Ojeek.
- Five, n. + Num., = Na'-nar, Ninan, Nining, Nee-o-min, Neechnum
- Five hundred, n. + Num. = Nan-wak, Nanwak.
- Five times, adv., n. = Nan'-ing, Nining, Na'-ning
- Flag, (Emblem), n. = Kiki'-win, Kikiwin, Kikivion.
- Flag (Good or noble), n. = Me'-no ki-ki'-win, Minokikiw.
- Flag, (Plant, tuberous root "Iris"-edible), n. = Na-pi'-yal, Kapiyah.
(Quite tasty when steamed in moss for 3 days and sliced.)
- Flea, n. = Pau'-big, Pawbig.
- Flint, n. = Boo-an'-nay, Boosissag.
- Flood, n. + v. = Ni-ki-di-win, Nikibiwid, Nibewin.
- Flowers, (Soaking Arbutus), blossoms in early spring. n. = Wau'-bi-gon
Waibagon. (Tribal flower of Niles) Pokagon land - see
"Loridon" cutship by Simon Pokagon: "Queen of the Woods".
- Flowing, (Running), adv. = Moo-aet, Moor, as in Indian
name of Paul J. Hamilton, (Beech-eh-Moosit), meaning
"Running Water") Note: Hamilton's burial plot is in
the St. Mary's graveyard at Silver Creek, Mich. - near
Cassopolis, Mich., next to some of his relatives whose
names were shortened to "Moor". His great-great
grandfather, "Leopold Pokagon" is buried under
St. Mary's church (Silver Creek). No grave marker
is there - only the Brick Church over his bones.
- Fly (stinging), (wasp), (Hornet), n. = A'-mog, Amog, Ah'-mo, Ahmo, Anw.

22 words

72 Alg.

Algic Dictionary - (Hamilton-Bauer), Miles, Mich. (Mar 1977)

("f") (cont.)

English - Algic

(13)

Zool, n., v. = Gaw-an-a-di-sid, Gawanadisid.

Foot, n. = Zoot, Zeet, Si-don, Sidor. As in:

("My foot" = "Min-Zeet"); ("Your foot" = "Chi-zeet"); ("His foot" = "Oh-Zeet").

Forehead, n. = Hat-i-gan, Katigan, Katiwan. As in:

("Ning-Hat-i-gans" = "Our foreheads"); ("Kinkatigan" = "Your foreheads").

Forest, n. = Sau-kaw, Sau-kaw.

("On-kit-i-gas" = "Their forests")

Forgot, (3 o-pass) v. = Moge-mo-gee, Mog-ge-ma-gee.

Fox, (Palisades), (Stockade), (Dead trees) (Sticks), (Wigwam") n. = Wau-ke'-gan,
Waulegan, Wa-ki'-gan, Wa-ka-i'-gan, Ka'-ga, Ka'-ga, Wau-,
Wong as in Miles sign at Broadway bridge "O-song-i-wong"
"silk-pawting" meaning = "The Sable trail crossed the
trail-to-Ft St. Joe ("Wong") and the river, here at the
"Pawting" (Great crossing). Sometimes "Wau" was
used-as; "Gau-i-Wau", if the speaker didn't like
the French nasal sound - "Song" or "Wong".
Wekagon-wescau in the name of another crude
foot in today's Illinois City - Waukegan, the
home of Jack Benny.

Fort (Made of Hemlock fallen trees), n. = Ka'-ga-i-wong, Kagiyung.

Fortress, n. = Ako-bim-won, Akobiniyan.

Fort St. Joseph" n. = "Wau-ka-i-gan", "Ka'-ga", "Wau", "Wong".

Note: The St. Joseph trail in Miles on the west side of
the river (Name preserved in "3 St. Joseph St") led
from the Broadway bridge to Fort St. Joseph
located at the foot of S. Lincoln Ave. And then
on down thru the Keweenaw-Illinois-Mississippi
rivers to New Orleans. The other direction
from the Broadway bridge in Miles this
3-4 thousand mile trail thru the great lakes
and the St. Lawrence river led to Montreal -
The trail used by LaSalle in the late 1600s
and by some young men in 1976 and 1977.
The Sault trail crossed the St Joseph trail
at the "Pawting" Broadway bridge in Miles, Mi.
reaching to Copper Harbor, the only place in
the world where copper in its natural state is
found - and south to Florida - even to the 2 oceans.

(9 words) (36 alg.)

Algic Dictionary - (Hamilton-Bauer), Niles, Mich. (Mar 1977)

(r 7") (cont.)

English - Algic

(14)

Four, num. & adj. = Ni'-win, Niwin, Nee'-ah, Neesh, Neough, Nishie.Four hundred n. & adj. = Ni'-wahk, Niwahk.Fowl (Bird), n. = Bin-es-si, Binesis, Binessig, Bin-e'-shi,
Pen-ay'-shen, Penay'shen, Nash'-ll, Nash'-le.Fox, n. = Wau'-goosh, Waingooch.Freedom, n. = Ki'-ga, Kiga.Frazing, adv., adj. = Dash-ha-di'-no, Gashkodina.Friend, n. = Con, Con-og (Og added to Con, if a pause after
the use of the word in a sentence or a period follows).
("Nicon" = "My friend") ("Kem'-con" = "Your friend"), ("O-Con" = "It's friend")Friend of man (Corm), n. = Mondamin, Mon-dä-min, Mendin,
Medawimin, Mendawim, Maudamin, Mawdamin, Mendamin.Frightful curse, n. = Götam-i-ges-ma'chi. / On-a-kökeyFrog, (Toad), n. = Muck-cha'-coo, Muckchaco, Menkoye,
Nak'king On-a-ka'-dig, ma-ka'-key, amahageg.Frog (Bull), n. = Dak-in'-da, Dakinda. / Mähkawey = itFrozen, adv., adj. = Mash'-kaw, Mashkaw, Mashkawey (at a pause).Fuzz, adv., adj. = Mosh'-kin, moshken.Fur, n. = Be-waw'-ig, Bewawig.Future, n. = Ni'-ga, Niga, Ni'-ga'-win, nigawin.

("G")

English - AlgicGame (of Bowls & counters), n. = Pug-as-si-ing, Pugassing.Garments (Woman's), n. = Matchecita, Ma-tch'-ca-ta.Gathering (Social), n. = Pow'-you, Powwow.Ghost, n. = Ieibi, Ichi'-ba, Ichibaw, Ba'-i, Ba'-i, Baw, Bl.Giant (Big) (Great in size), n. = Win-di'-ga, Windiga, Windexa, Windexig.Gift, n. = Min-i-go-win, Minigown, Gi'-go, Gi'-go, Gi'-go-kwe,Girl (young woman), n. = Ikuu'-sens, Ikuu'-sens, Guay-sayas,
Guaz-sans, Guay-gan'-go, Guay-gan'-goes, Guatens.Go (to), v., n. = Magie, Ma'-gee ((oo'ni-ma'-ge = "go"), (Ki-magie = "young")
Ma'-ji, Ma'-ji ((oo'-ma'-ge = "they went").Go (away) v. (Imperative) = Mouch-on, Mouchon, Moss'-tchoue.24 words24 words95 deg

Algic Dictionary - (Hamilton-Bauer), Niles, Mich. (Mar 1977)

(G) (cont.) English-Algic

(15)

Go (back), v. = a'-zhawd, o'zhawd, I-ja-pi'-kuon, I-jah'-kuon
 Go (before), v. = go'-ne, gone, ne-gon-ne, Agone, nigons.
Go (home), v. (command), = Hee'-win, He'-win, Lee, No wind.
Go (on); (verb of disbelief) = Haw! (Often accompanied with laughter)
Go (out), (Verb of command) = Saw'-box, Saw-hon. Kizi'-manito.
God, (Great Spirit), (Mighty Creator), n. = Momito, Max-ni-tu, Kochi,
Hije'-manito, Citchi-manito, Kitchi-mauwita,
God, (Jesus), n. = Zhay'-zoost, Zah-zoost (French prove). Iche'-monito
Going, (Departure), n. a. = Ma'-gee, Mige, Ma'-ji, Maji.
 (as in: "Ooh-ma'-gee", "I-ma'-ji", "Imoge" = "He is going")

Gold, n. = asawa-jonie, asawa-jonie, a-sa-wa-jonie, joni'-ie.

Good, (Noble), (Virtue), n. a. = Chub, Me'-no, Mino.

Good bye, (Farewell), v. interj. = Kwee-o-ma'-gee ("Good" - "you" - "go")

Good flag, n. = Mino-hikiwon Me'-no-hi-hi-wi-on.

Good looking, adj. = Gua'-match, Guanatch, Quanatch, Win'zuk.

Good luck, n., v. = Pa-pe-we'-win, papewiwin, Papeve.

Good [redacted] Player, n. = Mah-tod-dee, ("Metoddee" was the nickname of Frank J. Hamilton, the father of the Indian author (Paul J. Hamilton). Frank J. Hamilton at the turn of the century, was the interpreter (Algic-English) for the Potawatamies of Niles.

Andrew Rapp, the Sachem Chief of the Niles Potawatamie band, "Metoddee", and Paul J. Hamilton were great friends. It was these three (Frank J. Hamilton,

Paul J. Hamilton (age 10 in 1912), and Andrew Rapp, (Paul's uncle) who crossed the Broadway bridge in 1912 and walked to the foot of Lincoln Ave.

[redacted] Chief Rapp said to "Metoddee" and his son, "Beest-ed-Moorit" (Paul J. Hamilton):

"Chee-mook'-key-mon Wen'moo, Tchuta Sebin Ha'-ga. Tchuta, Hoi! Tchuta Hoi!

"(The White man) is (crazy). (Near the river was Ft. St. Joseph). (Near here, Near here.)

(He was angry because a big rock (1912) had been misplaced across the river between St. Joseph and Lincoln Ave & Laurel Drive in Niles, Mich. where the three were standing in 1912. Fr. Charlevoix stood 256 years ago (1721) when he visited the 2nd St. Joseph Mission contained within Ft. St. Joseph.

(15 Wards)

(63 Alg)

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Algoncian Dictionary - (Hamilton-Bauer), Niles, Mich (Mar 1977)

("G") (cont.)

English-Algoncian

(16)

Fr. Charlevoix was visiting a priest friend of his at the 2nd St. Joseph mission within the fort which had been built on the west side of the St. Joseph River in 1691 (Commissioned by Frontenac who furnished the 8 small "Patauons" cannon and a garrison of 12-14 French soldiers to operate the canon which pointed ~~away~~ from the river (west)). (Charlevoix's papers were published in France, 1744.)

Frontenac (French governor of "New France" built the fort, with the help of the Potawatomies (friends of the French), to help them retain their fabulous fishing and farming lands at Niles, Mich., should the Iroquois (enemies of the French) return to drive the Potawatomies off their hunting-farming and fishing grounds as they had in the early 1600's.

It is to be noted that, at what is now Niles, Mich., going back hundreds - perhaps thousands of years existed a "Garden of Eden (with fish)" where traders from New Orleans, Montreal, Florida, elsewhere and elsewhere paused at the "Pawatong" (Great Crossing) oasis in their travels to Copper Harbor - the only place in the world where copper in its native state is found. "The ancient Indian knew how to 'temper' copper."

In 1977 Niles, Mich. has honored "Nutidiee" (Interpreter, Frank J. Hamilton) by displaying his deerstkin regalia, headdress and other items he wore and used in Chicago at the Columbia Exposition (1893) where he was interpreter for his relative, Sachem chief (Andrew Rapp), and other Potawatomies. This suit and other artifacts were recently donated to the City of Niles ^{by Paul} ^{Hamilton} and are now on display in a case in the Niles Public Library for future generations to view - a veritable "Bridge to the past" of this Michigan city. A tape of Hamilton's voice made by Roger Swengen is also in this "Bridge to the past" in the Niles library.

(-0- words)

(0 ate)

Algic Dictionary - (Hamilton - Bauer), Niles, Mich. (Mar 1977)

(or G") (cont.)

English - Algic

(17)

This manuscript of this Algic dictionary will also repose in this library (Niles) depository so Paul J. Hamilton, like his father Frank J. Hamilton can continue interpreting to coming generations the fabulous history of "Pawtique" (Indian name for Niles, Mich.) or "Cary" the 1st name (and postmark) of Niles in 1829!

Goose, n. = Wa'wa', Wau-wau, Wa-u-a.

Goose (white), n. = Wauw-be-wauw-wau, Waibewawa.

Gooseberry, n. = Shah-bo-min, Shabomin; Neko
Grandfather, n. = Ishcomes, Ish-com'-us Neshkominis, Ishcomes
 (as: ("Neen-Ishcomes" = "My grandfather"), ("Nim-Ishcomes" = "Your grandfather")
 ("Om-Nesh-ko-mis" = "his grandfather").

Grandmother, n. = Nokomis, No-k'o-mis, Nokomis, No-k'o-mis,
Noo-cumus, No-mis, Nomis, Na-no-hoi-me.
 (as: ("Nina-Nomis" = "My grandmother"), ("K'nomis" = "Your mother")
 ("O-k'nomis" = "his grandmother").

Grapevine, n. = Bem-ah-gut, Benak'gut, Bobbekeeno.

Grass, n. = Mashkoo, Mash-ko-su, Mashkoo, Mash-koo'-su.

Grasshopper, n. Pah-puk-kei'-na, Pahpuk-Keena, PahukKeena.

Grave (Tomb), Be-gam, Begam, Be-gamig, (Note: "g" or "g" when used at the end of a word in a sentence means "killed".

"Begamig" really is the end -(of the word and of life).

Like: ("Me-be-gom-ig" = "My grave"), ("Ribegamig" = "Your grave")
 ("O-be-gam-ig" = "It's grave").

Great (Big), (Lot)(Many)(Large), a., n. = Gi-tchi, Gitchi, Giche, Kitchi,
Kechi, Kie, Michi, Michi, Kechi, Ichi, Kek, Khach,
Khache, Michi, Git-che, Ios'-che Michi, as in:
Michi-gan = Lake Michigan.

Great Spirit, (God), n. = Gitche-monito, Kiche-monito, Kitchi,
Kie-monito, Ichi-monito, Kitchi-monito.

Green (a color), adj. = Zhaw-wash-kwa, Zah-wash-qua, Zawashqua.

Ground (Land), (Country), (World), n. = Oki, A-ki, Aukee, O-kee, Oh-hee
Kuck, Auke.

Grouse, n. = Mush-ko-ds'-sa, Mushkodaisa.

Gull (sic), (Noble scratcher), n. = Hajashk, Hay'-oshk, Gyanashk.

Guts, (Intestines), n. = Nug'-zhin, Nugz-hin T. Poh-Superior

Gum, (Pitch), n., a. = Gumee as in ("Gitchi-Gumee") = "Sticky", "pitch-dark"

(17 words)

(87 alg.)

Algic Dictionary - (Hamilton-Baum), Niles, Mich. (Mar 1977)(or H") English - Algic

⑯

Hamilton, (Paul, Joseph) name = ("Running Water") "Beech'-eh'-Moo'-et",
Eng words: "Water that runs", "Beechmoose".

Hammock, n. = We'-bi'-son, We'bison, Tsi-in-o'-gan, Tiki-ni'-gan.

Hand, n. = Nind', Ni-n'-dze, Nind'-jim'-su, Nind'-qim'-a, In'-qim'-an
Gimau, ning, na-gi-mau-og ("og" addit for a "period")
"Ichi'-ning" ("right hand").

Hark! (Listen!), Interj.: Pe'-naw, Pe'naw, We'shan, Pe'sen, ~~Pe'-naw~~ - Western
Hes, (Had), v. = Eh.

Hat, (Cap), n. = Wah'-wan Wahwan.

Hawk, n. = Heh'-heh, Heh'-heh, Heh'-heh'-og (og = "paw")
Hawk (Robber ^{Vulture}), n. = Ichi'-tshi-qig-wai'-one, Ichi'-tshi-qig-wai'-one, An'-qig.

Hawk (Sparrow), n. = Pe-pe-ge-wiz-zains, Pe-pe-ge-wiz-zains, Bib'-wa'-se.

Hawk, night, n. = Tibik'-gibwase, Ti-bik'-gi-u'-se.

Hazelleyes, n. = English name of "bonidow" - (Heroine of Simon Polagoris,
"Queen of the Woods"). Also called "Leda".

He, (He, it, his, her, its, they, them, theirs, etc.), Pro. = I, Oh, On, Ok

Head, n. = Quan, (as "miquan" = "My head"), ("Hi-quan" = "your head"), (O-quan" = "his head")

Hear, (Listen), v. = Pe'-now, Pe'sen We'shan Wishan, Duereshan.

(as: "N-pe'-now" ("I am listening"), ("Hi-Wishan" ("You hear")), ("O-pe'sen" ("They are listening")).

Heart, n. = Dan, Dan'-win, (O'-da" = "At heart").

Herron, n. = War-wik, War'-wing, Warhew, Warhui, Manit'-aki.
(Manito-aki = "spirit world below, or 'Hell'").

("Gigia" = "Human home above, or 'heaven'). "Give" same as "Gigia".

Hedgehog, (Erethizon) (Pig), (Hog), n. = Hog, Haugh, Ko-go, Ne-go.

Heel, n. = Odondim, O-don'-dim.

Hell, n. = Non'-come-it, Manito-aki, Hi'-tchi-ish-i'-ta,

Hell of Fire Water, (Delirium tremens), n. = Anomak-anig, An'-a-mek-a-nig.

Hello, Interj. = Pon'-zhor, Po'shee, Boozhoo, Hoi, Ja'-quan.

(as: "Boozhoo-nicong") = "Hello! my friend" (og = "friend").

Hemlock, n., a. = Kaga-i'-waw, (as: Kaga-i'-wawig = "Hemlock woods").

Hen, (Chicken), n. = Pe'-ka-ah'-wig, Pakaway, Pak-a-ah'-wig.

Here, (He, she, it, his, her, its, they, them, their), pro. = I, Oh, On, Ok.

Here, adv. = Ho'-i, Hoi, O'ma, (O'ma = "from here"), Au-zhon'-daw.

Herafter, ("Land of ghosts"), n., adv. = Pon-e-mah, Ponemah.

Heron, n. = Shuh-shuh'-ash, shushuhigst, Mooshkaaige.

Herring, n. = O-ka-hah'-wia, Okahahwia.

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Algic Dictionary - (Hamilton-Bauer), Niles, Mich. (Mar. 1977)

("H") (cont.) English - Algic

19

Hiawatha (Longfellow's legendary figure of Mich.) (name) = "Minjekabivis", (Son of the West wind, Kabibeyun). Also spelled "Mudjekeewis" (Menj-kibewin) Hiawatha's mother (name) = Wesronah - the mother of Hiawatha who was ravaged by Kabibeyun "the West wind". She died soon after Hiawatha's birth, and her mother Nokomis (meaning "gran-mother") raised Hiawatha. The "Song of Hiawatha" written in the mid 1800's by Longfellow at Sante St. Marie, Michigan was about the legendary Hiawatha - an Ojibwa (Chippewa) who was an Algonquian. He spoke the Algic language. Many of the words in this dictionary used by Hamilton, whose great-great grandfather Pekagon was a Chippewa, are exactly the same as those employed by Longfellow. The pronunciation by Hamilton are exactly the same as this white author used in the Akron, Ohio public schools 70 years ago. The "Song of Hiawatha" was published in 1855.

One hundred and twenty-two years ago.

Hickory tree, n. = Mitiquot, Mi'-tip-wab, Mitiquabek ("Merry man-pie")

Hidel (Conceal), n. = Gawsh-to-se, Gawsthose.

High, (Mighty), (Great), (Gaint), (Right), (Big), (Many), a.n. = Gi'-chi, Gitchi, Gitchi, Kitchi, Kechi, Neje, Mische, Ke'-che, Ichi, Neck, Fasch, Nichi, Kitchi (as in: Michi-ganme - Lake Michigan meaning "Big-sea-water")

Hill, (on high ground), n. = Wedi, We'-di.

Hips, n. = No-gan, ((O-no-gan") ("his hips")), O-nogon.

His (her)(it), prov., adj. = O, owh, On, Ok.

Hog (Piggyback), Pig (Hedehog), n. = Hoy, Rag, Hogo, Rigo.

Hole (A smoke hole in hut), n. = Pau-quin-ne, Pauquine.

Home, n. = Wen, Win (As "O-manito-give") = ("the spirit house - "Heaven")

"home" = W-e-win; "W-en"; "W-e-win"; "Hi-win-og" ("og" ends sentence)

"my home" = "Mi-win"; "Inwin"; "Yen-wia"; "Men-win"; "Hi-win-og"

"the home" = O-win; Oh-wen; On-wen; OK-win; "O-win-og"

Honey, n. = Sis-sit-a-kust, Sisibakwut.

Honeycomb, n. = O-mo - 'sisibakwut

Horn (Antlers), n. = Esh'-kan, Eshkan

Hornet (Stinging fly), Wasps, Bee, n. = O'-moy, Oh'mo, A'mo

Horse, n. = Neck-toe, Neckto, Neck-to-shub, Tatim, Mistatem.

(16 words)

75 alg

Algic Dictionary - (Hamilton-Bauer), Niles, Mich. (Mar. 1977)

("H") (cont.)

English - Algic

②0

- Hospital, n. = Ko-see, An-ko-see, Kee'-see, Ankeezu, Ankoze.
 Hot, adj. (Sultry), adj. = Cha-tim'-gut, Chatem'-gut, Shaa-tim'-gut.
House (tent), (Hut), n. = Wigivam, Wig'-wam, Wigevum, Tipee.
Hundred, n. a. = Gowak, Got'-wak, Ningotwak.
Hungry, adj. = Buk'te, Bau-kaw'-tay, Baukawtay.
 (Note: "Bau" has to do with "sleep" or "hunger").
Hunt, n., v. = Gioisse, Gi-os-se, Gioissé.
Hunting, adj. Adv. = Gessewin, Gi-os'-se-win.
Husband, n. = Naibe-man, No-be-mi-na (Male member of family)
Nakemon, nakeman ("Ni-na-be-men" = "My husband")
 ("K'nakemon" = "Your husband"), ("O-nobemina" = "Her husband")
Hut (tent), (house), (teepee), n. = Wigivam, Wigivam, Tipee, Tipee.

("I")

English to Algic

- I, (Me) (Mine), (Us) (Our) (Ours), (We), pro. = Mi, Nim, Bim, Ne, Nim, Near, We, In
nee, mi, nim, bim, ning. (as "ni-wak-wan" = "my hat").
Ice, n. = Mik'-wan, Mikwan.
If, conj. = Rish-pin, Rishpin.
Impish, (mean), (Evil), adj. = Mau'-chi, Mauchi, Mau'-chi'-ch, Mau'-chi-ich.
Indian, n., adj. = Rish-nah'-beh, Rishnabeh, Nicknabeh, Nishnabey,
Indian-dude, n. = Yenadiz'ge (In Husband). Nishnaway, Nish-naw'-beh.
Instant, n. = Oshki-abinoosie.
Intention, n. = (Adv. + participle of intention'), Wa", Wi", We"
 ((as: "ni-wi-niba") = ("I will sleep").)
Interpreter, n. = Tur'-ket-er, Turketer.
Intestines (guts), n. = Nug'-gen, Nuggen.
In-the-midst-of, adv. = Nawairi, (Not: perhaps of the future), Na-wa'-is.
Iris (flag), (Eatable tuberous root), n. = Na-pin-yale, Napinyle (very tasty dish,
 when sliced and eaten after steaming 3 days in a Moss blanket.)
It, v. = Het ((she/he" = E "2-kon-days")) (He is "E" "O-gee", "I-gee" or "E'-shari")
It, (he, she, his, hers, its, they, them, their), pro. = O, Ooh, On, Oh.

23 words

85 alg.

Algic Dictionary - (Hamilton-Bauer), Miles, Mich. (Mar. 1977)

("J") English - Algic

(21)

January ("Month of the Spirit"), n. = Manito-gisiss.

Jaw, n. = Pe-kar, Pékar

Jaws of death, n. = Pe-kar-nlówib, Pe-kar ni-o-wib.

Jealousy, (jealous), n., a. = Gauveur, Gau-we-yur

Jealous heart, n. = Gauve-O'dau, Gau-e O-dau.

Jesus, n. = Zhay-zoost, Zlayzoost.

Joshua, (name), (prophet), (priest), n. = Jos'saked, jos-sa-ked.

Jug, n. = Mo-da-i, Modéi.

July ("The moon of red berries", "Raspberries"), n. = Miskiwimini-gisiss

July ("The moon of trailing arbutus"), n. = Watigon-i-gisiss.

June ("The moon of heart berries"), n. = Odeimini-gisiss.

Just (right), (High), (Big), (large), (Great), a. = Kitchi, Gitchi, Mische, Miche, Ke-che, Ketchi, Ichi, (as: (Gitchi-manito) = ("just").

("K") English - Algic

Kenkakes (River), n. = Ta-a-ki-be, Teakiki.

Kettle, n. = Ai-kik, Aukik, Kik, Rek.

Kettle (great copper), n. = Michi-aikit (Secondary "Great copper kettle" of "The Song of Hiawatha" known to the Chippewas of N. Mich.). Sometimes known as "God's kettle" (used to boil maple sap). (Hundreds of years old). (Mentioned in "The Legend of the Woods").

King, (chief), (leader), n. = Gim-aar, Gimaa, zraw ("O-ainaw"), Wic.

Kingfish, (Sturgeon), n. = Nah-ma, Nima, Meshe-nama, Moh-nama

Kongfisher (a bird), n. = Olcido, Re-ske-mun-i-sae.

Kiss, (caress), n., v. = Ge-mah, Gimah, Ge-mah, Dindi.

("My kiss" = "Ni-jimah"), ("You kiss" = "Kijimah"), ("He kiss" = "O-din-di")

Knee, n., v. = Gi-di, Gi-di, Gi-dig.

Knife, n. = Koo-mow, Koomow, Mokiman, Moh'-man.

Knock, v. = Ge-hen-dee, ~~Ge-hen-dee~~, Aekendee, Ack-hen-due.

("L") English - Algic

Lady (old), n. = Dah-moo-zeh, Dahmoozeh, Dahn-oo-zeh, Demogah.

Lake (sea), (ocean), n. = Sa-gi-a-gan, Sagagan, ga-ga-i-gan, ga-gai-gan.

24 words

79 Alg.

Algon Dictionary - (Hamilton-Bauer), Niles, Mich. (Mar. 1977)

(L) (cont.) English-Algon (22)

Lake Michigan, n. = Mitchigaine, Kitchi-gami, Gitchi-gami
Lake (Inland), n. = Gichi-i-gitchi-gami, Kitchi-gami.
Land (World) (Ground) (Country), n. = Ahii, Au-hee, I-hee, Au-hee, Huch, Au-ka.
Land of God (Heaven) (Spirit World), n. = Manitoo-ahii, Manitoo-ahii, Waikwe
Waaw-witk, Waaw-kwing.

Language (tongue), n. = O-daw-maw-maw, Daw-naw, Da-na

Horch tree, n. = I amorak, I am-a-rok

Large (Big) (Great) (Many) (Lots), n. = Mika, Gitchi, Kichi, Kije, Jash, Ghach
(Highty), Gitchi, Mika, Kitchi, Gichi, Jash.

Lark, n. = Kiki-biko, mishi, Kikibikomishi

Last, adj. = Segwan, Seguan, Seguan, Segwan-nong ("nong" = "sprout")
Last, adj. = "Nong" (a suffix, as in "Segwan-nong" means "last spring")
Last spring, n. = (note: "Segwan" means "Sprout") (Si-quan-nong = "last spring")
Last Winter, n. = Bi'-bon-nong (Bibun = "winter", "nong" adj = "last").
 (Also "Pe'-boon-nong" = "last winter".)

Last Year, n. = Bibon-nong or "Pe'boon-nong", also means "last year".

Cough, n. = Ba'-pin, Bapin

Coughing water, n. = Mine-hah-hah, Minishka, Minnihaha

Daughter, n. = Ba-pin-win (Win" is an affix participle of the future)

Leader (King) (Chief), n. = Gi-maw, Gimaw, Maw, O-jim-aw.

Leaked, v. = Je-gau, On-je-gau, On-gau, Segau.

Leaf, n. = An-i-dish, Anidish (Accent sometimes shifts)

Learn, v. = Gay'-most, Gay'moot.

Leave, v. = O-lo-to, O-lado. (Accent sometimes shifts in 3-syll.)

Leaves (fallen), n. = Bin-a'-laoe, Bisikue.

Let, v. = Eh.

Liberty, n. = Mi-gi'-we, Mige'e

Life, n. = Bim-a-dis, Birnadiis ("Bi-bim-a-dis" = "my life"),
 ("Bi-bim'a-dis" = "your life"), ("O-bim-a-dis" = "her life").

Lightning, n. = Gee'-quabe, Way-was-ai-me, Waywasing.

Lilis (Water), n. = Na-ba'-gashe, Nabigash.

Lilis (White), n. = Wabi-nabagash, Wa-bi-na-ba'-gashe.

Lime (lime), n. = Bim-a-dis-e-win, Cimadisewin.

Little (Small), adj. = Gau'-sub, Gu'sub, Gau'su;

Liss (City) (Town) (Mouth), n. = Odon, O'-don, O'-don, O-deon, Don, O'don.

Lodge (House), n. = Gau'-way, Ga-way, Gau'-way,

page (23)

Algic Dictionary - (Hamilton-Bauer), Niles, Mich. (May, 1977)
(-L") (cont.) English-Algic (23)

Lique, (Whiskey) (Fincaster), (Rym), n. = Ish-kot-e-wis-bo,
Aivsh-kon-tay-ni-bish, Aush-kon-tay-ne-bish.
Listen (a command), v. = Pe'-naau, Penau, Pen'-sen, Pen-sen.
Listen (to hear), v. = We'shin, We'-shan, We'-shun, Weswishun.
Pe-naau, Penau,
Locomotive, (Engine), n. = Chay-pur, Chay'qua.
Logs, (Fallen trees), n. = Mi'-tig, Mitig, Mi'-tig-og ("og" means "pass").
Long ago, adv. = Shah-shah, Shahishah.
Ronidaw, (Name) = Name of heroine, of Simon Pokagon's sweetheart, who was born in a hollow Sycamore tree in Fulton County, Indiana (1838) while her mother fled from the soldiers who were rounding up Ronidaw's drunken father and other undesirable Indians for the disgraceful "March of Death" to Lawrence, Kansas where the Potawatomi Indian Reservation still exists - (University of Kansas and Haskell Institute, too). The Indian author of this dictionary attended Haskell Institute. Simon Pokagon the author (1899) of "The Queen of the Woods" ("Ronidaw") was the great-grand uncle of this Indian author (Paul J. Hamilton). The conductor of the March of death was Baptist missionary Polle, the brother-in-law of Isaac McCay who operated a federally-financed Indian school in northwest Michigan (1822-28) under the supervision of Isadac McCay (Baptist minister) who was operating the Carey Mission Indian school at Niles, Michigan (1822-1828 - working closely with Mich. Gov. (territory) Cass and Isadore Pokagon, this Indian author's great-great grandfather (Ronidaw buried at Rush Lake, Indiana) translated means "Hazel eyes".)
Look, (Similar), v., n., a. = Ee-na-gin, Eenab'in, In-avibe.
Esh-nog-zit, Eshnogzit.
Look about you (v. of command) = On-aw-be-win gi-wit-tai.
(note: affix "win" is a participle of the "future").
Looks alike, a. = Esh-nog-zit, Eshnogzit.

(10) words

2.9 alg

Algic Dictionary - (Hamilton-Bauer), Niles, Mich. (Mar. 1977)

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("L") (cont) English Algic

24

Loon, n. = Mahng, Mong, Mahn, Mahn'-go.

Lost (is), v. = Ban-a-den-dan, Banaden, Banadendan,
Lois (Big) (Loose) (Great) (Many), a., n. = Mische, Mi-she, Gitché, Git-che, Mi'-che,
(misted) Git-che, Kéchi, Kéchi, Ichi, Fische, Fas'-che, Fash.

(as in: "By the shores of Mische-gamme", "Lake Michigan").

Love, n., v. = Sa-gi-a Sagia, Sajidi, Sa-a'-gi (Note: "Sa" is a partitive
of a verb having to do with a question. Example:

"Nin-sagis-so?" meaning "Do you love him?")

Sa-gi-i-waa, Sagisived, Sagidivin, Sagawin.

Love and Pity, nouns = Sa-gi-i-win i wi-i-a-yab.
(Love) (And) (Pity).

Lovers, n. = Sa-agi-wab, Sagisived,

Lure, n. = Pe'-Ibaa, Péjiba, Es-si-lan, Beshou.

("M") English-Algic

Mad, a. = Squed'-das, Squidas, Squig'-das.

Magician ("Pearl Feather" (Minatha)), n. = Mepissogivon, Wa-be'-nos

Maid (Maiden), n. = I'hew, Banikew, Banikewig, Ajigus, Quay,
Ajigash, Ali'-quay.

Maize, (Corn), n. = Mondamin, Me-dau-wa, Medawis, Mendin,
Me-dau-min, Mandamin, Mendamin, Mandamin

Male (gender, or person), a., n. = S'mokimow, mimi, Nabe (as in
"Nabe-suc-see" = "a male den (lock)")

Man (person), n. = S'mekagon, misi,

Man (old) (old age), n. = Akewesi, Ak-i-wi-si, An-ke-we-say, Co-wi-zee

Man (Strong), n. = "Lucisid" (Strong friend of Minatha). Chukmoekemon

Man (White), n. = Choo-mook-hee-mon, Chewmooklemon, Chukmoekemon

Man (Young), n. = Osh-kei-naw, Oshkinaw, Oshkeinaw.

Mankind, n. = In-i-ni, Inini.

Many, (Big) (Great) (Large) (Lots), a., n. = Mische, Mi-she, Gitché, Git-che, Miche,
Git-ché, Kéchi, Kéchi, Reje, Kéchi, Ichi, Fische, Fash, Fa'-che.

Maple Syrup, n. = Gi-wa'-ga-mis-i-gan, Wa'-ga-nis-i-gan.

Maple tree, n. = In-in-i-a-tig, Ininatig. Tomeoni-gisiss.

March, ("Moon of the crust on the snow"), n. = O-na-bi-ni-gi-siss,

(22 words)

(98 alg.)

Algic Dictionary - (Hamilton-Bauer), Niles, Mich. (Mar 1977)

("M") (cont.) English-Algic

(25)

Marrow (of Buffalo), n. = Pé-mi-can, Pemican. (Accent may shift)

Marry, (Wed), verb = Wi-wi-ma, Wivima.

Martin, n. = Wa-be-zha-za, Wa-be-haze.

Mascot, n. = Totem, To-tom.

Masculine, (Male), adj. prefix. = Nile as in ("Nile-suc-see") = ("Maledeer" or "Buck")

Mash, n., v. = Mash-kos-su, Mashkosee.

Mat, n., v. = An-puk'-wa, An-puk'-wa, O-pa-kwe-i, O-pak'-we-i.

Maw (The moon of flowers and blooms), n. = Wabigon-gisiss, Wa-bi-gon-gi-siss

Me, (Mine, my, we, us, our, ours) (pronoun, (1st person)). = Ni, Nen, Ning, Min,
Im, Yea, Bim, Nina, Ne, Nin, Nim, Me, mi, (as in:

("Nina-An-puk'-wa" or "Mi-l-o-pak'-we-i" meaning "My mat").

Meadow, n. = Mush-ko-day, Mushkoday (as "mush" = a town built on a meadow)

Meson, (Evil) (Impish), n., a. = Man'-chi, Manchi, Man-chi-ish.

Medicine (Man), n. = Me'-das, Medas. ((Pause after word))

Meteor, n. = Iching'-wang, Iching, Ichin'-gwan, Ichin'-gwang'-oo

Midnight, n. = Abitatibeked, a-bit-a-tib-i-ked, abitatibeked.

Midst (In the), n., prep. = Nawais, No-wa-i-s.

Mighty (Big), (Great), (Many), (lots), n., adj. = Miske, Mi'-ske, Gitché, git'-che
miche, git'-che, Hochi, Heje, Herchi, Ichi, Shesche, Shesche, Haach.

(as in: "Miske-mohwe", meaning "great bear" or "Grizzly bear")

Mighty man, n. = Michi-kissis, Gitché-gisiss.

Mine, (me, I, my, we, us, our, ours) (poss. pr. 1st person). = Ni, Nen, Ning, min, in,
Yea, Bim, Nina, Ne, Ning, Nin, Nim, Me, mi. (as in: "Min-Pemican"
meaning "The Buffalo marrow is mine" - (an Indian delicacy)).

Mink, n. = Shaw-gway-she, Shawguwache, Shaw-gway-che,
Gang-wi-she, Gangwache.

Minnehaha (falls), (A waterfall in a park in Minneapolis, Wis. The word,
meaning "Laughing water", recalls the courtship of Hiawatha
of the beautiful Dakota daughter of the arrow maker
at this spot. Longfellow, writing his poem in 1854 at
Sault St. Marie, Mich., depicted a legendary, but real,
maiden called "Laughing Water" (= Minnehaha),
or sometimes spelled "Min-ne-ha-ha".

Mittens, n. = Min'-je-hak'-win, Minjekahwin (Nickname of Hiawatha,
a legendary, but real character of Longfellow. He lived
around Tat-gwa-me-nun falls, Mich. Minjekahwin were the
magic mittens used by the Chippewa "Hiawatha").

(21 words)

89 Alg

page (26)

Algic Dictionary - (Hamilton-Bauer), Niles, Mich. (Mar. 1977)

(M') (cont.)

English-Algic

(26)

Moccasin (Shoe), (Boots), n. = Moc'-ca-sin, Moccasin, (An Indian word.)

Money, n. = Wampum, Wam-pom-pe-ag, Se-wan-seek, Shooyah, Jonie.

Monkey, n. = Zah'-goo, Zahgoov.

Moon, (Lunar), n. = Tibi-gisies, Zi'-bi-gi-sies. (Note: sometimes, loosely used, the term for "Sun" (a bright object in the sky) sometimes is used for "Moon" as: "Gisis", "Gheisis", "Gigiss", "Gi-sis", "Cisis", "Gip", "Kesis", "Gipi", "Kissis", "Gheiges", "Kesies", "Moon", properly used, adds a "Tibi" making "Tibi-gisies". "Tibi" here has the meaning of "Death" or "Dead sun".)

Moose, n. = moog, mous, mons, mos, moos ("moose" is an Indian word)

More and more, adj., adv. = Ash'-koom, Ash'koom.

Morning, (East), (East Wind), n. = Wa'bun, Wah'-bum, Waubung, Wan'-bung.

Morning Star, n. = An'-nung, Annung, An'-mug, Anning.

Mosquito, n. = Sug-ge-ma, Sugima.

Moss, n. = Mash-koo-su, mashkoosu.

Mother, n. = Maw, Gau, Nah, Ga, Giw, Iku, Nau, gag. (as if "Nin'-gau" ("my mother"), ("Hi-maw" = "your mother"), ("O-Nau" = "It's mother") Note: "Ne-gau'-she" is a polite form of addressing "My mother".)

Mother of Hiawatha, (name, n.) = We-no-nah, We-nah - ravaged on the western plains by "Kabeyus" (The West wind). Hiawatha was raised by "Nokomis" (Grandmother) the mother of "Wenonah" who apparently died in childbirth. It was the "West wind", (Kabeyus) that Hiawatha, a grown man, fought unsuccessfully to avenge his mother Wenonah. (Hiawatha the son of Nokomis also bore the name of "Northeast wind".)

Mountain, n. = Wad'-jeu, Wadjew, Wadi-jog, Wed-jog.

Mourning, n. = Aw'-ge, Awje. (As in "Nin'-awje-win") - ("We will mourn") (Note: "win" is an affix (participle) of the "Future".)

Mouth (People of), (name, n.) = Sank, Sack, Saki (The people of)

Mouth, n. = O-don, Odon, O'don. (Same words for "city, town, lips")

O-don, Don, Oe-don, O'don. (As in "Nin'-don") = ("My home town"), or ("Nin'-don") = ("My mouth"), or ("Nin'-don") = ("My lips")

Much, adj., n. = Nu-bi-wa, Nihiwa.

Murder, n., v. = Nish-i-wau-win, Nishiwauwin.

Musician, (character in Hiawatha), n. = Chib-i-o-bos, Chibobos.

(19) words

(89 alg.)

Algais Dictionary - (Hamilton-Bauer), Niles, Mich. (Mar. 1977)
 ("M") (cont.) English - Algais

27

Muskrat, n. = Wa'-jassk, Wajask, Wal'-zhushk, Wa'ghuk, Zhaušk.
 (as in "Wa'-zhaušk") = ("That muskrat"), or "Wa'ghuk"

May (9, Mine, Us, Our, Ours, Us) (1st person pr.) = Ni, Nin, Bim, Ne, Nim, Nem, Me,
Na, Mi, Um, Nina, Ning. (as in: ("Nin'-Zhaušk") = ("Our muskrats"))

("N")

Near, adj., adv. = Ichuto, Iku'to (Pronounced like Iku'to)

Deck, n., v. = Kaw'-guw, Kaww, Kawgun.

Nest, n., v. = Waw'-is'-swan, Was-siwan, Was-si-wan, Was-si-won.
 ((as in: ("Ni-waw-is'-swan") = ("Our nest"), ("Kwas-siwan") = "Your nest").
 ("Ok-wa-si-sw-an") = ("It's nest").)

Nestling, n. = Nan'-ja, Penonja, Pe-nan'-ja.

Never, adv. n. (No, Not) = Kaww.

New (young), adj. = Osh'-ki, Oshki, Oush'-ki, (Note: prefix "Osh" = "Young")

Night, n. = Tibek, Ti'-bik, Ti'-bik, Ti'-bik-oq ("Q" added = Possessive).

Night hawk, n. = Tibik-qib-wise, Ti'-bik-qib-wa'-pe.

Night vision, n. = Gwi-i-di-te'-be-cut, Gwidar-tibicut,

Niles Michigan, (Indian name), n. = Pogwatiique, Pog-wat-iique.

Early name "Niles" (Sometimes pronounced, French word, "Pavating").

Nine, (a number), a., n. = Chock'-suh, Shock'suh, Jan-gas'-uh, Jangacuri.
Schockishuh, Shocksho, Shack'-suh.

Nine hundred, (a number), a., n. = Jangasuuuh, Jan-gas'-uhuh.

No, (Never), (Not), Intj., adv., a. = Kaww, Qu, Cho, Na, Kaww-win.
 (Note: "Win" or "Ween" are participles of intention. Thus: Kaww-win means "No indeed" i.e. It is the speaker's intention not to do it.)

Noble, adj., n. (good), (virtue) = Meno, Cuh, Me'-no, Mo'-no;
 or (Mew-Mow) = ("Noble moose"), or ("Me-no-oo-ee") = ("Meld-der").

Nokomis (grandmother), n. = Kó-ko, Nokomis. (Mother of Minnehaha & Wendahih,
 another of Kiawathha). Nokomis (grandmother) raised Kiawathha.

North (North wind), n. = Ka-bil-on-oh-ka, Kabibonobka

Northern lights, n. = Ishkote-odizi-ching'-waa, Ash-ko'-te-odizi-i-ching'-waa

Northwest (Northwest wind), (Kiawathha's wind), n. = Ke-hoy'-din, Kecuwyidin.

Not, (No), (Never), adv., a. = Kaww, Qu, Na, Cho ((as in: ("Kaww-win")) = ("I do not.")).

21 words

99 words

Algic Dictionary - (Hamilton-Bauer), Niles, Mich., (Mar 1977)

("N") (cont.)

English - Algic

(28)

Not these, adv. = Negichi, ne-go'-chi. Gash-kad-i-nu-gi-siss
November, (month of the freezing), n. = Gashkading-gisiss,
Now, (Enough), adj., adv., conj. = Bek.

("O")

(Oga, Sagigoo, Gogoo, Sagigoo (salt))
Ocean (Great lake), n. = Michi-ganome, Gitchi-gumee, Michi-kitch-i-gumee
O'clock, adv. = Di-ba-i-gan, Dibaiyan. (usually fresh water.)
October (Moon of the falling leaves), n. = Binikini-gisiss Bin-a-ki-gi-siss
Offspring, (child), n. = binogee, a-bin-o-gee; Abnoge, Abnogi
Oh, (Ola), Interj. = Oteri-a, Otaia, Ii-we, Ties. (Note: Used by men & boys)
Nie, ni-an, Nigo, Ne-ga. (Note: These terms used by women & girls)
Oh no, Interj. = Ro-haw, Ro-haw, Yas-haw,
Old age, n. = Ahi-wesi, Aukiviesi, Au-hi-we-sig, Aukivie,
Coe-wah-zee, Colewahsee. (Terms also mean: "Old man")
Old woman, n. = Shau-go-dais, Shaugodais.
On, prep. = Don.

Once, adv., a., n. = Ne-go-ting, Negoting. (Negoting-Atau)
Once only, (Only once), (Only one), a. adv. = (Term used by men & boys), n.
(Term used by women & girls), ("Negoting-Nie").
One, a., n. = Nij, Beij, got. (As in: "Nij-dibaigen" = "One Ojibwe"). Also "Nij".
Onion (Skunk), (Smelly), n., a. = Shozi-ee, Shozi-go, Shago ("Chicago")
Note: at the Treaty of Chicago 1821 the Potawatomies and
Miamis of Niles, Mich were "Skunked" by Gen. Cass when they
surrendered their drunken "Topinopee," the East side of
Niles to the white man. Cass plead with Topinopee to stay
sober, but his reply was, "Father we don't care for
land, money or goods. GIVE US FIREWATER!). Cass did
7 barrels of whiskey, and got eastern Niles, Mich. Everybody
celebrated the deal and got drunk. There were 10 murders
as these Potawatomies + Miamis celebrated the loss of their land.
The Niles Potawatomies thru Leonard Pekagon, Benon Pekagon,
Andrew Rapp, Paul J. Hamilton and other sachem chiefs
have unsuccessfully attempted to correct this wrong -
but 156 years later Paul J. Hamilton paid rent
for land in east MI owned by his great-great grandfather.
next to Fort St Joseph. (54 words)

(16) words

page 29

Algic Dictionary - (Hamilton-Bauer), Niles, Mich (Mar. 1977)

("O") (cont.)

English - Algic

(29)

Orphan, n. = Di'-wi, Di-wi, Gig-wau-i-ne

Osprey, (fish hawk), n. = Sib'-wan, Sib-wan, Gig-wan, Giguine.
Lee'-kab, Hekek, Ichi-tchi-gig-wau-ne.

Oun, (9, Me, Wa, Us, Min, Ours), 1st person pro.t.a. = Ne, nim, Bim, Ne, Nim, Me, In,
Yun, Ne, Mi, Min, Nina, Ning. (as in "ning-sib-wan" = "My osprey").

Out (come), adv., v. = Pe-sau-kon, Pesaukon.

Out (go), adv., v. = Sau-kon, Saukon.

Owl, n. = Ko'-ko, Koko, Ko'-ko'-ko, Kokoko.

("P")

English - Algic

Paledes, (pile of sticks, tree trunks), Stockade Fort (St Joseph), n. = Way-bejan,
(as in Wabegan, I.M. - home of Jack Benny), Wabagaan, Waaw,
Wong (as in this sign, Broadway bridge the French nasal ending),
Wa-be (as in Uncle Arthur Rapp's designation of "St. Joseph")
Wa-ki'-ga,

Panther, n. = Me-shib-be-sha, Mashibisha, She-be-sha.

Paradise, n. = Gi-gig, Digig, Gi'-gig-win ("Win" is an affix particle like future)

Parents, n. = Ki-ki, Ket-i, Ket-i-sig. [Command]

Participle (near) (Question Answer) - Condition, Part, adv. =

"Na'-nah", "Nah", "Naw" (Part of Question as: "(Kina)-sagia")

(Do you have food?). Note: Hitchi-Miito shortens to "Ki".

Note: Na, Nah, Naw sometimes means "Near".

"Sa" is a participle of Answer. (Used with a verb answering a question as: "Nin-sagia-sa") (= "I love him").

"Da", "Jab" is a participle of Condition as (Da-iija) = ("Would go")

"Wa", "Win" we, when, bin is a participle of Future or Intention
as ("Nin-win-niba") = ("I will go to sleep"). Also

is used with a verb to denote "Near"

"Og" = an affix denoting a pause (period) in a sentence.

as ("Penau", "Hekek'og"), (= "Hawke! the hawk?")

"Pe" Pin = an affix participle of Command (Imperative).

as ("Pe-naw" = "Hawk!"), or ("Pin-de-gayn") = "Come in".

Partitive, n. = Bi'-ne, Bine, Pe'-na, Penauog, Pe-naw-oq.

Pass, (forget), v. = Mooge, Ma'-gee, Magee, Mooze-mooze.

Pokagon, n. = "Shield" or "Trib". (Note: See Pokagon below).

(19 words)

(92 words)

Algic Dictionary - (Hamilton-Bauer), Miles, Mich. (Mar. 1977)

("P") (cont.)

English-Algic

(30)

Q

Paukejor, n. = shield or rib (See 'Pokoyas' below)

Pau (Saint), n. = Hitch-two, Hitchtwo

Pause or period ('effis') = "Oy or Yoy" (Used as last syllable of a word to denote a "pause" or "period" of a sentence.)

Pau, n. = Wanasic, Wan-na-sic, Wa-na-sic (as a dog's paw)

Pawating (G.). Also Paw-wat-ing, Pawating, Pa-wat-ing

w-waw-hing) "Pawating" or "Pawatizing" the Indian name for what

is now Miles, Mich. Name used on Post office stamp (1829) before stamp of "Miles" (1829). The first postage stamp of this city ("Miles") was "Cary" (1828) after the Carey Mission Indian school established 3½ miles from Phillips and Bushancon Rd in suburban Miles. This school site was selected by Baptist Minister Isaac McCoy in 1822 under authority with Gen. Cass (Gov. of the Mich. territory) and General Chapman. This Indian school was financed principally by an act of congress which provided the construction, and most of the staff of teachers and housekeepers for 40-70 Indian children. In 1828 at the Treaty of the Carey Mission the land west of the Pawating was ceded to the U.S. Gov't. The mission was closed and the first post office in what later was Berrien County, Michigan was set up, in 1828, 149 years ago.

The "Pawating" or "Pawatizing" located at crossing of land & water trails in all prehistoric America. The St. Joseph trail (today St. Joseph st.) ran south and crossed over to the foot of S. Lincoln Ave where Frontenac and the Indians in 1691 built Ft. St. Joseph with the 2nd Ft. St. Joseph mission within it. The trail continued on thru, along with the St. Joseph - Nauvoo - Illinois - Mississippi river to New Orleans. Northeast from the "Pawating" thru the Great Lakes it reached to Montreal. Ft. St. Joseph (except the Mission which was removed) was destroyed in 1763 (Pontiac's War) & 11 of the 14 soldiers killed.

The "Pawating" trail from Florida to the upper country of Mich crossed at the "Pawating" Miles, Mich. (3 words) (19 words)

Algais Dictionary - (Hamilton-Bauer), Miles, Mich. (Mar. 1977)
 ("P") (cont.) English-Algais (31)

Payment, n. = Meadum, Meun'-dum, Tuni-yah, Tuniyah.

Peace pipe, n. = Calumet. (made from red stone found near Chicago).

Pearl feathers, n. = "Nalemos", Wa-be-nos (Name of Magician - "Hawatha".)

Pelican, n. = Shada, Sha'-da.

Pepper, n. = Wa'ket, Wa'-ket.

Perch (Yellow), n. = Shiva, Sha'-wa, Sabiva, Sabi'-wa.

Period (Pause), (an affix to a word to denote a pause or end of thought),

A punctuation as: ~ (K) (Puk-wan-a) (Awcalumet-og').

~ (you) (are smoking) (this peace piped).

~ (K-puk-wan-a-aw-calumet-og")

Pheasant, n. = Béna, Be'-na.

Pickeral, n. Ogau, O'-gau, Ken-e'-ga, Kenega, Ken-o'-za.

Pig (Hog) (Porcupine), n. Koo, Kish, Ko'-go, Kogo, Kago.

Pigeon (Wild), n. = Mime, Me'-me.

Pike, n. = Nozha, No'-za, Maskenozy, Maek-e-no'-za.

Pilgrims (Ancestors), n. = Mookimow, Mook'-mon, Chee-mook'-mon.

Pine, n. = Jem'-quah, Jemiquah.

Pipe, n. = Paw'-gan, Pawgans, Paw-gan'-og ("og" = "Pause" or "period")

Pipe of Peace, n. = Calumet, Cal-u-met (as in "Calumet", Wis.).

Pitch (Water) (Lake Superior), n. = Pigie-wagumee, Pi'-gi-ye-wa-gum'-ee

Gitchi-gumee (as; "On the shore of Gitchi-gumee (Thunder) - P-Sym.)

Pity and love → 2 nouns = Sagidi-iagad Wicagad-sagiduvia.

Pity me, my father, v., pron., n. = ahshoowin - Nemishin - noos
 (note: "Shawan", "Showain" = "Pity") (Pity) (me my) (father)

Plague, n. = Koi-a-gia, Kotagis, Kot-agis, Kotagiswin.

Kot-a-git ("adversity" "Egg" is names "Plague")

Plains (Prairie), n. = Tauwana, Tau'-awa.

Player (Good), n. = Nito-dee, Ne-tod'-ee Nahtodee. (Indian nickname

of Frank J. Hamilton - the father of Paul J. Hamilton. He was

the official interpreter for Andrew Rapp who for many

years, the turn of the century, was the sachem chief

of the Miles-Bertrand Potagon band. "Uncle" Andrew Rapp

was a relative of Paul J. Hamilton. Both Rapp and

Frank Hamilton were blood relatives of Paul J. Hamilton

of Miles, Mich. They were featured guests at the

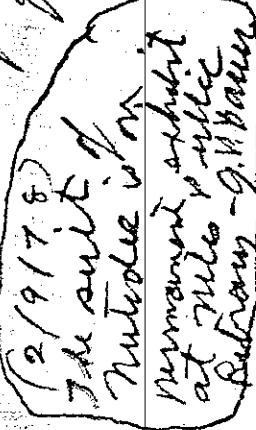
Columbia Exposition 1893 (Chicago) along with another

relative ~~Frank~~ Potagon - author of "Queen of the Woods" (1893)

relative ~~Frank~~ Potagon - author of "Queen of the Woods" (1893)

22 words

67 words



published

Algic Dictionary - (Hamilton-Bauer), Niles, Mich., Mar. 1977
 ("P") (cont.) English - Algic

(32)

Clover (a bird), n. = Chetowish, che'-to-wa'-ish
 "Pogwatiue" ((2nd name of Niles, Mich. 1829)). Also spelled: "Pawating".

Course, (Whiskey), n. = Pit-chib, Pit'chib, Pitchibowin.

Story of Pawating - Pogwatiue - Niles, Mich. "Pokagon"
"Pokagon" (Pokagon), (Pagan), (Pokagon), (Pukagon), (Pawkagon), (Paukagon)

Whatever phonetic spelling used by the auditor, this sound meant "Ride" or "held" to the English. Leopold Pokagon was born in northern Michigan in 1775 in "Hiawatha" country near Sault St. Marie where Henry Wadsworth Longfellow wrote "The Song of Hiawatha" summering in the home of Schoolcroft the Indian agent of the Chippewas (Ojibwas), and Ottawas. (Book published 1855 was about real characters).

Leopold Pokagon's father was a Chippewa his mother an Otter. Captured and returned to Niles, Mich. in slavery, the victorious Potawatomies who respected this brave warrior who was "defiant" of a Potawatome in his war bonnet, adopted him into the Niles-Bertrand band of Indians (300) and named him Pokagon, meaning "Ride". (Indians strengthened their tribes by making the captured slave a member of their band instead of putting him to death).

Leopold Pokagon was permitted to marry an Indian princess of the Niles-Bertrand band of Potawatomies and became the sachem chief of what is now known as the Pokagon Band of Potawatomies. (Note: A captured war chief could not be a war chief because he then would have to fight his own people!) As a "sachem" or "chief" he was responsible for storing up in his mind all the history, laws and culture of the Indian band, and act as the "chief" "councillor" (councilman) at the council fire where every male (adult) had a part in ratifying action of the band - a true democracy requiring a 100% vote on this action.

(3 words)

(14 words)

Algic Dictionary - (Hamilton-Bauer), Niles, Mich. Mar 1977
("P") (cont.) English - Algic page 33

(33)

By Indian law, the wisdom of the "sachem chief" was passed down from father to son. Even today, this power remains in the hands of Paul J. Hamilton (the co-author of this dictionary). He orally (on tape in the Niles Public Library) has designated his son Pat Zimmerman age 23, in 1977 as the "sachem chief" of the Pokagon band of the Niles-Bertrand area. Pat is the great-great-great-grandson of Leopold Pokagon.

Pat Zimmerman, accompanied by the white-man co-author of this dictionary (George P. Bauer) recently surrendered to Anne Frese (Chief Librarian, Niles Library) the regalia of [REDACTED], Frank J. Hamilton (Hamilton's father) and thousands of Paul J. Hamilton personally typed papers for storage and public inspection in the Niles Public (The unburied ^{public} depository-capsule-for-the "living")-library!.

As public relations officer, treasurer, & sometimes secretary of all the Potowatomies in Michigan and Indiana Paul J. Hamilton, averaged two hours a day in researching these papers for over 30 years. He used the Niles-S. Bend and other public libraries as well as university libraries such as Notre Dame (the alma mater of his great-grand uncle, [REDACTED] Pokagon who could read, write and speak: Algic-English, Latin-Greek ^{French} when he wrote "The Queen of the Woods" - published in 1899).

The city of Niles is now displaying in a glass case Paul J. Hamilton's father's regalia which he wore as an honored guest (along with Simon Pokagon) when these great men attended the Columbian Exposition in 1893 in Chicago. Here Paul J. Hamilton's father was an interpreter, and Simon Pokagon presented the mayor of Chicago with a symbolic deed to Chicago for the city formerly "owned" by Leopold Pokagon, his father.

0 words

0 words

Algic Dictionary - (Hamilton-Bauer), Niles, Mich., Mar 1977
("P") (cont.) English-Algic Page 34 (34)

Today (Feb. 19, 1977) Pat Zimmerman resides in Niles Michigan as do his grandparents Paul & Ruth Hamilton. He is of mixed blood (Potowatome-Chippewa-Ottawa-German-English and Dutch). His grandmother, Ruth Hamilton was is the daughter of a Niles police captain ^{Dutch} ~~Capt. Zimmerman~~ whose little wooden police station, in years by, was near the redevelopment site which is at the "Pawating" which ran southwest between the Broadway and Main St bridges, ~~here~~

She has been married happily for 47 years to Paul J. Hamilton. Ruth, raised as a Methodist, is now a Catholic convert, and a member of the St Marys (Catholic) church in Niles, Michigan, as is her husband - Paul J. Hamilton.

Paul J. Hamilton
Ruth A. Hamilton
George P. Bauer } 23/1/77

Algic Dictionary - (Hamilton-Bauer), Niles, Mich. (Mar. 1927)
 ("P") (cont.) English - Algic (35)

Poor old man, n. = sho-wain'-ne-me-shin'-ness.

Poor, (Poverty), n., a. = május, Migus, gug-május, Kili-mágis-i-win.

Porcupine, (Hedgehog) (Pig) (Hog), n. = Hog, Kago, Ko-go, Kego.

Porcupine Quills, n. = Kogo-bíwé, Kago-bíwé.

Potato, n. = Pun-yak, Punyak.

Potowatomies, Ojibwas (Chippewas), Ottawas = Confederation of the "3 fires" (tribes).

Poverty (Poor), n., a. = május, Migus, gug-május, Kili-mágis-i-win.

Pow, (Name of an Indian tribe (Potowatomie) - "Pow" is Potowamie, "abbreviated".

Pounding, n. = Name means a land trail crossing a side. (See "Pounding")

Prairie (Plains), n. = Taw-gi-vá, Tawgee.

Pretty, (Beautiful) (Fair), adj. = Wun-zuk, Wun-zuk, Qua'-notch.

Priest, (Prophet) (Joseph), n. f. name = Fosha, Fosshed, fo'-ca-deed.

Me-sat'-wa-kwa-nine (Note: Indian had no culture

of a son of God, Priest or prophet (followers of the Great

spirit) (Mitche-Morito") Consequently, they knew this

term "Fosha" only in connection with the St. Joseph

Fort and the 2 missions — — — the first in the

late 1600s at Niles, and 1691, the 2nd (west side of

the river - 1st on east side, 2nd on the west

side inside of the Ft. St. Joseph at the foot of

S. Lincoln ave. Because each Tepee - longhouse -

Mission, or the whole Fort, was surrounded with

a fence of sticks (Stockade), or tree-trunks (Fort), and

the Indian, having no term for "Fort", "Sekar-jayg",

called the stockade, of whatever size, a "Wahegan",

"Waax", "Kago" or "Wong" with its French nasal ending;

after the construction, material - trees long since

returned to their "dust" of origin by decay during

the close to 300 years since the Fort & Mission's creation.

Prosperity, n. = Endágas, En-da'-gas, Taw-en-b-ágas - i-win.

Priest, (Priest) (Joseph), n. f. name = a religious term (See "Priest").

Pukagon, n. f. name = "Rit", "Shield". (See "Pukejan").

Puppy (young dog), n. = au-nimous au-nimous,
 (young) (dog)

Pygmyes, (Dwarfs), (little people), n. = Pute-Wudjies.

(17 words)

(39 words)

page (36)

Algair Dictionary - (Hamilton-Bauer), Niles, Mich, Mar. 1977
("Q") English - Algair (36)

Queen, n. + title = Gima, gi-maw, gims, Jim-a-i <sup>as "O-gima" was
"Queen"</sup> ^{langu. etc.} gime-kwe, gima-kwe, gima-ikwe, gima-kiwe.
Note: ((2 words in Gima-ikwe (ikwe = denotes female).
Sometimes Gims = kiwe (Queen) shortened to "Gima").

"O" - Gi-maw'-kwe Mit-i-gwa'-ki'
(My) - (Queen) (Woods - our)

Author of book "The Queen of the Woods", Simon Pokagon published his book written in Algair and translated to English in 1899 at Hartford, Mich. and London England.

A reprint (1972) by Hardscrabble Books (Berrien Springs, Mich.) of "The Queen of the Woods" by Simon Pokagon is on the lending shelf of the Niles, Mich Public Library and ~~Book~~ Book Star, Niles, Mich (\$5.95). It contains an excellent Algair grammar (limited) and hundreds of Algair words most of which are in this dictionary co-authored by Simon Pokagon's grand nephew Sachem chief Paul J. Hamilton - still living - who has aided this white-man co-author (Bauer) in pronunciation of Algair.

Note: One of the donated volumes of "Queen of the Woods" on the Niles Library lending shelf was given to his City by "Robert Burge" - ~~son~~ great-grandson of "Younger Burge" whose other great grandson - "Don Burge" (Boni's Hardware, Niles) is the foremost authority in Niles for St Joseph. As a history major in ~~Southern~~ Western Univ. some 30 years ago his term paper with all of its authentic Dr. Knobell references, so impressed his history professor he suggested it be published in the Niles Daily Star. Don forgot about it until an interested Niles resident fished it out - dusted it off, recently, and filed it in the big file of "Don Burge" at our public library (Niles) for all the world to read - and perhaps the Star to publish 30 yrs later.

1 word

15 Words

Algic Dictionary - (Hamilton-Bauer), Niles, Mich, (Mar. 1977)

("Q") (cont.)

English - Algic

(37)

"Queen of the Woods", (continued).

In addition to Don's excellent historical written record of Fort St Joseph, he has the "Minds" record of the brass cannon dumped into the river near the French Paper mill dam (Possibly by the Indians (1763) when the Fort ceased to exist) passed down to him by his grandfather, William

The great grandfather of Robert and Don Burge was George construction worker on the rebuilding of the French Paper mill dam (possibly the site of the prehistoric "Fishing Walk" around which everything in Niles revolves: Ft St Joe, Niles, Carey Mission, Pawatting, 2 missions, Miami & Potawatome fishing camp, etc. etc.). One hundred years ago Don's grandfather carried lunch to great grandfather, John Younger Burge, working on the dam reconstruction shortly after the Civil War (1861-65).

A favorite lunch-time pastime was to dive into the river to salvage the brass English naval cannon from the tree roots grown thru the wheels of the cannon carriage. Finally they hooked a log chain to the brass cannon and ^{then} to a paper-mill locomotive, + tried to drag it out. However, the tree roots won the tug-of-war, and the log chain broke. It shouldn't require an archaeologist to authenticate the location of Ft St Joseph. The Indians rolled it down the bank, into the river from Ft St Joseph on the west side of the river to the dam area + destroyed it in 1763! (Now about 214 yrs later fishing it out?)

Ask Dad about it!!! - or cousin Robert.

Quiet, (Keep still) verb of command = Sheh, min'-o-tom,
Minock, min'-no-ah.

Quills, n. = mig'-was, Miwas,

2 words

6 words

Algic Dictionary - (Hamilton-Bauer), Niles, Mich (Mar 1972)
(R)

English-Algic

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38

Rabbit, n. = Wabasio, Wa-ba'-so, Wahbázo, Wah-ba'-zo, Maw'-baas.

Raccoon, (Young) n. = Es-si-ben, Essíban, Essíkén.

Race, (White) n. = Wau'-be-an-ne-ne, Wau'béanine.

Rain, n. = Moorin, Moo-in, Me-wan. Mugwéash.

Rainbow, n. = Naw-gwi-i-ab, Nawgiwiš, Nog-we-i-ab,

Rascal, (Devil), n. = Mouchi, Mache, Maučhi,

Raspberry, n. = Miskiminnise, Misk'-win-nin'-i.

Rattlesnake, n. = Finašie, Fin-aw'-e.

Raven, (Crow), n. = Kal-gah-gee, Ka-ci'-gi, Kagági, Ka-gá-gi, Kaw.

Ready, a. = Zhuh-nah, Zhubinah. Particular of the future.

Reason, (to), v. = nib-uaw-kaw'-wa, Nibunkaw'-wa, Win'-wa.

Red, a., n. = Mis-kwa, Miskwa.

Red bird, (Cardinal), n. = Miskwa-penay'shen.

Reindeer, n. = Ah-dik, Ah'-dik.

Rejoice (to), v. = Ba-pine, Ba-pe'-ne.

Remember (to), v. = Quem-dam, Quem'dam. Paukagon

rib, (Shield), n. = Paukagon, Potégan, Po'gan, Pokagon, Pokégon, Pukagon

Rice (Wild), n. = Mahnomenee, manomias (as in "Menominee" Voice)

Right, (High), (Just), (Large), (Great), (Lote), (Mighty), n., a. - Miche, Mi-she,

Iitchi, Miche, Ketchi, Hije, Ichi, Ghasche, fas'-che, Ghash, Kitchi.

(as: "Hi'-tchi-mag" = "Your-right-arm").

Ring, n. = Jod'-gun, Jod'gun, Jotod'gun,

River, (stream), (Creek), (Brook), n. = Sé-be, See'-bee, Sepe, Se'len, See'bin

Note: Use "Sé-be" when talking to one person - "Se'bin" if to 2 or more.

Rivulet, n. = Seboowisha, Se-bo-wish'-a.

Road, n. = Mee'-all, me'all. "Mo-ah'-weh".

Roamer, (Traveler), "Machineh", "Ma-ah'-weh", (the nickname of

"Andrew Rapp" - sachem chief of the Niles Pekagon Band turn

of this century). Andrew Rapp was the uncle of Paul J. Hamilton

who in 1912, standing at the foot of S. Lincoln Ave with

Paul Hamilton and Frank J. Hamilton (interpreter and father

of Paul Hamilton) and said: "I he white man's crazy".

Fort St Joseph was here on the west side of the river -

Near here! Near here! He was standing on the same spot

Fr Charlevoix stood in 1721 when he visited the French

print of the 2nd St Joseph mission contained within

Fort St. Joseph. The French + Indians knew!

24 words

83 words

page 39

Algais Dictionary - (Hamilton-Bauer), Niles, Mich. (Mar. 1972)

("R") (cont.)

English - Algais

Note: Uncle Andrew, in 1912, was angry about the Rock across the river placed there in 1912.

Rock (of Cannon), n. = an-neemeekee, an-ni-mee-kee.

Robber (Thief), n. = Keek'-leek', Keek', Keek'-leek'-og (end of sentence).

Robin, n. = Pechee, Pee'-ichi, Pe'-tchip, Spee'chee, Ausitchi.

Rock (Black) (Obsidian), n. = Wa'-beek, Wa-beek, Wa-beek (Used in the manufacture of arrows. An igneous rock (hard)).

Root (of flag "or" Iris), n. = Kapin-yak, Ka-pin-yak. (Edible when steamed)

Burn, (Whiskey), (Firewater), (Liquor), n. = Oush-kon-tay-nibish,
Yah-kon-ta-ya'-bo, Oush-kon-ta-nibish.

Burn, (tr), n., v. = Min'-ba, Bam'-ba-toot, Bambatoo.

Runners of the woods, (Cuirier-de-bois), (French), n. = Mitigoo-Bambatoo'g
Miti-goo Bam'-ba-toot'-og. ("og" denotes end of sentence).

Running water ("Flowing Water"), nickname of Paul J. Hamilton =
"Beesch'-eh-Moos", "Bish'-e-moose", "moose".

Note: Hamilton burial plots, St. Mary's at Silver Creek, Mi. are "Moose".
Hamilton's burial plot is here, near his Great-Great grandfather, Leopold Pokagon resting under St. Marys church.

("S")

English - Algais

Saint, (St. Joseph), (Fat St. Joseph), (St. Joseph Mission) F.T.P. (Joseph) Hamilton.

English speaking people of early America understood the meaning of the terms "Saint", "Joseph", "Fat" and "Mission" whether Catholic, Protestant, Jew or Black man.

However, the uneducated Potawatomis of Niles (Indians) who had no written language, or a heritage concept of these words (non-existent in Algais), did not, though they were predominately Roman Catholics, converted by Fr. Allouez in the late 1600s in Northern Mich. and Wisch. where they fled after being driven out of Niles in the early 1600s by the Iroquois, the friends of the English.

The first St Joseph Mission on the east side of the St Joseph river built (c) 1688 fell into disuse when Allouez died ~~and took the Indians with him~~. In 1691 Frontenac & the Indians rebuilt the Mission in (1691) ^(stoneade) on the west side of Niles (foot of S. Lincoln Ave), and a Ft St Joseph around it.

10 words

28 words

Algon Dictionary - (Hamilton-Bauer), niles, mich. (Mar 1977)
 ("S") (cont.) English - Algonic

(41)

- Saint Paul, n. = (No Indian name for Saint), Kitchitew = (Ind. St. Paul)
 Salt, n. = See-tow-gum, Setawikis, Si-wita'-gan, Siwitagan,
Sap (Maple), n. = Onsibon-shinorau, See-top-gum.
Saw, (Sac, Saki), (Saw), (Song), n., Name = "A person from the river myself"
Saw, v. = Maw-and-gia, Mawandgia, Maw-and-ji-o;
Say, v. = E-be-to, Eketo, Eketon, Ik'-hit (as: ("Ni-e-ke-to" = "I say"),
 ("Kish-i-k'-hit") = ("you said"), ("O-e-be-to") = ("he said").
Scarcely, adv. = An-paw-gia, Ougauzin, Ougavon, Gau'-won.
Scratcher (Nettle) (Sea Gull), n. = Kay-ohsh, Kayosh, Kayish.
Scream, n., v. = B-e'-baug, Bebaug. ((as: ("Um-be'-baug") = "I'm screaming")
 ("Ichi-bibaug") = ("You're screaming"), ("Um-be'-baug") = ("They're screaming").
Sea gull, (Nettle scratcher), n. = Kayosh, Kay-ohsh, Kayish.
Sea, (Lake) (Ocean), n. = (Mitchi-pawne (Lake Michigan)), Iitchi-pumes
Ichi-pe'me, Iitchi-pawnee, Ki'-tehi-gam'-og (usually fresh water)
 ((Ja'-ga, Sagaijan, Gagai, Sa-ge-a-gan (usually salt water)).
Secret, n., a. = Qimo-diswin, Qi'-mo-di-si-win.
See, (Look), v. = Web, Ge'wot, Ni-bin, Na'-bin, Qu-be-win, Nagin.
 ("Ni'-web") = ("I'm looking"), ("Ki'-web") = ("You're seeing"),
 ("O-web") = ("She's looking"). "Waw-ki'-web?" = "What do you see!".
September ("The moon of gathering wild rice"), n. = Mänominiiki-pisiss.
Serpent, (Snake), n. = Qin-biq, Qin'bix, Qin'bix, Kenabik, Kenabek.
Seven, Num, a. = Neesh-wat'-sub, Neeshwahsub, Nijwaswi. Kenabix
Seven hundred, a., n. = Nijwaswak, nij-was-wak.
Shame, n., v. = Aqa, A'-ga, Eisa, Kawin, Shay.
Shame (No), n. = Kawins-Aqa-tchi-win, Kawinsatchiwin.
Shame on you, n.+v. = A'-ga-tchi-win, Agstchi, Esa, A-gatch-i-win.
Shame (own), n. = Ni-aqa, Niaga, Min-a'-ga, In-a'-ga.
She, (He, it, her, his, its, they, them, their), pro. = O, Ooh, On, OK (No gender).
Sleep, n. = Mon-ta-nish, Montanish, Mantainish.
Shield (Rib), n. = Poka, Pó-ka ((as in Pokagon (Po-ka'-gon), (Po'-ka-hon'-tas))
Ship, (Boat) (canoe), n. = Che'mon, Ichi'-mon, Ichimon, Ichimeon,
Ichimau, Cheimau, Cheimant, Chei'-mon.
Short, adj. = Iasikwe, Iaw-beet.
Shoulder, n. = Nisnangam, Ni-man'-gam.
Short, n., v. = Ba'gi, Ba'-gi, Bibápi, Bibajewia.
Shrub, (Hedgehog), n. = Paganimig, Pa'-ga-nimig.
Sick, adj. = Kozae, Ke-zee, Aukazeze, Qu-kó-zee.

30 words

118 words

page (42)

Algic Dictionary - (Hamilton-Bauer), Niles, Mich. (Mar. 1977)
("S") (cont.) English - Algic (42)

Sigh, n., v. = Kwan-a-mo, Kwanamo, Kwan-a-mo-win.

Silver, n., a. = Joniia, Jo-ni-i-a.

Similar, adj. = Eh-chub, Eshnozipit, Eh-moq-zit, Echub.

Sin (Kiss), n. = Bota, Bota, Bo-ta-do-win, Betadodam, Betadodum.

Sing, n., v. = Ge-mon, Gamon. ((Tee-n-go-mon) = ("I sing")
("Piengimon") = ("you are singing"), (Oh-gino) = ("He sings"))

Sink (to), v. = Go-sa-bi, Osabi.

Sioux, (a name), n. = Bwan (Indian Name for a Sioux Indian).

Sister, n. = Mog, A-we-mog, Awemog, Niwoche (sister),
or: (Ninsigos) = My father or mother's sister (aunt).

Six, n., pro., a. = Goot-wa-suh, Gotwaswi, Goot-wat-shoo, Goot-watt-shoo.

Six hundred, n., pro., a. = Gotwasivik, Got-was-wah, Gotwasivik.

Skin (Buffalo), n. = Mash-ho-de-piji-hi. ((Mash-ho-de + Piji-hi))

Skin (of animal), n. = Mash-ho, Mashkido

Skunk (smelly), n., v. - Shog-go, Sheg-gog-ong, Chis-ca-ge (City of Chicago)

"Get skunked" term originated in Chicago where
the Indians at Chicago treaties "got nothing" for
their land - except possibly 2 or 3¢ an acre which they
immediately used to buy "furewater" (a mixture of
a little whiskey - lots of water - tobacco juice and cayenne pepper.
(The Indian with no tolerance for alcohol, gladly gave
away his "Hunting and Farming" rights - his culture
contained no such thing as "Land ownership" - the
land belonged to those strong enough to hold it. The
powerful white man was going to take it away
from him anyway, so why not have a good time
in signing it away to the white (cheating) man
in a treaty he couldn't read (Possibly he should
have used two "crosses" for his name signature.).

When Topisapee in his drunken stupor placed his
"X" on the Treaty of Chicago (1821) releasing East Niles
to the War Dept Gen. Cols of Mich territory (same), he
wasn't giving away land - only extending his life!
But afterwards, everybody had a wonderful
time getting drunk on 7 barrels of Whiskey
and murdering 12 of their fellow negotiators.
(Possibly (without Wounded Knee Incidents) Justice will
someday be meted out in Niles!).

(43 words)

(13 words)

Algon Dictionary - (Hamilton-Bauer), Niles, Mich. (Mar. 1977)
 ("S") (cont.) English-Algon

(43)

- Sky, n. = fi-jig, figig. (pause, or period.)
- Slave, (Rouge), n. = a-waw'-kan, Awau'kon, Awau'kong (used as a
- Sleep (), v., n. = Baw'-win, Bawin, Baw'-tan, Bawtin, baw-
Weeng (Note: "Baw" in a word denotes "sleep" or "hunger").
- Sleep (Death), n. = ni-baw, Nibaw, nibo, Nepahwin, Nibowin, Bo-
Bore, Bowin, Nibo, Neb, Ne-bo, Nibowin
- Small, (little), adj. = Gaw'-saw, Gaw-suk, An-gaw'-uh, Augawin.
- Smell, n., v. = Aridan, An'dam, Min-an'-don, Minandansin.
- Smoke, n., v. = Puk, Puk-won'-a, Pukwana.
- Smoking porch, n. = Push'-ke-pit-an'-qua, Push'kepitauqua.
- Snake vent(hole), n. = Paw-hue'-ne, Pawh-ue'-ne, Pawhewa.
- Snake, (Serpent), n., v. = Gin'-big, Ginbig, Ginbig, Kenibik, Kenibig.
- Snake (water), n. = Mus'-sund-u-memo, Mussundamimo.
- Snipe, n. = Chu'-esk-wet-e-wa, Chuskwekina.
- Snow, n. = sə-gi-pə, Sogepa, (Accord may shift in some 3rd words)
- Snow shoes, n. = A'pin, A'-pin, A'-pon, A'-pon, Agenog (end of nature).
- So! (Is that so!), Ques. = Het-tuk-nuk, Hetuknuk.
- Social gathering, n. = Cow-wow.
- Son, n. = Guish, Guis, Guivis, Guiv'-eh, Sens, Wi'sens, Wi'-sens.
 ("My son") (He-guis) (Your son "Kigis"), ("His son") = ("On'-guish").
- Son of the evening star, n. = Ossic.
- Son (Only), n. = Guiv'-son, Guivsan.
- Song, (tossing), v., n. = Ja'-mor, Gimator, Na'-ga-mon, (Note: participle
 "Na" is used with a verb of Gimator - as: "Na-gimator" = "Are
- Sorrow, n. = Kash'-kin, Kash'kin, Kash'-ken "You singing?"
- Soul, n. = Ge'-boor, Geboor, Gi'-boor, Geboor, 3chagomar
 I chag, I chag, as: "Ikei our souls" = "O-tehi-chag'-wan".
- South, (South wind) n. = Sha-won-do-see, Slawndesse.
- Speak, (talk) (Voice) v. = Gi'-git, Gigit, Geed'-doot, Gi'-git-o-una.
 "Mi-agit" = "talk", ("H'-gi'-git"), "Geed'-doot" = "He is talking".
- Speaker, n. = Naima-wus, Naima-wus, Na'-ma-wus.
- Speech, (Speak) (talk) v. = Gi'-git, Gigit, Geed'-doot, Gi'-git-o-una.
- Spider, n. = Sub-be-ba-sha, Subbekasha, Subkasha.
- Spirit, n. = Monito, Ma-ni-to, Monito, Monito.
- Spirit (Great), n. = Kichi-monito, Kitchi-monito, Kiye-monito,
 Ichi-monito, Kitchi-monito, Niche-monito.
- Spirit world, (Heaven), (Land of God), n. = Monito-O-ki, Monito-O-ki,
Monito-O-kee, Ma-ni-to-ai-kee.

(30 words)

(17 words)

Algon Dictionary - (Hamilton-Bauer), Niles, Mich. (Mar. 1977)

(44) (cont.)

English-Algon

(44)

- Spring, n. = Sé-gwan, Séguan, Seéguan, Sé-i-gwan, Singwan, Sigwan.
- Spring (coming), n. = Wa-singwan, Wa-sin-gwan, Wasigwan.
- Spring (In the), n. = Menonkawine, Me-non-kaw-i-ne.
- Spring (last), n. = Séguanong, Sau-nog, Sau-naw ("nog" = "past").
- Squirrel (Jail-in-the-air), n. = Adjidawine, Sau-na, Sau-nus, Sigau.
- Squirrel (flying), n. = Ja-gash-an-daine, Nongwug-tobissant.
- Stars, n. = An-ang, Anong, Anang, An-ang.
- Star (Evening), n. = Os-se-o, (Husband of Eveince "Hissattha"), Osse-o.
- Star (Morning), n. = An-nug, Annung, Annung.
- Sticks, n. = Mitigina, Mi-ti-go-na.
- Stile (Step) = Minotam, Min-o-tam, minock.
- Stinging fly, (Wasp), (Hornet), (Bee), n. = Amog, A-mog, Adine, Ah-mo.
- Stockade, (Palisades), (Fet), (Sticks-in-ground), (Deadtree), n. = Wau-he-gon, Wauhegan, Wa-ki-gan, Wa-ka-i-gan, Kaga, Ka'-ga, Wau, Wong, Wacheigan. (Fet st Joseph was a Wauhegan, or "Wong")
- Stop! (Whoa!), v. = Pau-hau, Pau'hau.
- Storm, (Wind), n. = No-din, No-din, No-din-oq ("oq" = periodic pause).
- Storm fool (Character in "Hiawatha" - a merry mischief-maker), n. = Yenadizze.
- Story teller (Character in "Hiawatha"), n. = I-agoo, I-a-goo, I-agoo.
- Strangers, n. = Minions, Min-ons, Minions.
- Strawberries, n. = O'dahinin, O'-da-hinin, O-de-hi-nin, O dahinin, O'deiminis, O'-da-hin-i, O dahini.
- Stream, (River), (Creek), (Brook), n. = Sébe, See-be, Sépe, Sében, See'bén.
- Strong heart, n. = Soo-ge-taka, Soo-ge-taka.
- Strong man, n. = Horo-sind, Horsind (legendary friend of "Hiawatha").
- Sturgeon, n. = Náma, Na'-ma, Nahma, Nah'-ma.
- Sturgeon (King of fish or "fat big"), n. = Mische-náma, Mitch-nah'-ma.
- Suddenly, adv. = Sé-ka, Sé-si-ka.
- Sugar camp, n. = Ish-i-gam-i-sojan, Ishigami-sojan.
- Sultry, (Hot), adj. = Chaa-ten-gut, Chaterigut, Chaterigut. [Cheiges.]
- Sun, n. = Gisis, Giciss, Kissa, Kis-sis, Gigi, Gicus, Geesi-sis.
- Sun(night), n. = Mitch-kisis, Mitchi-giciss, Gash-Gheges (etc.).
- Sunfish, n. = U-gud-wash, Upuduwash.
- Sunshine, n. = Gi-si, Gisi, Gisivin (Note: "vin" is a participle of the "future")
- Superior, (lake), n. = Gitché-Gumes (as: "By the shores of Gitché-Gumes")
- Surely, adv. = Guiaak, Gu-i-i-ak.
- Surprised, adv., adj. = Wa-tee-yah, Watayish.
- Swallow, n. = Shaw-shaw, Jash-wan-i-be-si, Jashwanibesi.

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Algais Dictionary - (Hamilton-Bauer), Niles, Mich. (Mar. 1977)

("S")

English - Algais

45

Swamp, n., v. = Mash'kiq, Mash'-kiq (see "mushgon", mich-) a city built on a swamp Walva.
Swan, n. = Wa-bi-si, Wabisi, Mahnabgee, Mah-na-be-zee,
Sweat, n., v. = Wa-bi-si, Wo-bi-si, Ab-we-so, Abwesown.
Sweet, (Beautiful), (Fair), a. = Wun-zuh, ~~Wun-zuh~~, Wan-zuh, Quo'-match
Quo-note, Quinatch.

Sweet grass, n. = Mash-kos-o, mashko-so.

Sweetheart, n. = Ne-me-moosh'-a, Mooshain (Oweenieame, Hiawatha)
Swim, v., n. = Adago, a-da-go, Bim-a-da-go, Binadago.

("T")

English - Algais

Table, n. = Jay'-puh, Jay'puh.

"Tahquamenon falls", Tahquamenon, Tahquamenon, Tahquamenon
("Tah-qu-me-non" in the "Hiawatha National Forest" of Michigan,
mentioned by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow in the "Song of
Hiawatha" (Pub. 1855) was the home of Hiawatha and
Minnehaha (a Dakota from Minneapolis). They, and
many other legendary characters of Hiawatha were
real people - the legends were basically true, though
sometimes exaggerated with the retelling from generation
to generation of Indians (Algonquian) speaking "Algais",
contained in this dictionary. Many of the words in this
dictionary were taken (with their translation) from Hiawatha.
Every school child since 1855 (date of publication) is
familiar with the pronunciation of many of the words
contained in this dictionary (Algais).

Paul J. Hamilton is part Ojibwa (Chippewa) as was Hiawatha.
His great-great grandfather ~~Leopold~~ Leopold Pokagon was
a son of a Chippewa (Ojibwa) father and an Ottawa
mother who lived in Hiawatha country where
Longfellow summered in 1853 and 1854 when
he wrote the "Song of Hiawatha" in the home of
Schoolcraft the wealthy mining engineer and
Canadian agent of Sault St. Marie, Michigan.
This should lend a degree of authenticity to this
Algais dictionary authored by one of Hiawatha's people.

(9 words) (31 words)

Mabel P. Bell
1977

Algic Dictionary - (Hamilton-Bauer), Niles, Mich. (Mar. 1977)

("T") English - Algic

(46)

Talk, (Speak), (Speech) ^(voice) v., n. = Gi'-git, Gigit, Geed'-doot, Gi-git'-o-win.

Tears, n. = Maw, (as in: "Nin-maw" = "My tears".

Teeth, (tooth), n. = Wibig, Wi-big, Wi'-big-og ("og" denotes "pause").

Ter, a., number = Midi-suh, Midisho, Midessu, Mideshoo, Midiso
Ma-doo-so, Medosiu.

Tent, (House), (Tippee), n. = Wigwam, Wig'-um, wigewam, See'pee.

Thanks, n., v. = Ne'-quitch, nigwetch, quitch, mequitch, Me'-quitch,
 as: "In'-quitch", meaning "I thank you."

"That so?" v. sub of question. = Cit-tuk'-muh? Cit-tuk-nuh? Net-tuk'-muh? Net-tuk-nuh?

That, (This), pos. pro. = Ace, (as in "Ae-i-kwe" - "that woman"; or Ae'-mik "that
 Beaver").

The (definite). This word does not exist in Algic. Instead, pronouns and possessive pronouns related to real people and real objects were used (as): "Ni", "I", "Ki" "you"; "O", "he".

There were many different phonetic spellings of the Indians' pronouns (and other words) - dependent on the auditor's concept of the Indians' pronunciation of Algic.

Each word often had many different meanings - different genders - different numbers, as "O" = He, she, it, his, her, its, they, them, their's".

Many words were shorten like "St. St. Joseph" which the Indians dubbed "Waakegan", "Higa", "Waw" or "Wong", as appears in a sign at the Broadway bridge in Niles in what for years has mistakenly been translated as the name of St. Joseph river. It, however, properly translated, is the story of one of the most fateful historical sites in all America - going back hundreds - and thousands of years. It is:

"O-sang-i-wong'-sebe-Pa-wat-ing"

Spelled out it would read:

"O' Sank-haw'-naw goia Waakegan-haw'-naw Sebin Pawatis",
 means: (their) (Sank trail) (and) (The St. Joseph trail) (crosses the river) (at the
 Pow-wow tipi (pausing) means place of many Pow-wow sites")
 (Note: Check this dictionary for the English-Algic translations).

- P.J.H. and J.P.B.

9 words

57 words

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Algic Dictionary - (Hamilton-Bauer), Niles, Mich. (Mar. 1977)

(“T”) (cont.) English-Algic

- This, (you), (yours), pro. = Ki, Kien, K', Ichi, Tee-chi, Kish, Kien
Thir, (they), (them), (he), (she), (it), (hers), (his), (she), pr. O, Od, Om, Ok (No gender)
- There, adv. = Ewita, Au-zhe-me, Wo'te, E-wot-te, Zhem.
- They, pro. = O, Ob, Om, Ok (see “this” above).
- This, (Crooked ear of corn), n. = Wa-ge-min, Wigemin.
- Thigh, n. = Buom, O-buom, Obuam.
- Thirst, n. = Ka-ki-naw, Kokinaw.
- Think, v. = Irn-en-dam-o-win, Inandamowin.
- Thirsty, adj. = Boj-is, Bojive.
- Thirsty, a., n. = Nisimidans, Ni-si-mi-da-na, (means: No. 30)
- This, (that), pro., a. = Au, Au, Asin: (“Au-ikse” = “This Woman”), (Au-Mik = “This man”)
- Thousand, a., n. = Midaasich, Mid-as-wah.
- Three, adj., n. = Nisivi, Ni-si-wi, Suivak, Su-wak, Sursh.
- Three hundred, adj., n. = Nish-wah, Nisivak.
- Three time, n. = Nis-sing, Nissing.
- Throat, n. = Gong-a-oo, Gon-ga-gor, Wigam, We-gan.
 “De-we-gan” = their throats; “Kien-gongagor” = your throat; “Ni-wigan” = my throat.
- Throw, v. = Pugasa-saig, Pug-e-sa-sa-i-gig, Pug-a-sa-ing.
- Thumb, n. = O-ge-tchi-ning, Ogetchining, Iau-ne-mi-ha, Ne-mika.
- Thunder, n. = Bn-a-mee-hee, Anameehee, Anamike, Au-ne-me-hee.
- Thing, adj. = Ka-chen, Kachen. / See “no” (participle)
- To, prep. = Keh, Nah, Now, Na ((Note: This prep. usually a prefix, (Take) v. = au, au, thaw. (as: “Au-nish?” = “Am I?”, “Au-kis?” “Ayu!”
 “Au-kish!” = “Are you?”, “Au’ok?” = “I do?”, “Au’oh?” = “I have?”))
- Toad, (tree), n. = Men-ha-gee, Muckchicoo, Nakiebig, Amakiyeg, Onakakey, Am-a-ka-geg, Onakaking, muck-cha-ee.
- Tobacco, n. = O's-se-maw, O'ssemaw.
- Toddy, n. = Non-gam, Non-gam, Non-gans, O'mans.
- Toe (big), n. = O-ge-tchi-zet, Ogetchizet.
- Tomb, (grave), n. = Be-ga-mig, Begamig, Begomig.
- Tomorrow, n. = Wihawobuck, Wuh-suh-buck, Waibang, Waibang.
- Tongue (language), n. = Dawinaw, Dainaw, Danaw, Dau-naw-maw.
- Toe (also), adv., conj. = Sawn, Zung, Os-sawn, Onsawngway.
- Tooth (teeth), n. = Wi-big, Wilis, Wi-big-oo. (“Og” denotes paucal or period.)
- Touch, n., v. = Ka-go, Kago, Magen = “I will not touch”.
- Tough, n., adj. = Son'-gon, Son'gon.
- Town, (City), (Mouth), (City), n. = O-don, Odon, O-din, Idin, Don, Bodon, O'don.

34 words

125 words

page 48

Algic Dictionary - (Hamilton-Bauer), Niles, Mich. (Mar. 1977)

("T") (cont)

English - Algic

(48)

| Migen

Trail, n. = Mi-gas, Migas, Migan, Mi-koo, Mi-kaw-nau, Kaw-nau,
(as: "Ki-mi-gen" = "your trail"; Mi-Mi-Gas" = "My trail"; O-migan" = "his trail")

Trailing Arbutus, n. = Wabigon, Wa'-bi-gon, Webigon. (The tribal
flower of the Pokagon band of Niles, Mich.).

Traps, n. = Das-on-a-gon, Dasonagon. (See "Roamer")

Traveler (Roamer), n. = Mo-ah'-weh, Mo-ah'-weh, Moahweh.

Tree (Fallen), n. = Mi-toz, Mit'oz, Mitoy, Mitoy, Mitoy.

Tree (Hickory), n. = Mitiquwabak, Mit-iq-wa-bak.

Tree (Larch), n. = Tamorack, Tam-a-rock, Tamorack.

Tree (Maple), n. = In-in-a-tig, Ininatig.

Tree (Poplar), n. = Wa'-nak, Wanak, Wa-ne-kong (undusted a "pans")

"Truly, so", n. = Na-ge-te!, Kagite! | Kopingah.

Tuberous root (Flag) (Iris), n. = Kepinijek, Ka-pin'-yek, (An edible
root delicacy (roots, or bulbs) when steamed for 3 days).

Turkey, n. = Bek'-nah, Beknah, Zhe'-say, Zhesay, Me-zhe'-say-wog

Turtle (little), n. = Mesk'-wa-dare, Muskwadare, Mesk-wa-dare.

Turtle (Mud), n. = Mesk'-e-ha, Miskeha.

Turtle (Snapping), n. = Mi'-kin-ock, Mikinock, Minkock.

Turtles (the spirits of), n. = Mish'-in-e-mok-in-ob'-o-ya.

Twenty, a., n., number. = Nigatino, ("Nigatino-oshi-bejig" = "20+1=21")

Two, a., n., number = nig, Neesh, nig.

Two hundred, n., a., number = Nij'-nak, Nijnak.

("U")

English - Algic

Uncle, (My father's or mother's brother) = Nim-ish'-o-me, Ni-jish'-e, Nijische.

Undergrowth (Brush), n. = Bins, Kaw-be'-nau, Meshow-wayemess.

Us, (I, Me, Mine, Us, We, Our, Ours), pro. = Ni, Nis, Bins, Na, Nim, Neesh, Me, I'm
Nee, ni, min, nina, noring (as: "Me-Nijische" = "My uncle").

("V")

English - Algic

Very, adj., adv. = Shun'-nah, Shunnah. | Ba-ta-do-win

Vice, (Sin), n. = Bota, Bo'-ta, Botadown, Botsdown, Botsdowm.

Victory, n. = Gash'-kia, Gash'kia.

(25 words)

Algic Dictionary (Hamilton-Bauer) Niles, Mich. (Mar. 1977)

("V") (cont.)

English - Algic

49

Virtue, (Good), (Noble), n., a. = Mi-no, Mino, Chuk, (as: "Mino-Mino" meaning "noble or good trail" or "O-Mino-Mikan", "the good trail")

Vision, n. = Gu-i-das, Quidoo, Gu-i-dis, (as: "Na-quidas-je-le-ak" (Greek)(Jdk) meaning "visions of the night".

Voice, n., v. = Gigit, Gigit, Gi-win, Ged - doot, Gigitwin, Bi-ba-giwin. (as: "OK-gi-git" meaning "his voice", or "She is talking", or "He is speaking", or "It's voice".

Vulture, (Robber hawk), n. = An'gig, Win-an-gig, An'gig, An'-geg, Wi-nai-gig, (as in: "Aa'-Mutchi-An'gig" = "that bad vulture" or: "Aa'-Meno-An'gig" = "This good hawk", or "No-zee-an'-geg" - ~~such~~)

("W")

English - Algic

Wait, v., n. = Go'-mo, Go'mo, Go'mowin. Pim-o-sa

Walk, v., n. = moo-set, mo'-set, Moo'-se, Moose (also a family name of descendants of Leopold Hamilton - some of whom are buried at St. Mary's graveyard, Silver Creek, Mi. where Paul J. Hamilton's burial plot is located.)

"Walker", n. = "Par-mos-ard Wa'-e-min" meaning a "bent old man" or a "chief in the cornfield". (Explanation of term): After the corn stocks in the fall of the year were harvested on the Niles farm (Summer camp west side of Niles next to the Fishing Walk) the young Indians had a party husking the corn. Should an Indian maiden find an ear of all red corn it meant she'd marry a handsome young brave, and everyone would rejoice with her. Should she find a shrivelled up crooked ear with few kernels, some young brave would jump up and parade around the laughing players bent over like a shrivelled old man - to the merriment of all. In the meantime the older squaws were preparing "Moidamia" (Corn pancakes) which all enjoyed after the husking bee - slathered around in "Wa'-ga-mis-i-gan" (Maple syrup) made "in the Spring" ("Me-non-kare-me").

7 words

41 words

Algon Dictionary - (Hamilton-Bauer), Niles, Mich., (Mar. 1977)
 ("W") (cont.) English-Algon

(50)

Want, n., v. = Man-e-si, manesi.

War, n. = Mi'-gad, Migad, Met'-au, Metaw

War club, n. = Pug-am-aw-gum, Pugamagum, Pugamagum.

War eagle, n. = Hen-e'-u, Henein.

War path, n. = Migad-mikan, Mikan, Mi'-gad, Mikan, Migad.

War whoop, n. = mit-aw-haw'-ho, mitaw-hawho, mitawhawho.

Wasp (Bee) (Hornet) (Stinging fly), n. = O'-mog, Amog, Oh-mo, Ohmo.

Water, n., v. = Beech, Bish, Nish (as: "Beesch." = "Give me water").

Water lily, n. = Na'-ba-gash, Naibagesh.

Water (Running), n. = "Beesch'-eh-moosit" - Nickname of Paul J. Hamilton
Also spelled: "Beeshimooxit" and "Bish-i-moose" or "running water".

Water spirit, n. = Ne'-ban-aw'-boj, neibancubaj.

Waves, n. = Ti-kow, Tikow.

We, (9, me, We, Us, mine, Our, Ours), prov. = Ni, Nin, Bim, Ne, Nim, Nen, Me, In,
nee, mi, min, Nina, Ning. (as: "Ning-mi'-gad" = "Our ours".)

Weasel, n. = She-gas, see, Shegasee, she-go-sey, Shegasee.

Weasel (Fisher or "Summer maker"), n. = O'-jeek, Ojek.

Weed (Marry), v. = Wi-wi-ma, Wiwiwa.

Weeds, n. = Mau'-tchi (meaning "evil"), Mash-ko'-see, Mashkosee.

Weep, v. = Mau'-win, Mawwin, Mawin.

Well: Exclam. = Eh'-wah!, Eh-wah!, (as in "Eh'-now! Eh'-no!" = "Well! Well!")
Ma'-no! Ma-no! (as in "ma-no-a!" = "Well, yes.")

West (West wind) (Hiawatha's father), n. = Kabeyun or Mudjekewis.

What? ((a word of inquiry?)) = Wass (often a prefix).

When? ((a prefix of question or statement)) = An'-nihs, An'-ne, Ei'-ne
Sometimes "Ma", as in: "Ma'-now-we-yah" = When I think of him."

Where, n., adv., conj. = Zhow, (as in: "Ni'-zhow", or "An'-ne'-zhow") note
"zhow" is usually an affix - "An" or "An-ne", a prefix.

(Note: Because of the phonetic sound of "Wass", "An" + "Zhow" they
were often used interchangeably by the Indian for What, When, Where.)

Whippoorwill, n. = Wa'-won-a-is'-sa, Waivnaissa.

Whiskey, (Spirits), (Liquor), (Rum), n. = Qush-hon'-tay - ne'-bik,
Qushkontayn'ebik, Iskota-wab, Iskote-wab, Ish-hat'-e-waw'-do.

White, a. = Wa'-bi, Waibi, Wa'-be, Waibe.

White boy, n. = Wa'-bi'-que-wi'-zahs, Waibeguwesthoo.

White eagle (name of Ind. girl), n. = Paig'-wain-e-o'-e, Paigwaineo'sh.

White fish, n. = Ud'-e-hu'-maiz, Udekuimaz.

(29 words)

(103 words)

Algic Dictionary - (Hamilton-Bauer), Niles, Mich, (Mar. 1977)

("W") (cont.)

English-Algic

(51)

White man, n. = Chee-mook'-hee-mon, Cheemookeemon, Cheemookeeman
White race, n. = Wau'-be-an-ne-ne, Waibeannine,
White woman, n. = Chee-mook'-Aeg-mon-qua, Cheemookeemongua.
Who, que, Chee-mook-Ray-mon-kwa, Cheemookaymonkwa.

Who, (pron. of question) = we-ni, Weni, Wei.

Whoa, (Stop), n., v. = Pau'-kau, Paukau.

Whoop (Yell), n., v. = Kau'-ho, Kauho.

Wilson, n. = Go-hau-sid, Gahau-sid. Rive, Quay, Quay, Qua.

Wife, (Female) (Woman), n. = I-hue, I-hue, Wish, (As: "K-wish" = "Your wife")

Wigwam (Palisade), (Stockade), (Fort), n. = Wa-ka-i-gon, Wau-he-gon,
Waukegon, Waukagon, Waukegan, Kaga, Ka-ga, Wau, Wong.

(As: "Zest St. Joseph Trail" = "Wong"), or "St. Joe Mission Trail" = "Wong")

Wild, adj. = Koo'-ge, Kooge.

Wild cat, n. = Bi'-su, Bisu

Wild flower, n. = Wau-bi-gon, Wauwigon, Wauwigong (word of "paus")

Wild rice, n. = Mahnomin, Ma-no-min, Mahn-no-mon-ee.

Wind (East), (East), n. = Wa'bun, Wa'-bun. Rabeboocca.

Wind (North), (North), n. = Ka-bit-on-oh-ka, Kabinonokka,

Wind (Northwest) (Northwest), n. = Kee-way-din, Kewaydin (Nickname of Hiawatha).

Wind (South), (South), n. = Shaw-on-das-ee, Shaw-on-dasee.

Wind (Storm), n. = No'-din, Nodin. Rabijen

Wind (West), (West), n. = Mud-je-kes-uis, Mudjekewis (Father of Hiawatha)

Wings, n. = Qui-gon, Quigga, (As: "Min-qui-gan-og" = "My wings.")

Winter (Last year), n. = Pe-boon, Biboon, Bibor, Pebon, Pebon, Be-boon.

Witch-hazel (shrub), n. = Pa-jan'-i-mij, Paganimij.

Wolf, n. = Mobigan, Mau-in-gwan, Mauingwan, Mycerigan.

Woman, (Female), (Wife), n. = I-hue, I-hue, Xue, Qua, Quay, Wish.

Woman (Old), n. = Dah-moo'-zeh, Dahmoozeh, Demooze.

Woman (white), n. = Chee-mook-key-mon-qua, Cheemookkeymonqua.

Woodland (Woods), (Bog), n. = mi'-tig, Mitig, Mitis, Mitagog, Mitigow.

Woodpecker, n. = Pau'-kau-a-moe, Paukwecamoe. mit-a-gag

Woods (Runners of), n. = Bam'-ba-toot, Bambatootog. "Runners
 of the Woods", called "Courreurs-de-fais"

Work (Workers), n. = Meek-chá'-wee, Meekcháwee -

World, (Land), (Ground), (Country), n. = O'hi, O'-hee, Quíke, Aíke,
An'-kee, Nuck, Oh'-kee.

Algic Dictionary (Hamilton-Bauer), Niles, Mich. (Mar. 1977)

("Y")

English - Algic

(52)

Yarrow, n. = Wa-be-no'-wisch, Wabenowisch, Wa-be-no'-wisch.

Year (Last, or "Winter"), n. = Pé-boon, Biboon, Bibor, Pébon, Péboon, Bibon, Bébon.

Yell, (Whoop), n. = Kaw'-ho, Kawho.

Yellow perch, n. = Sah'-wa, Sahwa.

Yes, (adv.-particle) = Ah, Ah, Ash, Eek,

yesterday, n. = Pé-taki-mass, Pe-taki-mau-go, Petchimau.

You, (pro: (2nd person)) = Pi, Hia, K', Ich, Tee'-chi, Kish, Kim

("Yours" - "Y'all" (South U.S.) - same as "you above.")

as: Kish'-nos" = "your father", or "K'oss" = "your father" or "Hi-nosi" (adult)

or: "Hi-non-dam" = "you hear", or "Kish'-nondam" = "you hear"

even: "Ich'-chisegw" = "you shirk", or "Zeechi-shog'-go" = "you shirk!"

and: "Hi-non-dam" = "you are speaking", or "Hi-nim-win-giisse

meaning, "you are blushing", or "Hi-mushkeg" = "your leg",

or: "Hi-nindegum" = "Y'all come in!" and the reply:

"Kaw, Hi-wesin" = "no, you're eating".

Authors note: The same combinations of verbs, nouns and pronouns in Algic applies to the Pronouns, (1st and 3rd person). Also, note in the use of the 1st person (Pronoun like "Ni") and the 3rd person (like "O") there is no singular, plural, male, female or neuter gender.

Young, a., n. = Osh'-hi, Awoshibi, Osh'-hi, Oshki, Oshki, Osh.

young birds, n. = Pan-ad-gag, Panadgag.

young man, n. = Osh'-hi, Osh-kimew, Osh'-kee-maw

Osh'-hi-maw-we, Osh'-kee-mon.

(Note: "Osh" prefix means "young".)

Some Peculiarities of the Phonetically recorded Algic Language.

1. no ~~the~~ Definite Article - "The". (See "The" above).
2. No rigid sequence of words (for example: 4 words + 6 arrangements).
3. Like German, what appears to be one word is 2, 3 or 4 combined.
4. Accent on 2-syllable words is on the 1st syllable - never on the second!
5. Many words have various abbreviations (See: "Tot" above).
6. Puzzling participles must be worked with (See: "Participles" above).
7. Pronoun use is very simple, but confusing. (See: "I", "You", "It" above).
8. Phonetic spelling of Algic words - (as much as 13 for one Eng. word!)

(Finis) (3/1/77) - P.J.H., Q.P.B. (10 words) (52 words)

(P) English - Indian (Page)

Another Indian name for Chief "Paul & Hamilton" is:

Beest - i - Moose
(Bester or strou) (Ani) (mice & rats)

One day this author translated the story of the Pied Piper of Hamelin from a very old German script book and told that Paul the was part English and part German.

The German word for Hamilton is "Hamelin" as in the story of the " Pied piper of Hamelin".

The French word for "mice" is "moose" - an old form. French usually do not sound the final "e" in many of their words, like in "petit" and pronounce it "pe-te".

Consequently the French usually pronounce "moose" like the English word "mouse" without a "sound". The French word "moose" thus sounds like the word "mooch" in English.

This is the spelling chiseled into the tomb-stones of Chief Hamilton's ancestors in the "desecrated graveyard" at Silver Creek July - some buried over 120 yrs ago close to the body of Chief Segundo Pohayee, the great-great grandfather of Chief Paul Hamilton and the great grandfather of Fred & Hamilton.

It is to be noted that 3 years after this author called this broken tomb-stone desecration to the attention of Bishop Adams, Mr. Slattery, Fr. Adams' secretary, still saw the desecrated grave stone of a "mooch" lying on the ground just to the right of the entrance of the Silver Creek church where Segundo Pohayee is buried last summer (1979).

I recall it was clearly inscribed "mooch". How in God's name could the faithful allow this desecration for - hundred years?

To the credit of the faithful of Miles & Darrowiae they did reconsecrate the desecrated graves of Chief Segundo Pohayee and contributed generously to a fund last summer to a monument to 25 former Christian Potawatomees buried in this same church yard.

Their interest was aroused under the able leadership of Fr. Julius Hengstbach of St. Marks Catholic Church Miles, Mich. who is Director of all Catholic Cemeteries in the Kalamazoo Diocese (Bishop Horovanski's diocese).

In Hengstbach, Chief Paul & Hamilton and this author, some 2 yrs ago in the office of Fr. Hengstbach discussed & listened to Chief Paul who was baptized in this same Silver Creek up mission church, describe how some 50 years ago he picked up Chief Segundo Pohayee broken headstone - the broken headstone of his great-great grandmother Elizabeth Pohayee and 25 other broken headstones of Potawatomee and Ioway stacked them up behind the church.

Today none of these headstones can be found. Chief Paul's remembers his sister from Chicago - seeking survivors - smashed many of the headstones to bits!

Under the able leadership of Bishop Darrow - Msgr. Slattery Fr. Adams - Fr. Hengstbach - Rev. Larry Clymer - Cate - Mrs. Patterson - Ken Klinek - Rev. Mankord - Anne Free - Joe Custer - Dennis Deed - Eleanor Dree - Rose T. Mary Donavan, Rev. G. J. Trostle and many others. Catholics

English - Indian ("Algic")	English - Indian ("Algic")
nest, n. = (my N) = Nindojima, Ondojima Nest, n. = (this N) = Odjimava, Odjimissa	(nest), n. = Oshkwi-wish-gakowid- News, n., Spawanish-gakowid-
nest, n. = Atis (B) - Atissivay (B) Nest, n. = (my nest) = Nindjita'd (B)	(Good), n. = minor-inakamiged (B)
Nest, n. = Waisiwan (B) Wawisswan (B) Nest, n. = K'waliwan (B) = ("you never")	News = measured (gacowin) (B)
"Bird builds its N.") = "Watist Nest, n. / waisiwan-ki-binihe nestling, n. = nam'ja P, Person, ju"	(Credit), n. = Kitchi-enakamiged (B)
net, n. = assab (B) ("lyspie") ore (small), n. = assabino (B)	News, n. = Babanad'jin, mainagan (B)
Net, n. = (old red n.) = Assabish (ogmiasan N) = mind-assabike (B)	(Bellbird), n. = Oshki-tetewin (B)
Net, n. = mind-assabike (B) I am getting a net ready (netting)	News, n. = Otter, kitchowin P,
Net, n. = mind-onisassabi (B) I prepare a net + set it - stones attached (B)	(verses) = Ananitodading (B)
Net, n. = min-sasasagibina-assis (set a Net), n. = min-pagidawa (B)	News, n. = ("Ottitwisiijikaw") ore
Net, n. = min-pagidawa (B) Net, n. = ("to catch my net") min-Nadassak (B)	ballo, n. = Walanaq-hababewang
Net, n. = ("visit my nets") min-nisitnassabi (B)	Net, n. = 3chig' (B) Ichigaii (B)
Net, n. = ("I am a N. out of the water") - Net, n. = min-maniressi	Net, n. = 3tibik P, (B) 3tibikod (B)
Net, n. = Bozotchishba-assab (B)	Night, n. = 7ebicut' (B)
Net, n. = Bozotchishba-assab (B)	(Gowals night) = 7ebicut' (B)
Net, n. = min-bagidawa-assab (B)	Night, n. = Eni-tibikod (B)
Net, n. = ("misaya new") ore ("The net has large meshes"), n. = (B)	(dark), n. = 7ebikong (B)
Net, n. = Pashkiri-assab	(even), n. = Endasso-tibik (B)
"The net has small meshes"), n. = Pashkiri-assab	Night, n. = Dassing-tebikahin (B)
Net, n. = 5ayosi-assab	(all night), n. = Kobilidok (B)
(Stone), n. = Misassin (B)	Night, n. = Kobilidok (B)
Net, n. = Assabitewin (B)	(beginning of the N) = Oshkitibikad (B)
Netting, n. = (-ayabikeewin) ore (needle), n. = nibiquaagan (B)	Night, n. = Oshkitibikad (B)
Netting, n. = nibiquaagan (B)	(that at night), n. = 9shpititibikad (B)
Nettle, n. = Mason (B)	Night, n. = Abita-tibikad (B)
(stocks), n. = masonasho (B)	Night, n. = min-wabano (B)
Nettle, n. = masonasho (B)	Night, n. = min-habebibowan (B)
never, adv. = Ho (B); Hair P, j, Hair (B)	(bright), n. = Mjakiwanitibikad (B)
never, n. = wiho (B); Jau (B) ("Harm-Wichita")	Night, n. = Kisintibikad (B)
never, adv. = minotch (B)	(dark), n. = Pashgishibikad (B)
nevertheless, n. = (-ata'wina") ore	Night, n. = Kasintibikad (B)
never, adv. = Oshki-ai, Oshki-aii, Atiki- never, n. = Oshki-ai, Oshki-aiwan (B)	Nighthawk, n. = Tibiligibwoe (B)
never, adv. = Oshkinaowad (B)	Nightingale, n. = Gashkashanedi
(object), n. = Oshki-ai (B) (young being)	Sasina
never, n. = Oshki-ai-a (young being)	(every), n. = Endassotibik (B)
never, n. = Gabanadjimowin (B)	Nightly, n. = Endasso-tibik (B)
never, n. = Bidodjimowin (B)	(not at N.), n. = Tebiktebin (B)
	Nightly, n. = Tebiktebin (B)
	(meal), n. = nibawissin (B)
	Night, n. = nibawissinivin (B)
	(have a Nm), n. = min-badagonia
	Nightmare, n. = jigiwinagan (B)
	Nightsat, n. = jigiwinagan (B)
	Night-rover, n. = Nebashka (B)
	meadow, n. = maboppe (B)

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"Hamilton-Bauer"
"Algic" - Dictionary

page 91

103-H.B.

(P) (cont) Eng.-Algic [Indian]

- Pocket { = Mashimodequadjigoo (Ba)
- { (in a case) n. } = Neishi (Ba)
- Point (land) { (on the other side of a P.) } = Ajaiwee (Ba)
- Point, n. { (cross a. or lot) } = Nin-kahile (Ba)
- Point, n. { (across a. or lot) } = Mashi-mashihii (Ba)
- Poison { (deadly) } = Nibowin-pitchibowin (Ba)
- Poisons { = Mashimashihii (Ba) nin-ashama
- Poison { = nin-mashihii-nipass (Ba)
- Poisonous { = nin-ashama (Ba)
- Poison, v. { = nin-pitchibowin (Ba)
- Poisoned { = Pitchibowin (Ba)
- Pole, n. { = Kwaskusowin-pitchibowin (Ba)
- "Pole-a canoe" = nin-pandakipe (Ba)
- Pole, v. { = Kwaskusowin (Ba)
- Pole, n. { = Pekag (Ba)
- Polecat { = Bassasabonak (Ba)
- Pole, n. { = nin-wassikudjige (Ba)
- Pomade, n. { = nawashewin (Ba)
- "Pout on his head" { = nin-namakona (Ba)
- Pomade, v. { = Bitobig; usibis (Ba)
- Pond { = Bitobig (Ba)
- Pond, n. { = Pittsburgh bays (Ba)
- Pond, n. { = Pawowaded-animosh (Ba)
- Poodle (dog) { = 3 Chemistawew (Ba)
- Poof { = Kitimapakamig (Ba)
- Poor { = Kitimagisiwin vs. Mopis

note: I believe in the dictionary
denote "Birken Beasawis"
dictionary (1835 which
is the basis of many of the
words in this "Hamilton-
Bauer Indian dictionary".
It was written near Sault St.
Marie, as was the "Sault
Shanty" written 1832-34
and published 1855. Both follow
phonetically spelled Iroquois
words are basically Iroquois,
sometimes spelled differently,
as "Ojibwa" or "Atchikas" in
this 1835 arago dictionary
on the shelves of the Niles Library.
The (P) designation means
the language of "Pohagon"?

(4/1/80) Total Eng. Words 4,758

(date) Total Indian Words 8,490

Total all words 13,249

signed: (George P. Bauer) 4/1/80

(P) (cont) Eng. "Algic" (Indian)

"POKAGON"

note: Following is the story of "Algic" as researched by Cliff Paul F. Hamilton - his wife Ruth Hamilton and this author - published in the manuscript from Mar. 1, 1977 - signed by "Cliff Hamilton" and his signature witnessed by his deceased wife "Ruth" and this author "George P. Bauer". This has been on file in the "Bauer papers" in the niles community library to 1977 (Hamilton-Bauer Algic dictionary) for 3 years! 5 days ago public files and have been consulted by many niles, Oklahoma and researchers.

Following is a word-for-word copy of (vols 32, 33, 34) - dated March 1977 and signed by: Cliff Paul F. Hamilton Ruth (Everman) Hamilton George P. Bauer on (3/1/77):

(Dr. George P. Bauer A.B. LL.D.) MSSA (W)
Date Dr. George P. Bauer
124 126 130 134 136 138

POKAGON = "Rib" in English
Pohagon - Pagan - Pohagon - Pukagon
Pukagon - Pukagon (many)
"shoratic" spelling - depending on
how the auditor heard & wrote it.
4/1/80 200

"Whatever phonetic spelling used by the
auditor, this word meant "RIB" or
"SHIELD" to the English."

Leonard Pohagon was born in Northern
Michigan in 1775 in Keweenaw
County near Sault St. Marie where
Henry Wadsworth Longfellow used
"The Song of Hiawatha" - summering
in the home "Schoolcraft" the Indian
agent of the Chippewas, Ojibways
and Ottawas (Book published
1855 was about real characters).

Leonard Pohagon's father was a Chippewa
his mother was an "Ottawa" captured
and returned to Niles Mich. in slavery.
The victorious Potowatomes, who respected
this brave warrior who won a "shield"
"Rib" of a "Potowatome" in his war time

(Continued on page 92) - APRIL
(4/1/80)

Original Manuscript
Ms. Mich., 441/80
(Page)
Dr. George P. Bauer

Biog. file

George P. Bauer

Niles Comm. Library

Final Draft 4/21
Dr. G.P. Bauer - Author

"Hamilton-Bauer"
"Algie", Dictionary

Page 92

103-H.B.

(P) (4/21) Eng. - "Algie" (Indian)

"POKAGON" (continues from page 91)

"adopted him into the Niles-Bertrand band of Indians (300) and named him Pokagon" meaning RIB". Indians strengthened their tribe by making the captured slave a member of their band instead of putting him to death.

"(Leopold Pokagon) was permitted to marry an Indian princess of the Niles-Bertrand band of Potawatomies "Acwia" buried at 3060 Congress in the Indian Christian cemetery (1807 date or DAR stone there), and became the "Sachem" chief of what is now known as the "Pokagon Band" of Potawatomies.
(Note: a captured ~~was~~ chief" like "Leopold Pokagon" could not be a ~~won~~ chief" because he then would have to fight his own people!)

"As a "sachem" or "chief" he was responsible for storing up in his mind all the "History", "Law", and "Customs of the Indian Bands", and act as the chief counselor (conciliator) at the council fire where every male (adult) had a part in ratifying the action of the band - a true "democracy" requiring a 100% yes vote on this action."

"By "Indian law" the wisdom of the Sachem Chief was passed down from father to son! Even today, this power remains in the bands of Paul J. Hamilton (the co-author of this dictionary). He orally (on tape in the niles Public Library) has designated his grandson "Pat" Zimmerman, age 23 as the Sachem Chief of the Pokagon band of the niles-Bertrand area.

"Pat" is the great-great-great-great grandson of LEOPOLD POKAGON.

"Pat" Zimmerman, accompanied by this white-man co-author of this dictionary (George P. Bauer) recently surrendered to June Erce, chief librarian niles library the regalia of Frank J. Hamilton (Hamilton's father), and thousands of Paul J. Hamilton's personally-typed papers for storage and public inspection in the niles Public Library (Instead of the ridiculous time capsule (1976) - 400 yrs before its opening in front of the niles library).

Total Eng. Words	4,758
Total Indian Words	8,490
Total All Words	13,248

Signed, Dr. George P. Bauer (4/1/80) (State)

(P) Cont. Eng. - "Algie" (Indian)

"as public relations officer, treasurer and sometimes Secretary of all the Potawatomies in Michigan and Indiana, Paul J. Hamilton averages 2 hours a day researching these papers for over 30 yrs. He used the Niles - S. Bend and other libraries (Public), as well as University libraries such as Notre Dame (the alma mater of his great-grand uncle "SIMON POKAGON" who could read, write and speak: ALGAE - ENGLISH - LATIN - GREEN - FRENCH when he wrote: "The Queen of the Woods" published in 1899!

The City of Niles is now displaying in a glass case PAUL J. HAMILTON'S father's regalia which he wore as an honored guest (along with Simon Pokagon) when this great man attended the Columbia Exposition in 1893 in Chicago. Here, Paul J. Hamilton's father was an interpreter, and Simon Pokagon presented the mayor of Chicago with a symbolic deed to Chicago for the city, formerly owned by Leopold Pokagon - his father!

Today (Feb 19, 1977) Pat Zimmerman resides in Niles, Mich., as do his grandparents Paul & Ruth Hamilton. He is of mixed blood (Potawatomi-Chippewa-Ottawa German - English and Dutch). His grandmother (Ruth Hamilton) is the daughter of a Niles Dutch police captain but German whose little wooden police station in 1885 was near the "Redwooded estate" which is the PAWING where the "Gold Trail" crossed running southwest between the Broadway & Main St. Bridges) and ran on up to Copper Harbor, where the Egyptians traded 7,000 yrs B.C. to obtain "RAW COPPER" for the North Africa bronze factories - B.C. And has been married happily for 47 years to Paul J. Hamilton.

Ruth, raised as a Methodist is now a "Catholic convert" and a member of St Mary's (Catholic) church in Niles, Michigan. As is her husband (Paul J. Hamilton) and this co-author George P. Bauer

103-H.B.
Niles Public Library
George P. Bauer
4/1/80

Original Manuscript
Niles, Mich. (10/12/77)
George R. Bauer

Bioz files George P. Bauer

ST. JOSEPH MUSEUM

Miles, H. Comm. Library

First Draft #2
George P. Baug (Author)

Hamilton-Baier Indian Dictionary
("Algon") Pg. 93

ОЗ. Н. В.

W) English - Indian ("Algie")

(N) English-Indian ("Algie")

Nephrite } = (My N) = Nendoimoo (Endoimoo)
 (This N) = Odoimoo (Odoimoo)

Nerve } Atis (Ba). Alassiaw (Ba)
 Nerve } = (My nerve) = Nindjirito (Ba)

Nest } = W'asirawan (Ba) Wawissaw Py
 Nest } K'wutisawa Py, ("your nest")
 Nest } ("Bird builds its N.") - ("Wat's nest")
 Nest, n. } wawissawabi - binchi

Nestling } = nan'ja Py; Peman'ja

net, n. } = assab (Ba) ("Aysab") cree
 (Small) } = assabis (Ba)

Net, v. } = assabish (Ba)
 Net, v. } ("I add red n.") = assabis
 ("magenta") = wind-assabike (Ba)

Net, v. } = wind-assabike (Ba)
 ("I am getting a net ready for setting")
 Net, v. } = mind-assababi (Ba)
 ("I prepare a net + set it - stone attached")
 Net, v. } = nin-sassasagibina-assab

"Get a Net & Net it" } = nin-pagidawa (Ba)

Net, v. } = "I go to get my nets" } = nin-nadasab (Ba)

Net, v. } = "I visit my nets" } = nin-niniknassabi (Ba)

Net } = "I take a N. out of the water" } = nin-makinoosabi (Ba)

Net } = "The Net breaks" } = nin-bokotchishba-assab (Ba)

Net, v. } = Bokotchishba-assab (Ba)

("I mend a net") = nin-baqewiva-assab (Ba)

Net, v. } = ("misayapew") cree

"The net has large meshes" } = (Ba)

Net, n. + v. } = Farshiri-assab

"The net has small meshes" } = (Ba)

Net, n. + v. } = Farshiri-assab

(Stone) } = misassin (Ba)

Net, n. } = assabikewin (Ba)

Netting } = ("Aysabikewin") cree

(Needle) } = nabigwaagan (Ba)

Netting } = mason (Ba)

(Stock) } = masonashie (Ba)

Nettle, n. } = masonashie
 adv. } = Ba (Ba); Haw P.sg Native (Ba)

never } = wiwa (Ba); awl ("Nawa-Wikkat")
 (free) } = minotek (Ba)

Nevertheless } = minotek (Ba)
 ("Atawina") cree

adv. } = Oshki-aai (Ba); Oshki-aai; Ashki-aai (Ba)

New } = Oshki-aai; Oshki-aai; Oshki-aai (Ba)
 ("It's like new") note: (Oshki-aai) = (new)

New adv.adj. } = Oshkinegged (Ba)

(Object) } = (Ashki-aai) cat
 New, n. } = Oshki-aiaa cat (young being)

New } = Catamadijimowin (cat)

News } = Bidadjimowin (Ba)

("I am news") = nin-madjidadjimowin (Ba)

News, n. } = nin-bidajim (Ba)

Never, n. + v. } = nin-bidajim (Ba)

(Country N.) = Nelis n. Pogwanisla gakamis
Nelis n. = Pogwanisla gakamis
ford, n. = mino-inleamiged Ba
New, n. = migwad conspic far
(Great) New, n. = Kitchi-mahamiged Ba
New, n. = Babamidim marinaigen
New, n. = Oshki-tetewum Ba
New, n. = Oshki-tetewum Ba
newt, n. = Anamihodim Ba
New, n. = ("Ojettuwishijaw") ex
butterfly, n. = Walaowaz-hababikewang
night, n. { conspic nishimis or nindimis
night, n. { dimis, oshimis or dagimis
night, n. { dark, gray } 3chia 3chigaii Ba
night, n. - 3ibik Ba 3ibiked Ba
night, n. - 7obecat Ba
towards night, n. = ani-tibik Ba
night, n. = ene-tibik Ba
(dark) night, n. = Tibikong Ba
(dark) night, n. = Endasro-tibik Ba
night, n. = Dassing-tibikatin Ba
(darker) night, n. = Kobetibik Ba
night, n. = Kobetibik Ba
beginning (of), n. = Oshkitibikad
night, n. = Oshkitibikad
(that at night), n. = 9slypititibikad Ba
night, n. = 9slypititibikad Ba
(midnight), n. = Abita-tibikad Ba
night, n. { near the sun, n. } Nim-wabano Ba
night, n. { near the sun, n. } Nim-wabotibikow
(bright) night, n. = mijahoonitibikad
night, n. = Kissintibikad Ba
night, n. = Pashogistibikad Ba
night, n. = Kassitibikad Ba
night hawk, n. = 3ibikgibwoce B
nightingale, n. = Gashkarkareddi C
nightingale, n. = Sasina
night, n. = Endasrotibik Ba
night, n. = Endasro-tibik Ba
(not at N.), n. = 3ebikokin Ba
night, n. = 3ebikokin Ba
(meat) night, n. = nibaawissen Ba
night, n. = nibaawisseniwin Ba
(that at N.), n. = Nin-badagonig
nightmare, n. = gigiwiniqan Ba
night-rider, n. = nebiskhad Ba
night-rider, n. = nebiskha Ba
night-roving, n. = nebasnawin Ba
night-riding, n. = nebatibik Ba
night-time, n. = nebatibik Ba

(10/14/79) Total Eng. Words 3,997
(DATE) 10/14/79 7-128

(DATE) Total 9th. Wards 7,128

Grand total (all) words (112)

see next page for
Niles circuit -

Original manuscript
Miles, Mich. (10/15/79)
George P. Bauer

Bio. File George P. Bauer

Miles, Mich. Comm. Library

Final Draft #21
George P. Bauer, Author

Hamilton-Bauer Indian
Dictionary

75

Page 75
SWE

03-H.B. (N) (cont) English-Indian ("Algic")

(N) English-Indian (Algic)

3 manazone ("Pognatagan"),
meaning like "Painting",
or a place of "pow-wows";
+ is located at the "Great Crossing"
of the Sault ("Sac") trail, reaching
from Florida to Canada which
crossed the St. Joe river in today's
Miles, Mich. at what is now
called the "Rededos" west site of
N. Grant St. and East Main St.,
and the "Montreal-New Orleans
Waterways" used by La Salle in
1679 when he built "St. Miami"
at St. Joe, Mich. while waiting
for the "Griffin" sailing on its way
from the fur country to the
shortened route back to France
via the Portage of Niagara Falls.

The loss of the Griffin was a very
important event in Miles' history
because the King of France ordered
La Salle to seek another route
3 lone Chicago, Indian word,
meaning "A place of Skunks",
Skunk - cabbage, onions or
"stinky smells", same today
as it was 7,000 B.C. when the
Egyptians, seeking copper in
the Copper Hills of Mich. for their
Bronze factories, passed thru
today's Miles, Mich., and the
parking lot of the Pawating
Capitol, on the Sault Trail
to Chicago - known today as
"the Road to Chicago", passing
over the Broadway Bridge.
See the faded road marker
on the safety island on the
East side of the Broadway bridge.

Note: I left on Grant St
leaving the west side
of the Broadway bridge was
known in Indian lore as "holy"
place where the "Mish-Misis"
("God") would not permit anything
to grow. (Really it was the "hoof"
of millions of Buffalo, 7,000 B.C.
thru 1800 A.D.) that churned

up the soil climbing + destroying
the hillside setting pastures.
The European Indians, pioneers,
explorer + colonizers followed

(10/15/79) Total Eng. Words 4,001

DATE Total Indian Words 7,198

Grand Total (all) Words 11,129

Miles offic. (cont) The first name
of Miles, Mich.
was "Care" (1828). The second
name of modern "Miles" was the
ancient Indian name "Pognatagan".
The third name was "Miles" which
had nothing to do with the
history of Miles except an early
proprietor with a printing press
who knew a Maryland Publisher by
that name and merely chose
the two previous names -
one of them, some 9,000 yrs.
old, "Pognatagan" to Miles,
named after "Hesquich Miles",
who so far as most historians
claim, never set foot in Miles, Mich.
named after him.

Possibly Miles should consider
resuming the name "Pognatagan",
sometimes phonetically spelled
PAWATING used by the
Iroquois. - Red man and
explorers for centuries - took
"hundred years". (See
Hamilton Papers, and news-
paper clippings of interview
he has given to support his
historical statement. And
examine the Hamilton-Bauer
Indian Dictionary (Draft #15)
in the Bauer Papers at the
Miles Public Library.

And, if Miles ever considers
changing its name to its
ancient meaningful name
PAWATING,

for heaven's sake, pronounce
it like the Indians, and
travelers for some 8,000 years
pronounced it with the
accent on the middle
syllable!!!

as in all languages, the
locative case of a noun has
to do with "to, from, at" a place
(Pow-wow), retains the accent
in the same place generally.
Now - like the office (-ing).
The same postmaster, Wally
served in 1828 & 1829 at all the Miles

10/15/79 George P.

Grand Chief Paul's father was the
interpreter for the local Potawatomis at
the Columbian Exposition (Chicago 1893).

Personal file: Wayne Stiles

(11/5/79)

Original manuscript
Niles, Mich. (10/27/79)
George P. Bauer

Bigr. file: George P. Bauer

niles Comm Library

Final Draft #21
George P. Bauer - Author

Hamilton-Bauer Indian Dictionary

Proof

79

(O) Eng.-Indian, ("Algie")	() Eng.-Indian, ("Algie")
adj } = Kitchi ^(Ba) ; Kitis ^(Ba) Old, adj } Anishinabe; ^(B) (Hiseyiniwina) cree	One of the two ^{n.} = Bejig-nijawad ^(Ba) adv } = Bejig nissiwad ^(Ba)
(very) adj } = Gika' ^(Ba) Old, adv } It is so, " = Kitchi-aico ^(Ba) Gete-Oli Old, adv } ("Kawibikaw") cree	Smooth things m. - ^(Ba) Old, adv } = Gete- _____. Old, adv } = Gete- _____.
Old act } - Kitchi-anishinabe-miwin ^(Ba) Old act } - Akwesi ^(Ba) Akwewi ^(Ba) Kitchi-wiwin (very O.A.) Colwest ^(Ba)	Smooth things m. - ^(Ba) Old age, n } = Gikawn Olden times ^(n.) = Waishkaw ^(Ba) Gaist ^(Ba) Older ^(n.) = Sasihi ^(Ba)
Old field, n } - Getekitigan ^(Ba) (Indian & old field) - Getekitagan-iwinini ^(Ba)	3 hours P. & 200-300 (as in Chicago) where the Niles Potawatome Indians were "kinned" (got nothing) for the land stolen from them - sometimes they get 3000. or or 7 barrels of whisky for signing away in 1836 Treaty of Chicago their rights to Eastern Berrien County to gen Coss. However, subsequently, the department of Indian affairs made payments every 20 years (last one 1903) to the descendents & relatives of Chief Tepenepe, etc. (Not a drunk) who signed the treaty birth an "X" he could not read.
Old field, n } - Getekitagan-iwinini ^(Ba) Old field, n } - Akwesi ^(Ba) Akwesiwiwi ^(Ba) (old man) - Akwesi ^(Ba) Akwesiwiwi ^(Ba) (old man) - Kitchi-anishinabe ^(Ba)	Paul & Hamilton mother; a decendant of Chief Potawatome and Chief Aniyapoo (father of Tepenepe Sr.) - Simon Potawatome, and some ^(Ba) descendants of the Potawatomes got reimbursed for the land now Niles, Mich., and Berrien County by the U.S. Govt.
Old, n } = Getek ^(Ba) Old, n } = gekajig ^(Ba) Testament } = Gete-iijiwain ^(Ba) Old, n } = Gete-iijiwain ^(Ba) woman } = mindimoi ^(Ba) (mudewiwi) Old, n } = mindimietu ^(Ba)	Chief Paul & Hamilton mother; Picture on display at the St. Joseph museum and Niles Public Library used her payment to buy land in Silver Creek 3 yrs. (some \$6,000) where Chief Paul was born and raised close to the 3 river meet. Just where his great-great grandfather and grandmother Elizabeth Potawatome are buried under and near the Silver Creek church where Paul & Hamilton was baptised a Roman Catholic.
Olive-oil, n } = mitigo-bimide ^(Ba) Omit ^(v.) = nind-anewkan ^(Ba)	So, the horrible fear so deep in the souls of today's Niles white man (and his hordes of the Niles Potawatomes) that their land & homes can be taken from them by today's "white claims Act" now in effect, is a fear not based on fact... note: See, in to Hamilton Park at the Niles Library, the 1895 Niles Survey map of the area around the
Omni-present, adj } = meswe-eisid ^(Ba) Omni-sentient adj } = misi-ego-hekendang ^(Ba)	
On pre. } = Ojidi ^(Ba) ; Ogidjai ^(Ba) On pre. } ("Takutchayik") w. Doin On account of prep } = Omiji ^(Ba)	
Once adv } = Ningolig ^(Ba) ; Abiding ^(Ba) Once, corr } ("Perakewu") w. Once, adv } = Andi ^(Ba) ; minawa-andi ^(Ba) Once, corr } = minawa-abiding ^(Ba)	
(Absolutely) adv } = Pakatch ^(Ba)	
Once, corr } = Ningolig ^(Ba) ; Abiding ^(Ba)	
One adv } = Bejig ^(Ba) ; niq ^(Ba) ; nig ^(Ba) One pre. } as in nig-dibaigant ("one more") ("It is one") apin ^(Ba) ; Aigean ^(Ba)	
One adv. pro. & v. } = Bejigwan ^(Ba)	
One object n } = ("velyah") cree	
One } = Ningo ^(Ba) ; Ningoto ^(Ba)	
(Signed) adj } - ("am o.E") = nin-pashabwa ^(Ba)	
One - n } ("make him o.E") nin-pashabawa ^(Ba)	
(10/27/79) Total Eng. Words 4,187 (Date) Total Indian Words 17,483	
Total All Words 11,672	

extra copy for \$252 Gal Museum Public Commissioners from

*original manuscript
Niles, Mich. (date)
George P. Bauer*

S. F. Schell, 2/26/80
Bog. file George P. Bauer
Final Draft 2/21
George P. Bauer - Author

for G.P. Bauer
Niles Town Library
Hamilton-Bauer Indian
("Algie" Dictionary)

Page 88

(P) ^(cont) English-Indian ("Algie")

Player, v. {	= nin-kotogewa ^(B)
	= nind-odig-nimivis ^(B)
("inelligible") {	= niseltotagwad ^(B)
Plain old, n. {	= plain old ^(B)
(prairie") {	= Tawina ^(B) <small>(Revised)</small>
Plains, n. {	= Mijska; (osis") ^(B)
Plainly, adv. {	= Mijekwa; (osis") ^(B)
Plane, n. {	= joshkatchiga ^(B)
	= mokodyan ^(B)
Plane, n. {	= nin-joshkatchiga ^(B)
	= nin-joshkatchigwa ^(B)
Plant, n. {	= Kitchi-nabigisay ^(B)
Plant, n. {	= Nobagisago-mikana ^(B)
Plant, n. {	= Mashkossier ^(B)
Plant, n. {	= Wimbash ^(B)
(herb), n. {	= Wimbash ^(B)
(3花瓣 is hollow"), n. {	= Wimbashdead ^(B)
Plant, n. {	= nin-kilige; nin-kiligan ^(B)
Plant, n. {	= nin-pagidina; nin-pagidinan ^(B)
plant, v. {	= Hitigade ^(B)
Plaster, n. {	= Agobiron ^(B)
Plaster, n. {	= Odaminowin ^(B)
Plaster, n. {	= nin-agobiro ^(B)
Plaster, n. {	= nin-agobina ^(B)
Plaster, n. {	= Wabigan ^(B)
Plaster, n. {	= nin-wabignaige ^(B)
Plaster, n. {	= nin-wabignasen ^(B)
(with a trace), n. {	= nin-joshkuwabigoniza ^(B)
Plaster, n. {	= Wabigonaigewin ^(B)
Plastering, n. {	= Wabigonaigewin ^(B)
Plate, n. {	= nind-okaaden; nind-okaadem ^(B)
Plate, n. {	= sessinagan ^(B)
Plate, n. {	= ningo tessinagan ^(B)
Plate, n. {	= Okadeia's ^(B)
Platted, v. {	= Odaminowin ^(B)
Play, v. {	= Odaminowin ^(B)
Play, v. {	= nind-odamin ^(B)
(with noise), v. {	= nin-kewania ^(B)
Play, v. {	= ("metewen") see ^(B)
(game), v. {	= nin-atose ^(B)
Play, v. {	= ("astuwew") see ^(B)
Cards, v. {	= nind-atadimin ^(B)
Play, v. {	= ("play the child") = ^(act)
	= nind-almajikas ^(B)
(act), v. {	= ("play the Indian") = ^(act)
	= nind-anidinabekes ^(B)
(game), v. {	= atagewin; atadiwin ^(B)
Playing, v. {	= atagewin; atadiwin ^(B)

(P) ^(cont) English-Indian ("Algie")

Player, v. { = Metodes; Noldodes ^(B)

note: This is one of the Indian names of Chief Paul J. Hamilton of Niles, Mich. (still alive at 77 yrs) - the co-author of the "Hamilton-Bauer Dictionary".

It is also the Indian name of Paul J. Hamilton's father Frank Louis Hamilton whose suit and other Hamilton artifacts are on permanent exhibit in the Niles Library in a case provided by Chief Paul's and Frank J. Hamilton's many friends and admirers of the city of Niles. Chief Paul's father is buried in the Silver Creek Burial Grounds near a weeping cedar tree of Chief Paul's mother Alice Cecilia Harg (I believe no "public funds" in the two cases displaying this precious tribute to the past" which cost upwards to \$2,000 to the Board members of the library and other friends of the library whose names are engraved in metal above the provided glass display cases.

It is to be noted that Frank J. Hamilton wore this suit which he made himself from buckskin - even the embroidery work when he was the "Interpreter" for the Potawatonia Indians at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago (1893).

Chief Paul's father was a noted baseball player in & around Niles, Mich. at the turn of the century, and taught Chief Paul how to throw a baseball.

Many older leading citizens of Niles, like Mike Cain (5 cut of Silverwood Cemetery), like the memories of Capt. Paul's masterful soft-ball pitching (usually he beat the others when Paul played for the Elks Club - and other Niles industries).

"Metodes" not only means an excellent athlete but also one who plays a "good" game BY THE RULES (winning the game by rule, not by cheating).

Chief Paul has described to his author the way his father developed his skill in throwing over & over again he practiced his skill with a wooden baseball, and it his son how to do it

(103-H-8)

Native American - Albie Dictionary

Total Eng. Words	4,710
Total Indian Words	8,400
Total All Words	13,110

(2/26/80)

personal file Wayne Stiles from Dr. G. P. Bauer 2/28/80, S.F. (Cal) Co.

Oxford manuscript
Miles, Mich. (date)
George P. Bauer

Orig. file George P. Bauer Miles Comm. Library

Final Draft #21
George Bauer - author

Hamilton-Bauer Indian
("Algie" Dictionary)

Page 88

03-H, 7

(P) ^(cont) English-Indian ("Algie")

Plague, v.} = nin-kotagiwe (B)
("inflatable") } = nind-odisimicew (B)
Plain (adv.) } = nislotagwad (B)
("prairie") } = Tawina (P) (newly
Plain, n.} = Miile; (Frisch) (cont)
Plainly, adv. } = Miile; (Frisch) (cont)
Plane, n.} = gothkotchigow (B)
Plane, v.} = nind-joskotchigow (B)
Plant, n.} = nind-joskotchigow (B)
Plant, n.} = Kitchi-nabigisay (B)
Plant, n.} = Nataqisigo-mikana (B)
Plant, n.} = Mashkosisay (B)
Plant, n.} = Wimbashk (B)
(tree) { "the place is hollow" } = Wimbashk (B)
Plant, n.} = Wimbashk (B)
Plant, v.} = nin-kitige (B) nind-kitigedan (B)
Plant, v.} = nin-pagidina (B) nind-pagidina (B)
Planted, v.} = Kitigade (B)
Plaster, n.} = Agobison (B)
Plaster, n.} = Agobrown (B)
Plaster, v.} = nin-agobis (B)
Plaster, v.} = nin-agobina (B)
Plaster, n.} = Wabigan (B)
Plaster, v.} = nin-wabignaige (B)
Plaster, v.} = nin-wabigenas (B)
(with a travel) = nin-joskhuobigonaige (B)
Plaster, v.} = nin-joskhuobigonaige (B)
Plastering, n.} = Wabigonaigewin (B)
Plate, v.} = nind-ohaden; nind-ohadene (B)
plate, n.} = Tessinagan (B)
(full) } = ningo tessinagan (B)
Plate, n.} = Tessinagan (B)
(cord, n.} = Okadieia' (B)
Plated, v.} = Odaminowin (B)
Play, n.} = Odaminowin (B)
Play, v.} = nind-odamin (B)
(with noise) } = nin-kewaniis (B) ("Metewew") (B)
Play, v.} = ("Metewew") (B)
(game) } = nin-atage (B) ("astawew") (B)
Play, v.} = ("astawew") (B)
(card) } = nind-atadimin (B)
Play, v.} = ("play the child") =
(act) } = nind-abinal jikas (B)
Play, v.} = ("play the Indian") =
(act) } = nind-anishinabekas (B)
Play, v.} = nind-anishinabekas (B)
(game) } = atagewin; atadwin (B)
Playing, v.} = atagewin; atadwin (B)

(P) ^(cont) English-Indian ("Algie")

Player, v.} = Mitodes; natoodes (B)
("this is one of the Indian
names of Chief Paul J. Hamilton
of Miles, Mich. (still alive at 77 yrs)-
the co-author of the Hamilton-
Bauer Dictionary")
It is also the Indian name of
Chief Paul's father Frank Joseph
Hamilton whose suit, and other
Hamilton artifacts are on permanent
exhibit in the Miles Library in
a case provided by Chief Paul's
and Frank J. Hamilton's many
friends and admirers of the
city of Miles. Chief Paul's father
is buried in the Silver Creek Cemetery
burial grounds near a crossroad
alongside of Chief Paul's mother
Alice Cecilia (Harp) (The Harps)
public funds in the two cases
displaying this precious Brady
to the past" which cost
upwards to \$2,000 to the
"Board members" of the library
and other friends of the library,
whose names are engraved
in metal above the powdered
glass display cases.

It is to be noted that Frank J.
Hamilton wore this suit which he
made himself from bull elk
skin - even the embroidery
work when he was the
"Interpreter" for the Pottawatonia
Indians at the Bohemian Club
in Chicago (1893).

Chief Paul's father was a noted
baseball player in & around
Miles, Mich at the turn of the
century, and taught Chief Paul
how to throw a baseball.
Many older leading citizens
of Miles, like Mike Clegg (Supt.
of Silver Creek Cemetery), which
the "memories" of Chief Paul's
masterful soft-ball pitching
(usually he beat ~~the~~ ^{the} others
when Paul played for the
Elks Club - and other Miles
industries).

"Mitodes" not only means
an excellent player but
also one who plays a
game "BY THE RULES"
(winning the game by
state ~~not~~ by cheating).
Chief Paul has described to his
author the way his father
developed his skill in
pitching - over & over again
he practiced his suit with
a wooden cricket ball, and
a wooden cricket ball, and did it

Total Eng. Words	4,710
Total Indian Words	8,400
Total All Words	13,110

ST. 103-8268

03-H, B-1
Library Code 716
Original Papers - File with

Personal files - Wm George Stiles

Original manuscript
Miles Mich. (2/26/89)
(Date)
George P. Bauer

Bisgabiles George P. Bauer

Federal Bank #21
George P. Bauer, Miller

Miles Comm. Library
Hamilton B. Gould Indian
("Algie") Dictionary

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103-H.B.

(P) ^(cont) English-Indian ("Algie")

Place "of metidies" (P.J. Hamilton), cont.
another Indian name for Chief
"Paul J. Hamilton" is:

Beest - i - mooset
(water or stream) (in the) (once what)

One day this author translated the
story of the Pied Piper of Hamelin from
a very old German script book
and told Chief Paul he was part
English and part German.

The German word for Hamilton is
"Hamelin" as in the story of
the "Pied Piper of Hamelin".

The French word for "mice" is
"mooset" (an old form). French
usually do not sound the final
"t" in many of their words, like
in "Patit" and pronounce it Pe-tee.

Consequently the French usually
pronounced "mooset" like the
English word "mouse" without a
sound. The French word
"mooset" thus sounds like
the word "mouse" in English.
This is the spelling checked
into the tomb-stones of
Chief Hamilton's ancestors in
the "desecrated graveyard"
at Silver Creek July 4 - some
buried over 120 yrs ago close
to the body of Chief Beopold
Pohagore the great-great
grandfather of Chief Paul J.
Hamilton and the great
grandfather of General J. Hamilton.

It is to be noted that 3 years
after this author called this
brown tomb-stone desecration
to the attention of Bishop Dooren
Mgr. Slattery, Fr. Adams

In 1928 this author still
saw the desecrated grave
stone of a "mouse" lying on
the ground just to the right of
the entrance of the Silver Creek
church where Beopold Pohagore
is buried last summer (1929).

I recall it was clearly
inscribed "mouse". How in
God's name could the faithful
allow this desecration for
some hundred years?

(P) ^(cont) English-Indian ("Algie")

To the credit of the faithful of
Miles & Dowagiac they did
reconsecrate the desecrated
graves of Chief Beopold Pohagore
and contributed generously
to a fund last summer
to a monument to 25
former Christian Potawatomies
buried in this same
church yard.

Their interest was aroused
under the able leadership
of Fr. Julius Hengelbach of
5+ Marks Catholic church.
Miles Mich. Mrs. is Director
of all Catholic Cemeteries in
the Kalamazoo Diocese (Bishop
Slattery's diocese).

Fr. Hengelbach, Chief Paul J.
Hamilton and this author some
2 yrs ago in the office of Fr. Hengelbach
discussed & listened to Chief Paul
who was baptized in this same
Silver Creek up mission church
describe how some 50 years ago
he picked up Chief Beopold Pohagore
broken headstone - the broken
headstone of his great-great
grandmother Elizabeth Pohagore
and 25 other broken
headstones of Potawatomie and
carefully stacked them up before
the church.

Today none of these headstones
can be found. Chief Paul
remembers how visitors from
Chicago - especially non-Catholics
smashed many of the desecration
to bits!

Under the able leadership
of Bishop Dooren - Msgr. Slattery
Fr. Adams - Fr. Hengelbach - Msgr.
Larry Clymer - Col. E. H. Miller
Ken Klimch - Don Moulard -
Anne Free - Joe Carter - Council
Druet - Eleanor Druet - Rose +
many Doorenian, Van Ginkel
and many other Catholics &
non-Catholics including
those of the Waugayee Catholic
Church, these graves
today are remembered by
nostalgia and are considered
bridges to the past life
"Mother's" exhibited in the library

(Date)	Total Eng. Wads	4,710
	Total Indian Wads	8,400
	Total all Wads	13,110

2/26/1929

P.S. PG know how Mrs. Blair fell into the hole of screwing up your Topinier - Scandale - Ross - Hamilton exhibit. She took this information from Sturz's chapter & "note chart" about Paul of Hamilton.

P examine it closely, & you'll see that Paul abbreviated the chart so it appears there are no ancestors between his mother and child & father.

The chart is deceptive - but no trained historian would fall into this trap. I tried to explain it to Mrs. Blair but for the 3rd & last time, her temper got the best of her. I'll not say any more to temper again! (George)

She was not the only Amigilia - but her wife was, (her name appears on the next chart) Maria (or more), the daughter of Chil Amigilia Chil Amigilia (from around early 1700- had 4 children all of whom appear on the burial chart at 300 of course not: 3 Archbishop Topinier (of Paris) & 1 Kendall & Chil Chiles wife (name is illegible) & 1 Archbishop (name is illegible) which completely fits in with what I said in my original note to you. I think the reason for this - why not bring in the 3rd & 4th generation & not the 5th, is because the 5th generation is too much to remember & not the history.

Presented to Fox Sox Joseph
Museum by George P. Barn 4/27/78

Algic-Potowatomi-Chippewa-Ottawa Manuscript
(See Crispell) (Draft 145)
(Crispell's manuscript) Draft 13 (4/1/77)
Done 1977 (Original of
1977 version)

English - Algic (915 Words Eng)
(3368 Algic words)
(1994 English)

(Note In no way is this a complete dictionary -
only a sampling of words
collected by

Paul Joseph Hamilton (Indian)

Great Great Grandson of
Miles Southern (Redfoot Potawatomi)

and George Philip Bower (White man)

Mills, Mich

Mar 1, 1977

Author's note: This dictionary, written by two
Mills residents - (one red, other white),
contains many vignettes (historical) about the
Mills area, using the Algic language to clear
up the white man's misconception of the history
of this area - one of the most important pre-historic
sites in all America. D.P.H. - G.P.B. (3/1/77)

Algonic (Algonquian: Chippewas, Potawatomies, Ottawas) Dictionary.
(Algonic - English) (English - Algonic) (Niles, Mich. - May, 1977)
 Compiled by:

Paul Joseph Hamilton (Niles, Mich.) - Bloodline Potawatomi, Chippewa-Ottawa-German-
 English). Educated at Dowagiac, Mich. and Haskell Inst., Kansas.

George P. Bauer, A.B., L.L.B., M.S.A. of Niles, Mich. Educated in Akron, O.
 schools & CWR Univ. Cleveland, O. Blood line German,
 French, English, Scotch, Irish).

INTRODUCTION TO ALGONIC DICTIONARY

(Notes by the Authors): Hamilton is 84 yrs old. He is thoroughly familiar
 with the Algonic language. His father Frank J. Hamilton was
 the translator for his uncle Andrew Rapp, who for many
 years was the sachem (Civil Chief) of the Pokagon Band
 of Niles, Mich. Hamilton is the great-grand nephew of
 Simon Pokagon who could write and speak: Algonic, French,
 English, Greek and Latin. He is also the great-great grandson
 of Leopold Pokagon, the powerful Sachem Chief who worked
 so many years with General Cass (Mich Territory Gov.) Isaac McCoy
 (Great American Indian Educator and surveyor) in the
 formation of Berrien County thru the Treaty of Chicago (1821)
 and the Treaty of the Carey Mission (Niles) in 1828.

Bauer has some academic training in English, French, Spanish,
 Italian and German, and has made many trips in recent
 years to Western Europe where these languages are used. He
 makes no pretense of being a linguist or an historian.
 He is 77 years old.

Both of these authors, who have grandchildren in Niles, Mich.,
 are motivated in compiling this dictionary by a desire
 to see that their grandchildren will not grow up
 in ignorance of the history of their community - much
 of which is locked up in the Algonic language which
 was used for hundreds, perhaps thousands of years, by
 the eastern chiefs of Niles to pass down the history, laws
 and culture of the Potawatomies to their oldest son who
 inherited the title of sachem chief.

Paul J. Hamilton, in his turn has designated his 23 year
 old grandson, Patrick H. [redacted] (Niles, MI) as the latest
 bridge to the past - the Pokagon Band sachem chief of 1977.

Page ②

Algic Dictionary - Hamilton & Bauer - Miles, Mich. (Mar. 1977)

The Algongian language is a very simple but very expressive language - very close to nature. ② These Indians had no definite article like "The". Everything was "mine", "yours" or "his". One letter like "O" could have many meanings like: "he, she, it; his, her, its; they, them their". Phonetically recorded, it could be "oh", "oh", "on", "ok". It usually was at the beginning of a word, but could appear in the middle of a word which, like many German words, was really a composite of two or more words - or at the end of a word.

Like German, English, French and many other languages, the Potawatome abbreviated many words, like the English word, "and", ("gaia"), shortened to the accented letter "i", which also means the English word "and".

A German student will have little trouble reading the phonetically spelled Algic words - he has learned to break down the word into its component parts where, unlike the phonetically written Algic, there are few hyphens inside the word.

English speaking people should have no trouble pronouncing Algic words. Every school child (since 1855, when Henry Wadsworth Longfellow published "The Song of Hiawatha") is quite familiar with the language - translated into English by Longfellow, and taught in our public schools. Possibly the reader remembers: "By the shores of Michigan". Sounds like "Michigan" doesn't it? (Two words meaning "Great-Lake".) Longfellow wrote his poem at Saint-St. Marie, while summering at Schoolcraft's palatial summer home there.

The reader will find a small Algic ~~grammar~~ and hundreds of translated Algic words in Paul J. Hamilton's great-grand Uncle's book "Queen of the Woods", by Simon Pokagon, published in 1899 in Hartford, and London England. A 1972 reprint was made by "Harderable Books" - Berrien Springs, Michigan. Hamilton, Longfellow and Simon Pokagon have supplied the bulk of this Algic dictionary. An addendum is attached to this dictionary of "Some of the peculiarities of the Algic language", including the Indian use of the puzzling "participle". P.J.H. - G.P.B. (3/77)

page (2-A)

Algic Dictionary - (Hamilton - Baun) - Niles, Mich. (Mar. 1, 1977)

Some peculiarities of the Algic language

(2-A)

1. Generally no gender (Male, female, neuter).
2. " no number (singular or plural)
3. Tense expressed in a participle as "Win" (Participle of the future).
4. Rigid division between 1st, 2nd, 3rd person, as in all languages.
5. One word like ("O") - 3rd person can mean, he, she, it, his, hers, its, they, them, thick, theirs.
6. Little variation in pronunciation of vowels (4).
"a" pronounced as "a" in "father", as: "O-be" = "Road".
"e" " " "met", as: "Nabe" (a male prefix).
"i" " " "Pin", as: "Pit-wan" = "Back".
"o" " " "Note", as: "Kog" = "Hog".
7. Nine parts of speech in Algic.
 - a. Noun, as: "I-hue" = "Woman".
 - b. Pronoun, as: "Nim" = "I, Me, We, Mine, Us, etc." (1st person pron.)
 - c. Verb, as: "Nin-pigit" = "I am speaking."
 - d. Adjective, as: "Matchi" = "Bad" - "Evil".
 - e. Numbers, as: "Mid-as-swi" = "Ten".
 - f. Prepositions, as: "Nawais" = "In the midst of".
 - g. Adverb, as: "Se-si-ka" = "Suddenly" (accident can shift).
 - h. Conjunction, as: "Gai" (or shortened to "i") = "and".
 - i. Interjection, as: "Ho!" = "Hello" or "Hi!"
8. There are (general use) 17 Algic letters - 13 consonants + 4 vowels.
(Consonants: b, c, d, g, h, f, k, m, n, p, s, t, w, Vowels: a, e, i, o.)
9. No rigid sequence of words like English, German & other tongues. Nouns, verbs, adjective etc. were mixed up at will. The Algonquian Indian took off with any word he wished and went on from there. For instance the 4 words: "Kee-tobiga-oma-nonagon" could be rearranged 8 ways - all meaning: "Your father will come here today".
10. An excellent simple Algic grammar can be found in the "Queen of the Woods" - published first in 1899, and in 1972 by Hardscrabble Books (Berrien Springs, Mich.)
On pages 35-42 is an Algic grammar.
" " 42-43 are the names of months
" " 43-48 Numbers "one" - "thousands".
The author of this book ~~wrote~~ ^{wrote} also in Eng. what Greek was!
Simon Potier ^{great} the grand uncle of Paul J. Hamilton.

George J. Baun
Printed by
George J. Baun

Diphthongs

Diphthongs

(2-9)

"ai" pronounced as the monoun "i" (i)

"ay" (now) " as "ow" in "row", "now"

"ee" (father) " as "eɪ" ("a" in "father")

"eu" (boot) " as "ju" ("oo" in "foot", "boot")

"ea" (fall) " as "ɛə" ("a" in "fall", "wheel")

"ee" (heat) " as "ɪə" ("a" in "heat")

"ui" (we) " as "ʊɪ" ("e" in "we")

"uo" (woe) " as "ʊo" ("o" in "woe")

"ir" (wink) " a "wink".

Vowels (Key to orthography)

A, a (as in "a" in "father") — [more than 20,000 words in the English language]

E, e (as "ə" in "ate")

I, i (oo in "machine")

O, o (as "o" in "note", "note")

U, u (as oo in "pool", or "u" in "fall"; used also as "v")

Y, v (as u in "sun", "bul").

pronunciation
of "a", "e", "i", "o", "u", "y", "v".

A+i have in certain positions, a modification of the above sounds, as

"ə" in "what", "was", "all"

"ɪ" in "pin", "pit".

Each

The dash (-) under a vowel denotes that it is to be pronounced as if following "ingh".

Mattew 6: 9-13

Ojibwa (1856)

(2-C)

(Chap 6)

line ⑨ Our father which art in heaven (2-C)

Eng) Oo so duh go hinawa izhianominink.
Lutonim) (Kapoo) Norson (water) evin
Ass) ase ("monito ubi")

Eng) Hallowed be thy name.

Eng) Norson ihsimi eon, mono tokijawanegide (in kilipinikoyouin).

ot) (Kitchewa) kitchewa wintamay (kitchewowin)

Eng) ⑩ Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done

Eng) Hitppinawin tisigqataniwits; 3 opitiquichinomut;

Eng) emakosiyin (ape) piyak (kitchewa) kitchewa (heaven)

Eng) in earth, as it is in heaven

Eng) enendumun, tivighinabut omo aki (tibishko iudi ihsimi).

ot) (ape) tepevetakon chote big.

Eng) ⑪ Give us this day our daily bread.

Eng) Myuhinam siw (long) gizigik in aemigia.

ot) Noom ekijikiwog mishina mamitchiyak ponigedivolet woyi

Eng) ⑫ And forgive us our debts

Eng) Kichi kitchewinjin. Gai nebinawinham inu nimataishinebiziininanin,

Eng) kinemodiy wopatayak nemoshing chitukwan,

Eng) As we forgive our debtors

ot) kinemodiy wopatadiyak chitukwan,

Eng) ⑬ And lead us not into temptation

ot) nemoshing meyanek

Eng) but deliver us from evil.

ot) waatikakoyahin.

Eng) (For thine is the kingdom, and the power,
and the glory, forever. AMEN

ot) Apiee xamieg.

Above - English-Dakota area (Hamilton-Bauer), Niles, Mich., (6/1/77) (1)
Alg. = Alg. - Eng. (Eng. - Alg.) (Eng. - Eng.)

Abinokii, A-bin-o-di-i, n. = child, offspring
Abinokis, A-bin-o-di-s, n. = child, offspring.

Abinokie, A-bin-o-gee, n. = child, offspring.

Alg. - English

personal p. p. of above

Alg. (Eng.), punctuation. = at end of word

Alg. (Eng.), noun, period, comma etc.

Alg. (Eng.), Earth Country, Land Ground

Alg. (Eng.), n. = land, World (Ground Country)

Algonkian (Eng.), (A-ko-ni-ah-nah-nee)

Algonkian (Eng.), n. = Earth Country, Land

(as in "Monte-Carlo") = Heaven, on Earth

(our native way here) = Heaven.)

Algonkian (Eng.), n. = Old Age, (Old).

<p style="text-align: right;">23/1 28, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Dictionary (Algon - English)</u>, (Hamilton - Bauer) Miles, Mich. (6/1177)</p> <p>(B') (Algon - English)</p> <p>Babi, Ba'-gi, n., v. = S. don't, return as in "Babedag".</p> <p>Bab' in = Ghosts (Ba'-i).</p> <p>Bambotot, Bam'-ba-to-to-tot, v. = To run (run, Runns)</p> <p>Bambototy, Ba'-ba-to-to-toy = Run + O' = "pause"</p> <p>Banaden, Ban-a-den, v. = To lost.</p> <p>Ban' adj. = Roll-around to sit & posses e. adim.</p> <p>Bandaydan, Ban-a-day-dan, v. = To lost.</p> <p>Banikure, Ban-i-kure, n. = maid, maiden</p> <p>Bapen, Ba-pen, v. = To rejoice, laugh</p> <p>Bapinwin, Ba-pin-win, n. = Daughter. (note: affix "win" denotes "future".)</p> <p>Bata, Ba'-ta, n., v. = Sin, vice</p> <p>Bataydoram, Ba'-ta-to-do-doram, n., v. = Sin, vice</p> <p>Bata'dorin, Ba'-ta-do-in, n., v. = Sin, vice (note: affix "in" denotes "future".)</p> <p>See Ba' with a participle having to do with See Ba' (Death) (dead, sleepless, etc.)</p> <p>Bau, n. = (ghosts) Dead (Bau) people.</p> <p>Bau, v.t.n. = Shout or scream. as of Bau (Bau) i. n. Corpse Death (30 nights)</p> <p>Bau, v. = Sleep - or death.</p> <p>(Bauin, Bauin, n., v. n. = Sleep - death (note: "Bau" prefix refers to sleep or longer.) also means Death (See Ba' B')</p> <p>Bauhantay (Bau)-hau-tay, adj. = Hungry sleep, death</p> <p>Baujan, Bau'-jan, v., n. = Sleep-death</p> <p>Baujan, Bau'-jan, v., n. = Sleep-death</p> <p>Be, n. = Ghosts as in Belloo</p> <p>(Shout, "Be" or "Boo" (Death) + "Boo" used to frighten people)</p> <p>Bebang, Be-bang, n., v. = Scream (as: "On-be-bang" = "before screaming".)</p> <p>(Be-bo) Be-bo, n. = Death, Dead (Dead from illness), Contagion, asleep, Disease</p> <p>Beech, n., v. = Water (Or, B-bech) = fire</p> <p>Beech, n., v. = Water (Or, B-bech) = fire</p> <p>(Beech) checha, Detach chech-ka = "pull, water"</p> <p>Beechchek, Beech-chek-ka, v. =</p> <p>Beech-chek, (name of Paul J. Hamill)</p> <p>means "to eat that runs" or "running water".</p> <p>(Gamme = lake or bay filled with water)</p> <p>Began, Be-gan, n. = Grave, Tomb</p> <p>Gang is a hole dug for a grave & filled with dirt</p> <p>Begon, Be-gon, n. = Grave, Tomb</p> <p>Begon - Begon, *Begony all mean a filled hole where a corpse <u>reposes</u>.</p> <p>Begangig (Be-gang-iq, n. = Grave, Tomb (inst. "q" or "og" at end of word = "Pants")</p> <p>Beh-ah-haw = It now, H' Bah = how</p> <p>(B'gongig, Be-gom-iq, n. = Grave, Tomb. (asm: me-hi-gom) is = "my grave"</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">(B') (Algon - English) (3)</p> <p>Bam-i-toh, Ba-to-10-sar</p> <p>Bam-i-toh, Ba-to-10-sar</p> <p>Bek adj. adv. = Now, enough</p> <p>Beh' n. = Turkey</p> <p>Beijig, Beijig, a.: Close, as: Ni-be-ji-gi = "Are you alone?"</p> <p>(a Pi. god)</p> <p>Bemajinung, Bem-a-ji-in-ung, n. = Game hunting, "fishing" (see)</p> <p>Bemahget, Bem-ah-get, n. = Grappling</p> <p>Bina, Be'-na-n. = Partridge, Pheasant</p> <p>Bengay, Ben'-gay, ader. = Amen.</p> <p>Bensis, Be'-ni-shi, n. = Ford, Bird</p> <p>Bensisig, Be'-ni-be-fish-iq, n. = Ford,</p> <p>Beshe, Be'-she, n. = Lynx</p> <p>Beshen, Be'-she-n, n. = Lynx.</p> <p>Bewaig, Be-wa-iq, n. = Fur.</p> <p>Bij. n. = Ghosts</p> <p>Bibagi, Bi-ba-gi, n., v. = shout as: Chi-bi-bo-gi = "you're shouting"</p> <p>Bibasewin, Bi-ba-z-e-win, n., v. = "Small" Mi-bibasewin = "I'll shout"</p>
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Indian Dictionary (Algic-English) - (Hamilton-Bauer) Niles, Mich. (61)

(^{"B"}) (⁶¹) (Algic-English)

Bison, Bi'-son, n. = Winter

Biborning, Bi'-bon-mong, n. = Last winter

(Gloss. = last year, etc.) Last year

Bimadog, Bim-a-dog, v., n. = Swim

Bimadog, Bim-a-dog, v., n. = Swim

Bimadis, Bim-a-dis, n. = Life (as:

Bimadisim, Bim-a-dis-im = "My life")

Biminik, Bim-mi-k, n. = Life line.

Bime-da, n. = (oil)

Bimmitog, Bim-in-ta-og, n. = Elbow, (note:

Bing participle of Condition (as "means")

meaning uncaught, unripe, (part. of future)

Bincake, Bim-a-kak, n. = Fallen leaves or (matured)

Bincakini, Bim-a-kini, n. = Fallen leaves

(matured) (Bim-a-kuk-his-nis) = October (month of the year)

Bibesh, Bi-be-sh, v., n. = Forest (Birds)

Bibesi, Bi-be-si, n. = Zone (Bird)

as in Macate-bine = Blackbird

Bibesi, Bi-be-si, n. = Fowl, Bird

Bibesig, Bi-be-si-g, n. = Fowl, Bird (clippings)

Bibesin, Bi-be-sin, n. = Underbrush, undergrowth, brush

Bingwaw, Bim-g-waw, n. = Blanket

Bish, n., v. = Water (as "Nir-bish" = "Give me water")

(Bird) (name of Paul J. Hamilton means:
"water that runs", or "running water")

Biss, Bi'-sis, n. = Wild cat (Bad)

Bise Bi'-se, n. = Quills (as in
"Norobine" or "No'-go" (bi-se)
meaning "porcupine Quills")

Bis-gen-gum, n. = Biscuits or Bread (bread
also gaga = bread
bread in stalks)

Bishe-dawn, Bi-he-daw'-in, n. = Famine

(^{"B"}) (⁶¹) (Algic-English)

Bi

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 26, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 3532, 33, 34, 35, 36, 3
Algic-English Dictionary - (Hamilton-Bauer), Niles, Mich (6/1/77)
3, 5, 9, 10, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51

("C") (Algic-English)

"C" (Algic-English) (5)

Calumet, Cal-u-met, n. = Pipe pipe
as in Calumet, Mich. (11b.)

Cashkadiro-giiss (Moon of Freezing) = November

Chaa-tengut, Chaa-tum-gut, adj. = Hat
Chagun, Cha'-gun, n. Engine, Automobile
Chaa-tengut, Chaa-tum-gut, adj. = Hat
Bulky

Chay-gum, Chay'-gum, n. = Locomotive,
Engine.

Cheeghaigo, Cheé'-gha'-go, n. = Girl,
young woman

Cheimaum, Chee'-maum, n. = Boat Ship,
Canoe

Cheimaut, Chee'-maut, n. = Boat, canoe,
Ship

Cheimoy, Chee'-moy, n. = Boat Ship,
Caribou

Chee-mook-he-mon, Chee'-mook-he-mon, n. = White man

Cheimookheemon, Chee'-mook-hee-mon,
= White man kind

Cheimookheimorua, Chee'-mook-hee-mon-rua
n. = white woman of white man kind

Cheimookheemoyra, Chee'-mook-hee-moy-ra
n. = white woman of white man kind

Chibitos, Chib-i-a-toz, n. = Musician
(character in Hiawatha).

Chindes, Chin'-des, n. = Bluejay

Chippewa = {Ojibwe,
Ojibwa,
Ojibway}

Algair-English Dictionary (Hamilton-Bauer), Niles, Mich (6/1/77)

(C) (Cont) Algair-English

(C) (Cont) Algair-English

(b)

Chicago, (Shez-gash-go) (Sashay-go)
Chicago, Chis-ca-go, n., a. = Brave, Smelly,
Origin of name Chicago, "To get skunked"
as the Indians were in Chicago 3 states.

Chock-shoo, a., n. (num) = Nine (9)

Chose, (choz), adv., a. = No, never not.

choe (kaw) (ka) (choe)

(G) Chub-a-wa-wa-wa

Chu'-esh-wes'-ha-va, n. =

Choe-gay-go (slang) = "no ^{3 more} first or anything" (1)

Chuk, n., a. = Good, noble, Virtue, Pround, pride "Pilgrims"

(Chuk-moo-kemor) (Chuk)(mook-e-mon) n. = "noble or virtuous man". (Pilgrims)

(Co-uh-gee) (Co-uh) (uh-gee-zee) n. = Old age
old man

(con) n. = Friend (as in "My friend")
or (nicer) = My friend, - if word
at end of a sentence (con) + (g) a dash
period, pause or aemicolor showing
a break or end of a flow of thought.

Cimus, (cuh-myus) n. = Grandmother
(as modicum) or (Glorious Grandmother)
(moo-cimus) = "my grandmother".

Cut-tuh-nuh? Cut-tuh-nuh?, v. cf.? =
Is that so?

(C) = 13 words

(A) Algon - English

(B) Eng - Algon - English

7

Da (participle form) of "condition" as:

Da-i-ja = "I would go".

"Da" also is part of English like "Da")

(Daw, n. = "bird of land" - bird).

Dakinda, Da-hin-da, n. = Bull frog.

(Tob, Da, (Dakinda), zeb, n. = Marine fern)

Daiya, (Dai-i-i-ja) v. = Will come.

(Note: "Da" is a part of "condition")

"i-ja" = verb to come. "Da" added denotes future, time & "Will come".

Daina, Da-na, n. = Language, Tongue (1)

Dainis, Da-nis, n. = Daughter

Daino, (Daino), n. = Heart

(as in "O-dan", or "Oda" = "A heart")

"Daino" = "His heart" (Daino-o-dan) P-

Daino, Daino, n. = Heart.

Daino, Da-na, n. = Heart.

Dainoqua, Da-in-qua, n. = language, Tongue

(as in "Daino-moo-mah" = "The language")

Debutam, (Deb) wet-tam, n. = Conclusion,

Debutamnia, Deb-wet-tam-um, n. = Conclusion.

(Note: "Wet" is a participle of "intention (future)")

Dah-moo-zah = Old woman

Demoozah, Dah-moo-zah, n. = Old woman, lady

Dena-ki-aute, n. = On matress bed

Demoyen, De-mo-yen, n. = Old lady, woman

(2-Tono-gan)

Desinjet, (Des-sin-yet) v. = Eat enough

Desinjek, (Des-in-yek), v. = Eat enough.

Dit, n. = Brains

Dibagan, Bit-a-i-gan, adv. = O'clock.

Din in "Odin", O-din, n. = City, town, big, mouth, also spelled "Odon", Dom, Dodon, "Dose"

Dindi, Din-di, n. v. = Carrion, as

"O-dini" = "His carcass"

(Doh, Da, (Doh), (Doh) Doh, Doh)

(a participle - se "da", above)

"Me-dan" (my) "con" (my) "win" (my) "see heart" + "Win" (future)

P Dodam, Do-dam, v. = I do.

H Don, n. = Town, as in "O-don"

Don, prep. = "On" Alex: (Ab of O-ton)

Don, n. = Mouth, lips, city, town.

(as in "Don" River (Russia - Ind))

Doon, n. = Mouth, lips, city, town, O-ton

Dota, Do-ta, n. = Button.

H Do-we-shun (and) (Listen or hear)

Drefwesum, Dref-wesum = Bark, Listen!

Dre-mich, n. = Beaver

Duskhuonish, Dusk-hu-on-ish, n. = Dragon fly.

(as: Dronishit = Dragon fly)

Duzhawsh, Duzhawsh = Mustard

(Wajash), (Wajash), (Zhaush)

Dictionary, Algiers - English - (Hamilton - Bauer), Niles, Mich. (6/1/77)

(“S”) (4) Algeria - English

"E" (cont) Organic-English

8

Endaigos, En-dä'-goz, n. = Property.

Esa! n.v. = Shame.

Escar, n. = Amber

~~Escanaba~~ Es-~~caw~~^{-mala}, n. = Place of
Oysters, as Escanaba, mich.

Indonesian name
abu of Eschscholtzia (Californian)
Eschscholtzia californica n. = Butter's Horn.
as; Hibiscus = Your antlers
or; Eschscholtzia californica Thick
(Californian) Antlers (period or pause in
a sentence). Og "added = periods
Calamansi Eschscholtzia

~~Eshnog'et~~, Esh-nog'-et, a. of = like | looks
same | similar

Ethnogérit, Ethnogérit, K.H.a.: Similar
[similar, verb] Ethnolit [Ethnolit]

(Castibon) Eschscholtz n. ~~24~~ racem.

(2) "osh" = young
Cithen's "oi-shan". n. = Young racoon.

Ete-mus-no-ree n. = Creek Indians

Ewōtē, E-wot'-ē, adv.=There.

Note: No native words
in ("F") = A.D.B.

Algic Dictionary (Algair - English) Hamilton-Bauer, MI, Mich 6/1/77

("G") (cont) Algair - English

Ghe'gau, Ghee'-gau, n.v. = ~~fish~~

Ghe'gau, Ghee'-gau, n.v. = ~~fish~~

Ghe'gau, Ghee'-gau, n.v. = ~~fish~~

Ghe'ges, Ghee'-ges, n. = Sun (Moon)

("G") (cont) Algair - Engz. (10)

Ghe'-goos-zesh, n.v. = Fish

Digair Dictionary - (Digair-English), (Hamilton-Baum) mîs/mîs b11.

(G) (cont) Algebra - English
i (ah-ee-uh-jih'-ee) n. Short for "Home" or "Heaven".
i-ah-wa-see (i-uh)-uh-wa-see, n.: Robin Hood's
i-di (i-dee), n., v. = Senee.

Gidig Gi-dig (Gidigoz), n. v., Moss
(note "g" (og) ending denoting "present" or "passive")

Gig (gaw), (gin), (ga), (goz), n. - Mother

(Ais) (Aisi), n.v. = Sun (moon).

(Note: "Gig" is an abbreviation of "Gigi" etc.)
~~Gigilaw~~ has five (five) wives (mother - four)
Gigilaw, a man, 2nd wife, 2nd wife young woman

Gigij, Gigij, n., v.a. = Sun (Moon)
(as: mitchie-Gigij = "Great big sun")

Gi-gi v. = to speak (~~call~~)

~~Gigig, Gigit~~, n. = Sky, Paradise.
5 see "G." Day

Elations, Gil-Zhit-ong (see "G")
is a foreign word, i - un-known - possibly
from ~~some~~ a foreign word, since it contains "g".
It means an odd modifying -ing number. Ordinarily
it is used with -BTS - S. A. T.

Argyropeplus, n. = *Smyc* or *charax*
- it ^{East Asia} ~~in~~

Tiguan (Tiguan, n. = Osprey (Fish Hawk))

~~(Gigawat's) (Gigawat's) (Gigawat's), n. = Orphan~~

~~(to return) to go (ah-e-win) v. = Fisher
Fishing. (Note "Win", denoting~~

the future" was added to Agoo
because the fish hasn't been caught)
Yin-tai-i = Queen, China

~~Leader, Chief (Hard)~~
~~Queen Bee (First a life - we) n. - Queen~~
~~King, or great (soft) (El Jimai) -~~

~~for, ye male, n. = Hand. (See Queen)~~
~~fin-ah-ke, Gim-a-bee, n. = Queen~~

~~Timnes~~, (G. or James) G. Maxwell, n. - Reader, King, (a)

(G) (cont). Algar-English
Ses; Parrot. By maya - bus
Algarbus (mata bus) (1)
(sun) sun - sun - hand (2) (3)
Limebus, sun - e - we, n. = (Queen) F
Cas: Ki - gungku - my Queen (1)
Parrot Opina n - King of andes
Gordo - Dick wen, Gorda - in, n.
(Secret)

Gin (gig) (Gaw) (Ga) (Gag), n. Mother
Gin-i-aw, ^(Bee) Gin'-ay, n. = Rattle-snake
Gin-biz (Gint'-ay), n. = Snake Serpent

Glossy (glos'-e) *n., v.* = Hunt

P Glossywin (Glossy win) (win), adj., adv. = Hunting
Glossy: "win" (winning posture added to Glossy since game is not caught)
Glossy, G-ssy, n. = ~~success~~.
Glossy (Glossy, n. = ~~success~~) (More)
Glossy - Glossy See C. night sun or moon.

Gisiss (Gisiss, $\eta = 5$ m, Moon)
Gisissone (Gisissone, $\eta = 15$ m) Moon

Gisha, (Gis) ha, n. = earthquake
(note: an abbreviation of Gisha-aki).
[災 (災厄) + 沙 (沙) + 也 (也)]

gis-ka-áki (gis'-ka) (á-ki) n. =
gis-ka-íki (gis-ka'-íki) Earthquake

Gitchi (Micah) (Miske), (Hitchi), (Héchi),
(Héch) (Héch) (Héch)

Holy, Big, Large, Great, Many,

~~Winnipeg River~~ (as "Flocke James", Lake Superior. (Highway n. Great Slave) Port?

gitchi, gi-tchi n.a. = Big (etc.).
(See gitche, above.)

~~Givag-^{an}-gat-ki-Noma" = "Sturgeon")~~

Givon, Avi (Avraham) n. v. 2 Voice, talk
"Speaker" (Avi "denotes future")
Givon, Avi " "

Gewis, Gi-wis, n. = Orphan

Algic Dictionary (Algic-English) Hamilton-Bauer, Niles MI (6/1/77)

(G') (cont) (Algic-Eng.)

go, my. adv. = Before (Also spelled:
gone, -ne (go ne))
go, (og) an affix or participle at
end of word-meaning; pause
or period of a statement.

Goi (Goi), (read before) (Head down)
Goi (Goi), v., n. = Die.
gome (Gome), n.v. = West.
gomin (Gomine-win) n.v. = Wait.
gone (Gone), v. = To go before.
(Has left"), (Has gone")

Gognagon, (Go-nah'-gon)
not-gat, n. = Throat.

Gonine (Gon'ne), v. = To go before.
(as in: "We-goine" - "He's going ahead")
goot, in q. = Q. Net.
goottasuk, Got-wa-suk, n.m. = Six.
goottasuk, Got-was-wi, n.m. = Six.
goottattisuk, Got-wat-shug, n.pro. = Six.
gossib, Go-sa-di, v. = To sink.

gotamigos, Got-am-i-go, sing.
1. Curse

gotamigos-matchi,
Go-tam-i-go-mau-tchi, n. -
"brightful curse".

gotwas, Got-was a. = Six (6)

gotwasink, Got-was-wak, a. = 600.
Six hundred.
note: gotwas = (6) + wak (600)

gotwasink, Got-was-wik, a. = 600.
Six hundred.
"gotwas" (6) + "wak" (600) = (600)

gotwak, Got-wak, n.a. = Hundred (100).
note: "gotwas" = in "gotwak" = (6).
"gotwak" ab. of "gotwasink" = (600).

gotwatt, Got-watt, a. = Six (6)

(G') (cont. (Algic-Eng.) 12

"Gris" = Son
(Gris), n. = Son (also: "son")
as in: "Gris-ton" = Only son

Guagnago)
Guagnago, Gu-a-nah-ah, n.a. = Poor.
"mago" = Poor (poverty)

Guina, n. = lake (basin in ground)
Guine, Gu'-mee, n.a. = lake
as in: "By the shores of
mitch-Guine" (Lake Superior) for
Wadsworth's "Song of Hiawatha".

Gushkeepitaujan, n. = Smoking Pouch.
Gushkeepitaujwa, Gush-ke-pit-oh'-qua
n. = 3 tobacco pouch.

Guishewau, Gu'-ke-uau, n. = Darkness.

Gwi'ak, Gwi-i-ak, adv. = Surely.
Guash-kus, n. = experts (Guash-kus-iom)
"Mi' (guan)" = Endless

Guwan, n. = Feathers. (as: Mi'-guan =
"my-feathers". Or: Miguanyay)
"O" is added to miguanyay at
end of sentence or before a.
(and: "3 chin-guan" meaning = mete)

Guwan, n. = feathers (feathers) as in:
"Hi-guay" = His head feathers.
"Guwan" = good looking.
"Guwan" = thank you!"

Guwida'bet, Gu-i-da-de-be-bet, n. =
Visions of the night

Guwan, Gu-i-gan, n. = wings, as
in "min-gui-gan" og, n. = my wings (period)

Guwida (Gu-i-dz), n. = Visions.
Guwida (Gu-i-dz), n. = visions (guwida)
Guwida (Gu-i-dz), n. = visions (also: Gw = Guwida)

Guwida (Guwida), n. = son
Guwida (Guwida), n. = son

Guwida (Guwida), n. = son
Guwida (Guwida), n. = son

Guwida (Guwida), n. = son

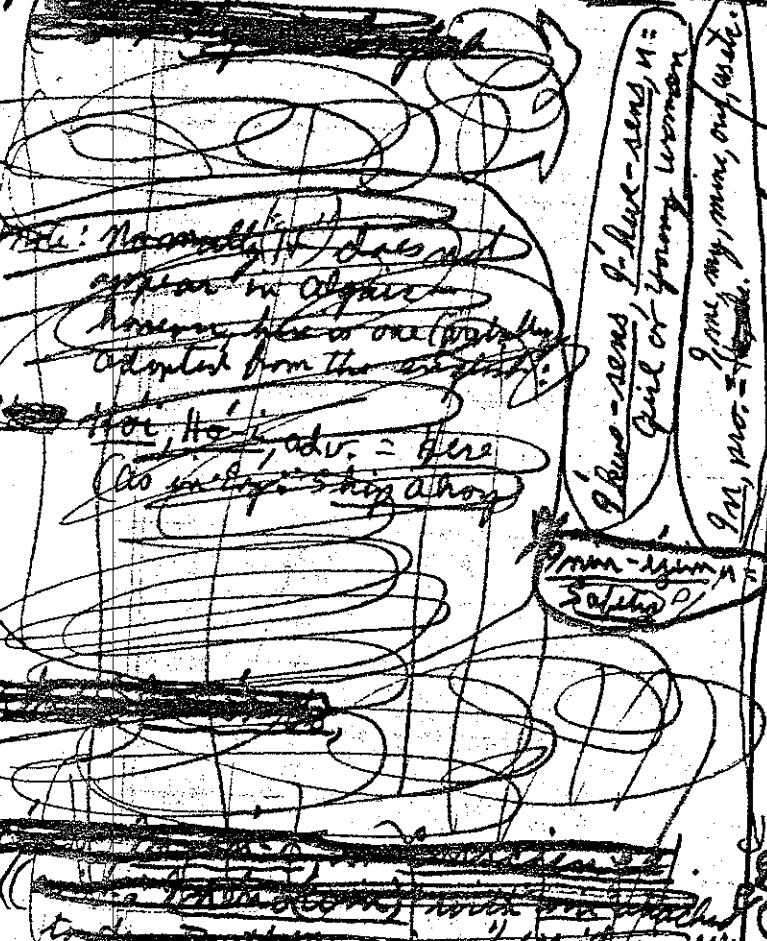
Oct 29,

Algic Dictionary (Algic-English) (Hamilton-Bauer), Algonquian, Mich. (1/17)

(71) Algic-English

(Note: 3rd if any (71))

Haw!, Q verb of disbelief, = as "Go on!",
or, "from building" (Often
accompanied with laughter, as
in English when having "fun")
Haw! Haw! here! (as in Ship a boy
also English English Algic more like
also Algonquian in (71) ship is here!)



Tahkot n.: Fire

gai-a ("ai mon
sah' gah") conj. = And

"(71) Algic-English or girls, only)
explosion = Ah! Oh! (used by women)

Lasse I-sh-lah-suh, n. = Story-teller (A
character in "Song of Hiawatha")

All, prep. = of (the) (of)

Pago Pago = "Story-teller" n.v. = to tell
as in "Birds sing etc! etc!
They tell me, yes! yes!"

(71) (cont.) Algic-English

Ibato, I-be-to-n-kis leave. (13)

9go, I-go, v. = to go

Pago, I-pago, v. = to go

Tata, I-ta, v. = come world

Wata, I-wata, v. = to go
Wata, Wata-gan, = Our shame. (Bal-

Wipitewon, I-wi-pitewon, v. = go back

Wipitewon, I-wi-pitewon, v. = to come

Wipitewon, I-wi-pitewon, v. = arm (leg)

⑨ Algaic Dictionary (Algaic - English) (Bauer-Hamilton), niles, m. 6/1/77

(7') (contd) = Algar to English
Véhal, Ge-hal-n. = mittens, gauntlet, glove

~~eq. wave length, λ , = 900 nm, a. i. = large, Big peak, Many dots~~

miss ba'-mis, n. = child.
asch, a. n. = Larch. Big Point Mann lots.

(as in: "Gash-Ahi" = "Big country")

sick, gha'-sick, a., n. = large, Big, great, Many, etc.
(as in "gha-sick-fa-moy"), = "Big hornet"

nah, sem'-ah, n., v.: Kiss (Caress)⁴
as in: "O-jenish" = "Her kiss".

ark, am-qua-k, n. = Pine tree

~~1) (or J⁻¹) (cont.)~~

Fah-nah f.n. = child

Janis n. = (child) 1
Janice n. = Child 2

$\frac{P}{P_0} = \frac{P}{P_0}$

Fing. P. = Eyes, (as in Himig) "your eyes".

Jim-a, f., Jim'-ee, n. = Hand (Queen)

Liparinius ^{P.} *linaw* ~~linaw~~, n. = ~~platte snake~~

gin'-gwah, n. = Pine (tree)

Dish ^F fig. ^P n. = nose ^P face ^P eyes ^P

over

as in Asana-jonis = Glittering gold
Jonis, fo-ni-a, n.a = Money, Silver
or Gold

Fornix, for-ni-i-x, n., a. = Silver. Cloid
memory

Tosha, fo'-sha, n. = Priest (Black rock) Joseph (name not
native to Abyssinia).

Joshua, "Prophet, religious leader".
(primit. concept not in modern
religion as in other religions)

~~Collins - English Dictionary, (Hamilton-Bauer), Niles, Mich. (6/11/77)~~

Kashikin, Kash-kim, n. = 5 arrows
Kashikin, Kash-kim, n. = 5 arrows
Kashikin, Kash-kim, n. = 5 arrows
 Kash-ado, n. (borrowed), ret.
 Kash (ka), Chash (cha), neck
Kaw, n., v. = Raven, crow, neck
Kaw, n., v. = Raven, crow, neck
Kawibog, Kaw-ho, n. = yell, whoop
Kawir, Kaw-in, v., adj. = do not
Kawir, Kaw-in, v., Integ. adj. = do not
Kawir, Kaw-in, v., Integ. adj. = do not
Kawir, Kaw-in, v., Integ., ado. adj. = do not
 never, Don't, ret., (Note: twin
 usually, has to do with the future).
Kawij (Kawishin), Kaw-in-a-za-Taki-nim
 expression: "If you come - no shape?"
Kawir, Kaw-he-kaw, n., a. - all
Kawir, Kaw-in, v. = neck

Kay-min, Kay-min, n. = Blackberry.
Kay-paw, Kay-paw, n. = trail (as in timber).
Kay-osh, Kay-osh, n. = Seagull. Noble scratcher.
Kay-osh, Kay-osh, n. = Sea Gull, noble scratcher.

Kecchi, Ke-ches, adj. = lots, many, great, big,
Kuchi, adj. = great big, lots, many, large
Note: misheard (See first line of 3)

ide, Reu-de, n. v. = Feast
in: wa-deau-dewin. The
" prefix "win "fix denotes
"ritual or "exaltation"?

Hawbinian, Haw-be'-mian n. : Brush
undergrowth
(Bet-num) v. = Cope.

Hek-hak n. = "Hawk"

W. H. Hawk

10. The following table shows the number of hours worked by each employee in a company.

Yale University Library

Mark's new place of residence

Mughalieh (i.e.-Zha-geat, n. = Paradise), Egypt.
Aspinout = day.

Algais Dictionary, (Algais-English), (Hamilton-Bauer), Niles, Mich (6-1-77,

man (Amer. Simekemara) n. ~ Man
 manish man-i-nish, n. = Sheep
 man-of-the-mountain or mountain sheep
 Mandamus, Man-dah-mum, n. = Corn May
 → Corn, Early corn cobs, Corn stalks
 Manis man, man-i-mis, n. = Wild rice
 Manito, Man-i-to, n. = Devil
 Manomang, Man-o-mang, n. = Catfish,
 1 (also "Metamawatay" + "Ahwachaisse")
 Manomang manomang, man-o-mang, n. Wild rice
 marsh-hare, marsh-hare, n. = Grass, moss,
 marsh-grass, marsh-grass, n. = Weeds
 Marsh (man-ho-so), n. = grass, moss, shrub
 marshgrass, marsh-hair-grass, n. = Grass, moss, shrub
 marshy marsh-hair, n. = Grass, moss, shrub
 Maron Maron, Maron-on, n. = Fish, eel
 marsh-marigold, marsh-marigold, n. = Grass-like
 marsh-mallow (marsh-mallow), n. = Grass-like
 marsh-pink, marsh-pink, n. = Grass-like

man, n. - ~~ear~~ Queen - ~~middle~~
Man (Cimarron), n. - ~~ear~~ Queen - ~~middle~~
 (go on: "Hi-maw" que = "Queen".) Woman
 commander, man, and - ~~ear~~ v. - case (to
 command). Man-da-men, n. (Case) commander
 (sharing) man and - ~~ear~~ ~~man~~ man
Man-his-ta, Man-his-ta, n., v. -
 Break, broken, dash. (as in
 P. "Hi-man-his-ta" = "His broken heart")
 Man, and - ~~ear~~ v. command = Case
Man-maw Man-maw, n. - ~~case~~
 (man) a. - Blacky osir metu hui
 man-hui, man - ~~case~~

Mauschasse, maus-ha-sse, n. = Deer
Mausch-häsch, maus-hay-she, n. = Deer
Mauschawz Mau-tchawz, v. = "Go away."
maeccate a. = Black ^{b.}
maecate - treeze, n. = Blackbird?

("M" (cont.) Algon-Eng.) (17)

Mamehini n. = February moon of the sunless

Mahabwa n. = Bear (Mohawk) also, mar-da-so, adj; num. = Ten (10)

Mahn-ti-zee, Mahna-zi-ze, n. = Swan (Manito), n. = God (Lord) power

Manito-Ohi, n. = Heaven

Manito-awhee, n. = Heaven

7p man-i-to-oh-hi

Manito ma-ni-to, n. = Spirit. As in "itchi-Manito" = Great Spirit

Mascatena (Indians) Vermilion - Prairie Falcon

Manito-isiscon, n. = December (The little moon of the great spirit)

Mau-nito, Okey, Nau-ni-to-á-dee, n. = Human
 man inside-giriss, n. = 3 year old
 young girl
Mau-nito, "Ma'-noo" = arm
Mau-nito, n. = Arm (as in)
Mau-nito, Ma'-noo: exclamation = Well
 manage; man-e-a-ti, etc. = Well, yes
Mash-kig, Mash-kiq, n. = Swamp
Maji, Ma'-ji, v. = To go. (as in:
 "O-ma-ji" = "He went",
 → majus, n. a. = Bear
majaway, n. a. = Bear

Makwa, Ma'-kuw, n. = P.
 (as in "maka mowee") = Grizzly Bear
Makwa, n. = (Bear) Makwa?
Mash-kaw, Mash-Kaw, n. Frozen, etc.
matchewis, mat-ché-co-ta = woman's
 raw-squash (?) Ray-shi, n. = ~~sleep~~ barren
Mashka, Ma'-kuw, a. = Bad, Evil.

(M⁴)(cont.) (Again to Eng.)

Mi. mo. = Me, mine, us, our (at project).
midas, mi-das, a., num. = Ten (10)
midish, mi-dish, a., num. = Ten (10)
~~nick~~ Mi-che, n, a. = Big, large, lots, Many,
rich? Just like, great, mighty.
migwan mis-wan, n. = Quills
migwet, mig-wet, n. = War, war.
mitawhawis mit-a-wa-haw-is, n. = War Whoop
misg, mi-g, n. = War whoop
misiss, mid-as-sis, num, c. = Ten (10)
misiss, mid-as-iss, num, a. = Ten (10)
misimis mid-as-wah, num, a. = Thousands
misistash, mid-as-wi-ash, n, a. = Clover (11)
misid, misid, n. = means "Ten" + "One" = Eleven
misid, misid, n. = ~~one~~ one war.
misid, mi-gid, n, v. = Fight.
mission, mi-son, n. = Israel
mishe, mi-eh-sen, American Eagle
migas, mi-car, Mi-gas-mi-haa, n. = War
migive, mi-ge-we, n. = Liberty
migowish, mi-go-wish, n. = Snapping turtle
mikisoch, mi-ko-shock, n. = Snapping turtle
mik, n. = Beaver (as for Ah-lunk)
mikos, mi-kay, n. = ~~Beaver (as for Ah-lunk)~~
mikawa, Mi-ka-ua, n, v. = Find.
minonk, min-o-ek, v. = Keep still.
minonam, min-o-tam, v. = Keep still
minwa, mi-k-wan, n. = Bee, frog
mine (ab & Smoke minna) n. = man
minons Min-ons n. = (Cut)
+1 corse - Nahma? = longer.
Minnehaha, Min-e-hah-hah A Indian name
min, nro. = me, mine etc, (see me).
Minnehaha, Mi-ni-ha-ha-p, - Dripping
or Dripping waterfall in Minnesota.
Minnetonka, min-be-hah-win n. = Miller
(Nickname of Grapes) Mi-be-hah-win
Mi-ke, mi-ke, n. = Red, red.
Miskeween, misk-e-wen, n. = Red berries
"moon of red berries (red berries)".
mish Mi-eh, n, a. = Big, lots, Many
mish, mi-sh, adj. = Holy, Great, Mighty?
mishig, mi-shig, n. = Holy, Great, Mighty?
mishkew, mi-shke, n. = Blood, Red
misho, mi-sho, n. = Wooden Club
misho, mi-sho, n. = Wooden Club
misho, mi-sho, n. = (Bow) Archery
misho-gull, mi-sho-gull, n. = ~~Wooden Club~~
mityong, mi-taco-na, n. = Sucks.
mikewingwesee (mik-wine-gee-see, v, n.
miki mi-ki, n. = Blunt
miki mi-ki, n. = Blunt
miki mi-ki, n. = Blunt
muskundonend (mus-kund-en-one-mo), n.
water snakes.
mizgawan, mi-zgaw-an, n. = Goat Ante
mizgawen (miz-gaw-en-one-mo), n.
water snakes.
mizgawen, mizgawen, n. = Water snake.
mizgawen, mizgawen, n. = Water snake.

(M. (not) clear to Eng.)

Algiers-English, Dictionary, (Hamilton-Bailey), Notes, Miss (6-1-82)

(also) (also singular)
The (question) = Nein (unless a
N. Participle = used as a part of
question as 'Haben-sagte' = du
(also) you love God?
(also) may mean 'Nein'
(also) Nach, although it's meaning
more or less as in. Nach-see-ee - Mak
(also) (Symbol of as in Penis + Testes)
also means men
(nabogat) nabat-gash = water

~~Gebman~~ ^{rab'-ə-mən'} Gebman, n. = Husband, man

Husband man = Husband, man
Noble man = Nobleman

(Mémoires), Nâ-le-suc-see n. = Buck,
Mâlin, (mâlin) v. = 3 o'clock whale deer
Môsî, (Môsî) v. = 3 o'clock 3 o'clock.
Môsî-wâlô (Môsî-wâlô) i. ab. Môsî
Rainbow

Mab, n. = Mother

Nak (participle of Verb) = Used in asking
a question as : "Hi-(nak) sagin?" =
"Do you love God?"
(also "nak" may mean "near")
Nak, preposition = "to" (usually a prefix)

Mahonia nabj'a Belone n. = carp, Sturgeon

(N') (cont.) Algair-Esq.) (20)

2.(a) Namabing = Carp (catfish)
Nam-a fish

Namo, Namo, n. = Carp, Sturgeon.

Namo, Namo, n. = Catfish.

Namo, Namo, n. = Sterlet.

Nam-i, Nam-i, n. = Duckweed.

Nameline, Nameline, n. = Frogs mom's

Namemi-gisca, u. = Frogs mom's
 the ardent love.

Naman, Naman, n., num.; = Five (5).

Nan-ka, Nan-ka, adv.; certainly

Naming, Naming, n. num.; = Five (5)

Nam-i, Nam-i; = Five times

Nango, Nango; = Nestling

Nanivak, Nanivak, N. Murray ^{older} Fine
500 times ^(number) (500).

Masher, n.c. = Four (4)
Mashie "Ma-to-dee" (nickname of
Sam'l F. Hamilton - see Nuttall below)
Masher (Mash) e, w. E Bird Ford.

nashie (mark) ee n. Bird Fowl
meenie meenie newt in the middle
grapahon grapahon newt in the middle
grapahon, meenie newt in the middle
Grapahon, Nay zation (as in Pekayphon), newt
Bird Fowl

new, n. = 3 years as in "minimum"
"new term"
New (Participle of Question) = used make
a question as "Ke-new-sagin?" =
"Do you love God?"
new (also "new" may mean "near")
"new" = near, new, usually a
new, n. = dog, husband.
new, n. = Dog.

~~Wind~~ ~~Marie~~, ve commandez
les bateaux !

Hawaii, prep. = "in the middle of"

P. Hawke, Hawke, Male (man)
- male (woman)

man-ay, n. = man, men

Name-bin, v. = look at see

as E - matter (you look)

(N¹¹) (cont.) Algic Eng.

(*ni*) no, a. = [?]We, us, mine, our, ours, we,
ourselves

Nice, Ni-ka!; exclamation = Glad, Oh! (used by women or girls - not by men).
Niepois, Ni-e-poi-s, n. = Death, Eternal
Nieuw! (Ni-uw); exclamation = Glad! Oh! Used
by women or girls - not by men!
Niba? n., a., v., = too sleepy or "death" disease
as in: "nien(n)u(n) niba" "contagion",
sleep." note: "ni" = regularly before
Nibina, Ni-bi-na, a., n. = Much
au-mi-ned

Nibouz nibaw ^{nib, nib} v. =
a. ad. ^{v.} Asleep, Death,
inaction, Silence, Dead

~~sun~~ ni-bish
ni-bish adj.: Bony (dried)
ni-bish, n. = water (liquid)

Nick-nack, Nick-nah-beh, n.c. = Indian
Nim-~~man~~^{man} garn, ni-man-garn, n. = shoulder

Nid, pro.a. = I, We, We three, Our, Ours, We
three + etc. 1st per. pers.

Nij-eh-eh, ~~nij-eh-eh~~, n.m., a. = uncle, (my father's brother)
Nij-eh-eh, ~~nij-eh-eh~~, n. = uncle, (my father's brother)

rieg, n., - wand
rieg, num., a. = 3 word (as 2 hands)

Ni-za, Ni-za n. = Future.
as in Mizdezis = Future
got 'za' is a participle of the Future
Miztana, Ni-g-tan-o, num. a. = 3 counts (20)
Mi-was Mi-was num. ct. = Seven (7).

nij-wars, nij-was-wa, num., a. = seven, 7
nij-was-wa, num., a. = three (2) (As 2 hands) ~~not~~
nij-was-wa, nij-was-wa-hu, num., a. = seven hundred (700)
nij-was-wa, nij-was-wa, num., a. = two hundred (200)

("N") (cont.) Algac-Erg (91)

Nimnigga, nimiga, mchala

Armenia (Armenia), n. = (Blood).

¹³ Num.
prim, pro, a. -9, me, us, mine, our, ours, we
minnows, min-oosh, n. = dog
P. min

Nimmons, n. = Dog
= granted [int per. progs.]

Mirka (Mirna), pr., a, 29, Me, Us, Mine Our, Own, We
Mine mine mine

nindigen = Wand
nindzimique, nind-zi-mique, n. = Wand
+ (Ring)

Ping-pao, = me, us, mine, our ours, the
ours, n. = hand lักษณ์. ผู้. ป.
mine = marking กุ-นิ-นิ

Ninosh (Min)-och n. - Aunt (My
father's or mother's sister")

Mish-naw-be, Nish-naw-be, n.s.: Indian
Mish-naw-be, Nish-naw-be, n.s.: Indian
Mish-naw-be, Nish-naw-be, n.s.: Indian
Nin-ki-ge, Nen-ki-ge, n.s.: Aunt (My
father's or mother's sister)

Nishiwaka nish'-wak ^{off.} = 3 tree heron (300)
n - Bird Form

Deeky, (as in Beekin), n. = One, Town
mish-i-way-win, mish-i-wau-win, n. =
Friskwash. Mish-uas'-uh, n. a. =
Murder

Nish-i-wau, n. = multiple P.
Nishwarii, Nish-was-wa, n.a. = Eight Hundred

$\text{F-fall}^3 \cos$

Nissigon, v. = no man
It's nissigon ishkoleswō (Firewater)
Mī-ka-ni Mi-ka-ni Little big Name

ussabaw us-sa-baw-a v. drown
(Death (Baw) in the water)

Missing, Mis-sing, a. num, n. = Three (3)

maximus, mis-si'-mox, n. = Berries
maximino (mis-si-mi-noy), n. = Berries

Cost: \$5 used for a piano or period
Newark, N. J. - value, A. may adj. - Four hundred
and six dollars and twenty cents.
Music room in Newark, N. J. = Fourty,

14 times

Algonkian - English Dictionary (Hamilton - Bauer) Niles, Mich (6/11/77)

("N") (cont.) Algonkian - Eng

No-be, No-be, n (gender) = male

No-be-mina, No-be-min-a, n. = Husband

No-bo, No-bo n. ab. = Dead, Death, Disease
colic, contagion

No-din, No-din, n. = Storm, Wind
(as in: "Medinog" - Ojibway "means power")

No-kimis, No-ki-mis), n. = Grandmother

No-kimis, No-ki-mis), n. = Grandmother

(as in: "No-kimis", mother of Wewonid, Wewonid's mother)

No-kimis, No-ko-mis, n. = Grandmother

(mom - home), n. a. = (underground)

Wrono affix (suffix)
affix added to a word), = "last"
(as in: "Bibon-wrono" = "last year",
or in: "Siz-wrono" = "last spring")

Mongon, Non-gon, n. = Today

Mongon, Non-gam, n. = Today

Mongon, n. = Today

("N") (cont.), Algonkian - Eng

(23)

Nook-mus, Nook-mus, n. a. = Dummy,
mannequin, n. = Father

Nos-e, - nos-e, n. = Father

Noss, n. = Father

Nos-i, nos-i, n. = Father / Father

Nos-i-maw, Nos-i-maw, n. = Father

Nous, n. = Father (as in "Bo-nous" =

"His father")

Nough (No, "nah") - man or travel

Nouman, Nou-man, n. = Father.

No'ha, No'-ha, n. = Pike.

(as in "Mashinoha" = "grass pike".)

Mug-zehn, Mug-zehn, n. = Grate,
gratation

Muto-dey, Muto-dey, n. = nickname
of Frank J. Hamilton (Father of

Paul J. Hamilton). F.J. Hamilton,
interpreter for Miles Potawatomee
was a famous baseball player
around Niles at turn of the century.
(His Indian regalia is at Niles library)

Paul J. Hamilton (6/11/77)
Wives: Ruth A. Hamilton (6/11/77)
Ruth Hamilton
George P. Bauer (6/11/77)
(George P. Bauer)

Algonquin-English Dictionary - (Hamilton-Bailey) - Niles, Mich. (6-1-77)

(^nO) (cont) (Algair - Eng)

Osh, (Pronoun) = He, she, it; his, her's, its;
3rd person, them, theirs

Variations of Prefix "Osh" (n., p., pr., adj.)	
Osh-(breast)	= "It's (offspring) - <u>Osh(breast)</u> "
Osh-(hi'-gan)	= " <u>His (breast)</u> " - <u>Osh(higan)</u> .
Osh-(hi'-gan)	= " <u>It's (breast)</u> " - <u>Osh(higan)</u>
Osh-(dina-de)	= " <u>His (Cancer)</u> " - <u>Osh(dina-de)</u> - <u>Osh(dinday)</u>
Osh(zest)	= " <u>It's (Fruit)</u> " - <u>Osh(zest)</u>

Osh-kie, Osh-ke, n. = a young man

Osh-han-gin) Osh-han-gin), n. = 3 heir (clans)
Osh-hi-egg, Osh-hi-egg, n. = young man
Osh-he-ma, Osh-he-ma, n. = young man
Osh-kine, Osh-kine, n. = young man
Ossema, Os-set-maw, n. - son.
Osh-on, Os-(son), n. = ~~He~~ son (Father's son)
Osh-hi-ma, Osh-hi-ma, n. = young man
Osh-e, Os-se-o n. = Evening star;
- male (Father's Son of the evening star)

Tosco was the husband of "Hebeleman" of Queen Victoria, Octo-her man, n. = class, one kind

Pawating, Pan-wa-ting, N. - ~~place~~ ^{post offices at the green hills}
Pawatiqal, Pan-Pa-wa-tiqal, N. - ~~place~~ ^{is no one}

Pawing, Pa-wa-tique, n. = buzzing
Poquettique, Poq-wa-tique, n. = buzzing

Woolly, thick, yellowish brown, 1-2 mm.
Paw-paw, thick, yellowish brown, 1-2 mm.
Orange-yellow, 0.5-1 mm. long, 0.1-0.2 mm. wide (small, whitish)

Okoshki, Otofuk-ku, N.

Pukaw, Pan'-kaw v. = Stos! Wro!

Ouricou, O-ur-i-oo, n. = Bluebird

Ovisens) O-(vi-sens) n. = g't's offspring, litter

Wash - ing = præf. mæn

John B.
you are

~~(fig 4)~~ ~~com~~ ~~(algaeic Eng.)~~
("P") algaeic - Eng

Paga-kagan, Pa-²-ga-kā-gan, adv., n. = in broad daylight.

~~Paganini~~, ~~Rosa~~ Pa'-ga-ni'-ni, n. = Witch hazel shrubs

Pah-puk-beina, Pah-puk-bee-na, n. =
Grasshopper
Pah-keve-na, n. Smoke hole

Pah-puk-keing, Pah-puk-kee-na, n. =
Grasshopper.

~~Paksa-ad~~ neg. n. Hin, children
Pakswig (Pa'-ka-t-wig) n. = Hin or children
~~Pak~~ = ~~Pak~~ bird.

~~Pan-a-gag, Pan-ad-gag, n. = young bird~~

Paperie, Pa-pe-ree, n.: good luck
Papervision, Pa-pe-vee-sion, n.: Good luck
Papier-mâché, Pa-pe-mashé, n.: paper and n.: a bent

Parmigiano Par-mi-jah-nō n. = old man
Pawpaw Pa-poo V., v. - Echo
Paw-paw-a-map n. = Woodpecker

Paw-kay-son, Pan-kay-gon, n. = verb, or adverb
Paw-tig, Paw-tig, n. = Flea

Pawgan, Paw-gan, n. = Pipe
(Pawgantog, Pawgantog, n. = pipe (note:
"Pawgantog" is a misspelling of "Pawgan" in the original sentence))

(P. 2nd. Part. Commercialas; Permanent.)

Pebelan, P^e-bo-an, n. = last winter (see
Pebelawon, Pebelawon, n. = last winter)

Pedarion, Pe'-dar'ion, n. = Claw spine
Pecten, Pe'-cken, n. = Bristle
Penangal, Pe-nang'ga, n. = Hunting.

Piedcayps (P.) de-gayps r. = Corne im.
Petchip, P. - tchip, n. = Robin.

~~Alouatta~~ Le-Lois-mau Patchimara, n. Costar.

Peghē'kec, Pe-ghe'-kec, n. = Buffalo, Bison

Algic - English Dictionary - (Hamilton - Bauer) - Niles, Mich. (b-1-77)

(f.p.) (cont) Algic - Eng

Pekas, Pe-kas, n. = cow

Pineas (Pé-né-as), v. = bark! listen!

Pinaw (Pit-naw), v. = (bark) listen!

Pintaw (Pit-naw), v. = bark! listen!

Pimicca, Pe-mi-cac, n. = Buffalo marrow

Pinyash, Pe-nay-shash, v. = bird song

Pigewizis, Pe-pe-ge-wi-zah-suh, n. = sparrow hawk

Pitawing, Pe-ow-uh-gam, v. = come out.

(Pebankon), Pe-paw-kon, v. = come out!

Pirow, Pirow, n. = Partridge

Piroway (Piroway), n. = Partridge. "of dentospouse".

Petchman, Pe-tchi-man, n. = yesterday

Peto (Pete), v. of command, = Bring it to me!

Petchi, n. = (robin) "

Peton (Pet-on), v. (command) = Bring it!

Pes-sau-agon, v. (come out)

See Pokagon

"Poke": Ribs or shoulder, like bars of a prison.

"Poke" = Rib etc.

¹⁻²⁻³ about Paw-naw, Igooye

Pershka, Pe-shka, n. = Buffalo (Bison)

Peshka, Pe-shka, n. = lynx

Pigiveramie, Pi-gi-u-wa-gim-e, n. =

stick water - lake Bayosis (as in Hiawatha)

Pikihi, Pi-ji-ki, n. = Buffalo, Bison

Pikwak, Pike-wak, n. (corresponds Pigna, O.)

"H" (metg) + "k" (not "k")

(wood & bone) iron carried on the back

Pikwan, Pike-wan, v., n. = (f)ack (face).

"Pik" = Back + "wan" article of the future.

Pimosa, Pim-o-sa, n. = Bent old man

(Name sometimes applied to descendants

(like J. Hamilton) of Chief Redold (Pakag)

"Also like Pimosa-Wagmen" meaning

a sterile first born son (3rd son in family)

Pim, Pimpeh & other of course, is Pim-o-sa

"Come in!" or "Pint man!" = "Hark!"

Pindawen (Pin-de-hawen), v. = Come-in.

Pin" prefix is a command. "hawen" = head or father

meaning: Enter (stomach) going into the body

Pindesign, Pin-de-gayn, v. = Come-in but bad!

Same as Pindesign

Pindigke, Pin-dig-ke, v. = Come-in

Same as Pindesign

Poes (Polawatomis) n. Gr. Shetland tribe from

Pa-wa" + tw = Herring &

(f.p.) (cont) Algic - Eng. (26)

Pinaw-passive, n., v. =

Hark! the echo! means returning

nowhere a noise heard

near-a nearly heard

Pitaw, Pit-wan, a. adv., v. n. = Back

(See "Pitwan")

Pik-wan = (Back) as in

Pik-wan = go back

Pinwak, Pin-wak, n. = Arrow

not related to Pitwan, rather

to Pak & Wahagan means

sticks or trees used in a stick

Pitchit, Pit-chit, n. = poison or whiskey

Po-ka (Po-ka), n. = Pokagon

Pitchiboun, Pit-chi-bo-un, n. = poison or

Poka, Po-ka, n. = Rib or shield

Pogan, Po-gan, n. = Rib or shield.

Pekabon, Pe-ha-bon, n. = Rib or shield.

Pokagan, Po-ke-gan, n. = Rib or shield

Pokagon (Po-ku-gon, n. = Rib or shield

Pokagon (Po-ku-gon, n. = Rib or shield)

Pognatique, Po-va-tique (Pavative), n. =

one corner of hunting trail (ad in

one village which - 3 miles long)

most important trapping ground

Ponemah, Pon-e-mah, ad., n. = singer

Pook-za-ka = singer

Pokagonum, a. = Put-to-up

Poo-shoo, Poo-shoo, intj. = Hello! Hi!

Poozhoo, Poo-zhoo, intj. = Hello! Hi!

Pogos-ani-ma, v., n. = Hope

Ponawatique, n. = place of Pon-was.

Panawatique, n. = place of Pon-was.

Pawating, n. = Place of Pon-was

Pownouique, Po-uu-ue-lique, n. =

(agent gathering place)

Powwas, Pow-was = Social gathering.

= Gathering place

Pow-wowring, n. = Gathering place

as "Pawating" the great

Gathering Place = Pow-wow at the pow-

Puckwudji, Puck-wudji, n. = Fairies

Dwights, Little people, Pupils

Pug-a-sa-ah, v. = to burn (as in burning)

Pugassing, Pug-as-sa-ing, v. = Game

of birds and crustaceans

Pukwudji, Puk-wudji, n. = Dwights

Punyah, Pun-yah, n. = Potato

Pukagon, Puk-a-gon, n. = Rib or shield

Pugawagon, Pug-a-wa-gon, n. = War club

Pugawang, Pug-a-wa-gan, n. = War

Put-to-wa, v., a., n. = Blowing out of chest

also "put-to" in making the air

Blaired air

Algic - English Dictionary (Harriett Baum), Miles, Mich. (6-1-77)

(Q) Algic - English.

Qua, n. adj. = woman, female.
(See "quane")

Quanatch, Qua-notch, adj. = pretty, fair
beautiful, sweet

Quanatch, Qua-notch, adj. = fair
beautiful, sweet

Quaque, n. = chicken pretty, beautiful, sweet

Quaqut, Qua-quet, n. = Ball

Quash'gun, Quash'-gun, n. = Bread

(S) Algic - English

(27)

Quay, n. adj. = woman - female.

may be prefix or suffix.

Quai-notch, a. = (See "quane") beautiful, fair, pretty

Quay, n., adj. = Woman, female (Ojibwe)

Quay-zahns, Qua-zahns, Quau-zahns =
"young woman". (May be prefix or suffix)
(See "quane")

Quem'dam, Quem'-dam, v. = To remember

Quonatch, Qua-notch, a. = Fair, beautiful
sweet.

(R) Algic - English

Sakura, Sak-ur-a, n. = Yellow Birch

Sau-wau-sa-ble, n. = Peaceful Earth
Earth country

(E) English - Algic

Se-ah-ni, n. = Principle of Justice, used with a
verb meaning "to question", a question as: "Min sa-ah-ni"
"I love him".

Sage, Sa-ah-ge, n. v. = Love

Sac-ah-ge, Sa-ah-ge, n. = Hovers
(See "Sagidew")

Sac-n. (name) = Sank (an Indian Tribe)

Sagia, v. a. = Love to live
Note: system is "processes" our
Saki, n. (name) = Sank (an Indian Tribe)

(S) Algic - English

(27)

Sagagan, Sa-ga-i-gan, n. = lake, river
sea

Sagine = mosquito
Sagineka = many Saline

Sagia, Sa-gia, n. v. = Love (Note (Sa))
Participles: Sa-gi-ing, Sa-gi-en-co:
non-sa-gi-ing, non-sa-gi-en-co: love him, etc.

Sacidew, Sa-ci-d-e-w, n. = Lake, ocean, sea

Sagido, Sa-gi-do, n. = Snow (melted)

Sagidi, Sa-gi-di, n. = Love, etc.

Sagidew, Sa-gi-di-ed, n. = Hovers

Sagidew, Sa-gi-di-ing, n. = Hovers

Sagidew, Sa-gi-di-wan, n. = Hovers.

(Note: participles: Win, Wan, Wed, Wi, Wa
→ denote "intended" or "future"

Sajiki, Sa-ji-di, n. v. = love (short for)

Sa-rope, Sa-rope, n. = Dear, Pas (sorrows).

Sacidew-i-Winiga, n. = dove + Petty

Sank lift from page 24 - (misplaced)

Sau-nog, Saal-mog

Sau-nog (abbr. of Segwadnong) Sau'noj

(Note: "n" is dropped from

after "nong" meaning "hot")

"Sau" "Spring" and the "g" from "Seg". Also the "c" of "Wa"

replaces the "e" of "Seg" forming the

united "Sau" of "Sau-nog" = Hot Spring

Sau-nog, Sau'naw, n. = Hot Spring.

I note the rearrangement of "Segwadnong":

Segwadnong → Sau-nog → Sau-naw → Hot Spring

Savox (smooth), n. = Benajining

Cam-a-zi-in-hing

Sagidew-i-wan, n. = Hovers

Sank see page (24)

Algon - English Dictionary (Hamilton-Bauer) Niles, Mich. (3/1/77)

("S") (cont) Algon - English

Sa-sau-, n. = Sauk, Sacs (Indians).
("Sauk" is grand-nosel of "Sauk".)
See "Song" below. Also
pronounced "Sauw".
Sau, n. (name) = Sauk (an Indian tribe)

= "Pohagan"

(S) Schock-suh, n., a. = nine (9)

Saw-han, Saw-han, n. = Forest.
Saw-hon, Saw-hon, p. = Go out (v. of command)
Sawn, n. = Gamal (Cat-in-the-air)
Saw-naw = Squirrel
Sa-nes (Gens), n. = descendent (as in "Quay-sus"),
("Qua-zsus"), meaning "young girl", or
"Qua-sus" = "young one")

Schock-suh, n., a. = nine (9)

("S") cont Algon - Eng

Sche-tim-goo, a. = Hot or sudden
Schub-zebo = deer
Sche n. = River, creek, stream (use "Schein" when talking to 2 or more use "Seben")
Seben n. (used when talking to more than one person) See "Sche" above), n. = River, creek, stream
Sebin n. = River (See "Seben" above), n. (use "Sebin" when talking to 2 or more use "Seben")

Sib-wis-ka, Sib-wis-ka, n. = Brook, Mirelet
Schog-ge p. = Shrub (shrub cabbage), smelly

Schog-oo-zem, n. = Shrub (shrub cabbage), smelly

Se-bee, Se-bee, n. = River, bend, creek, stream
Se-bin, Se-bin, n. = River etc when speaking to more than one person.
Se-cum, Se-cum, n. = Shrub, bush, tree
Se-gwan, Se-gwan, n. = Spring
Se-gwan, Se-gwan, n. = Spring

Se-taw-geun, Se-taw-geun, n. = Salt

("S") (cont) Algon - Eng

Se-taw-kin, Se-taw-kin, n. = Salt (Se-pow)
Se-quan, Se-quan, n. = Spring (see "Se-gwan")
Se-quan-hong, Se-quan-hong, n. = First spring
(Note: "Hong" can suffix denotes "first")
Se-quan (Spring) + hong (last) means
"last spring"
Se-quan, Se-quan, n. = Spring
(see "Se-gwan")

Gens n. = Descendent (as: "Quay-sus" meaning
"female descendent" - "daughter").

Se-pe, n. = River, Brook, creek, stream, (Note:
use "Se-pe" or if talking to more than one

Se-ki, Se-ki, adv. = suddenly

Se-wa, Se-wa, n. = money
Se-wan, Se-wan, n. = money

Algic Dictionary (Hamilton-Bauer) Niles, Mich. (6-1-77)

"S" (Cont Algic - English)
 Sipi (sibé) n. = River as: Mechquaine
 (or mississippi)
 Sisibahiat, Sisibahiat, n., a. = Honey
 (as in: Amo-sisibahiat - Honeycomb)
 Si-wit-a-gan, n. = Salt
 Srote, n. = Fire
 Smoketon, Smo-ke-mon, n. = Singing lamp
 Songetaka, so-on-ge-ta-ka, n. = Strong heart
 as in "Song" - strong + "tak" - heart
 So-ge-po, so-ge-po, n. = Wind or breath
 So-pi, so-pi, n. = Snow (melted)
 So-pi, n. = Father

Song, n. (name) = Saul (an Indian tribe,
 or strong tong people (Indians))

and trail that crosses "the St Joseph
 River at Niles, Mich. at the "Pawating"
 (the first crossing") note the
 French nasal pronunciation
 "Saul" leaving off the "N" and
 pronouncing the "au" as "ong". This
 is the spelling on the sign at the
 Broadway Bridge (West side)
 in Niles, Mich near the "Pawating"
 hospital.

Sonja, Sonja, n., a. = Strong, strong

"S" (Cont) Algic - English ③
 So
 Squaw (quaw), (Oua), (Quay), (Kew),
 Q'-kwe, n., a. = Feminine gender
 or woman
 Sqeides, Sqeides, adj., adv.: Angry, mad
 Squeidas, Squey-das, adj. = Angry, mad

Subekische, Sub-e-ka-i-sha, n. = Spider
 Subbekische, Sub-be-ha-i-sha, n. = Spider

Suc-see, Suc-see, n. = Deer (not male
 deer is "Male-Suc-see"-few: "Deer-sue-see")
 Sug'ama, n. = mosquito
 Su-wah, Su'-wah, adj., a. = Three ③
 Su-wah, n., a. = Three ③

Suwisho, Suw'-isho, n. num. = Eight ⑧

Swannekins, Swan-ne-kins, n. = Dutchman
 Swatsho, Swat'-sho, n. num. = Eight ⑧
 Swuhddij, n. = Three ③
 ⑧ Swat-shoo = eight ⑧

Algic Dictionary English Dictionary (Hamilton-Bailey) Mo. 611/77

("W") Algic - English

- Wakigan, Wa-ki'-gan, n. = Fort, Stockade
Paliades (sticks-in-the-ground) Dead trees,
tree-trunks or limbs reach Wigwam.
Wakowan, Wa-k-wan, n. = Hat Cap,
something high & flat (on the head)
Wanizuk, Wa-ni-zuk, adj. = sweet,
beautiful, fair, good-looking.
- Wakwana, n. = Heaven B
- Wah-nash-kah, n. = Evil woman

Wakwan, Wa-k-wan, n. = Hat, Cap.
"Wa" prefix = something on "high"
(on the head)

Wa'maq, Wa'-maq, n. = Cheek (as in:
"O-wa'maq" = "His cheeks")

Wa'me'an, Wa-me'-an, adj. = Bent, crooked

Wampum, Wamp'-um, n. = money

Wa-maw-kineet, adv. = "In pieces"
 w a possibly more broken
 where this b: "now"

Wa- = Participle of the Interj., or "Interjection".
 as in: "Wa-ka-wa-wa" = "Go back"
 "Wa" = Participle of the Interj., or "Interjection".
 as in: "Wa-kum-wa" = "Will go to sleep"
 also, used with a verb may mean "hear"
Wa-namoo, Wa-ma-moo, adj. = crazed. (Possibly scrambled brain)

Wa-nack, Wa-nack, n. = Tree tops
Wa-nam, Wa-nam, n. = Egg.
 "Wa-nam-and" Wa-nam-and = egg (egg)
Wa-nam-oy, Wa-nam-oy, n. = Egg (hole),
 "oy" added denotes a "pore" or a "perforation".
Wa-nay, n. = Hemlock woods - see "Wa-nay"

("W") (cont) Algic - English 33

- Wanjkip, Wa-ni-ki-p, n. = Timber wood
Tas-in: (Wa-ni-ki-p) in (Wa-ga-ta-wa-hi-p)
meaning a Hemlock woods.
Was'gwan, Wa-see-gwan, n. = Coming
Was'hwa, Wa-sh'-wa, a, n. = Boozy, Drunk
Was'isswan, Wa-s'-is-swan, n., v. = Rest
Was'swan, Wa-is-swan, n., v. = Rest.
Was'ingwan, Wa-a-sin'-wan, n. =
 (rest) Coming spring.
Was'ket, n., v. = Pepper 4
- Was'sa, Wa'-sa, adv., adj. = Far.

Was'suswan, Wa-s'-su-swan, n., v. = Rest

Wat'iyah, Wa-te'-yah, adj., adv. =
Impaired

Wa'ke au-ni-ne, n. = white man(race)

Wa'ke au-ni-ne, Wa-be-an-ne, n. =
white man with man race.

Wa'ke (Wa'ke), adj. = White | Grose
(Wa'ke-wa'ke), Wa-be-u-wa, Wa-be-an-ne, Wa-be-an-ne, n. =
white | white | white | white | white | white
(Wa'ke-wa'ke), Wa-be-u-wa, Wa-be-an-ne, adj. = White
(Wa'ke-wa'ke), Wa-be-u-wa, Wa-be-an-ne, n. = white box
(Wa'ke-wa'ke), Wa-be-u-wa, Wa-be-an-ne, n. = blanket
(Wa'ke-wa'ke), Wa-be-u-wa, Wa-be-an-ne, n. = white robe | white skin-wraps

Wa'goosh (Wa'-goosh) n. = (= Elk)

Wa'goosh (Wa'-goosh) n. = Elk
Wa'ha-i-gan, Wa-ha-i-gan, n. = Fort
Paliades, Stockade, (Sticks-in-the-ground)
Dead trees, Wigwam. (Sometimes "Wa'"
 "wan" = high, "Raige" = tree trunks.

Wa'ke-gan, n. = Fort, Paliades, Stockade,
(Sticks-in-the-ground), Dead trees,
Wigwam.
 (as in Wa'ke-gan, Wa'-ke-gan of Fort George).

Wa'kigan, n. = Fort, Paliades, Stockade,
(Sticks-in-the-ground), Dead trees, Wigwam.

Algonian Dictionary English Dictionary (Hamilton-Barry) M. S. L. (6/1/77)

(26th) Algonian - English

- Wahigan, Wa-ki'-gan, n. = Fort, Stockade
Paliades (sticks-in-the-ground) Dead trees,
tree-trunks or limbs rock Wigwam.
- Wakiwan, Wa-ki-wan, n. = Hat, Cap, (hd.)
something high, hat-like
- Wanizuk, Wa-ni-zuk, adj. = sweet,
beautiful, fair, good-looking
- Wakewin, Wa-ke-win, n. = Heaven B
- Wah-nash-kah, n. = Evil woman

Wakivan, Wa-hi-van, n. = Hat, Cap.
"Wa" prefix = something on "high"
(on the head)

Waimey, Wa-mey, n. = Cheek (as in:
"O-waimey" = "His cheeks")

Waimee, Wa-me-e-an, adj. = Bent, crooked

Wampum, Wamp'-um, n. = money

Wa-may-dimette, adv. = "In peace"
 W a possibly man's name
 D where there is "you"
 (possibly man's name)

as in: (Pile-Back)waan = "go back"
 "wan" = participant of the "battle", or "intrusion".
 as in: Min-twaan-wa = "I will go to sleep"
 also, used with a verb may mean "near"
Wanamoo, Wa-na-moo, adj. = crazed. (Possibly scrambled brains)

Wanash, Wa-nash, n. = Tree tops
Wanam, Wa-nam, n. = Egg
 * Wanam-and Wanam-ka = Egg (egg)
Wanam-oo, Wa-nam-oo, n. = Egg (hole)
 "Og" added denotes a "pound" or a "period".
 "Og" n. = "Hemlock woods" see Wan-i-kaq

(27th) (cont) Algonian - English 33

- Wanigig, Wa-ni-gig, n. = Big P Almond tree
Tes in: (Wanigig) in (Nogah-pawigig)
meaning a Hemlock woods.
- Wasigwun, Wa-si-gwun, n. = Coming
Wasikwe, Wash-kwe, a, n. = Bloody drunk
- Wasipowan, Wa-si-pow-an, n., v. = Get
- Wasowan, Wa-so-wan, n., v. = Neat.
- Wasingwan, n. Wa-sin-gwan, n. = (nest) coming spring
- Wasket, n. = v. = Pepper 4

Waso, Wa-sa, adv., adj. = Far.

Wasissuan, Wa-sis-sua-n, n., v. = Neat

Wateryah, Wa-te'-yah, adj. adv. = Surprised

Waube au-me'ne, n. = white man (race)

Waibogu'mene, Waibogu'mene, n. = white race

Waibe Wa-i-be, adj. = White P Goose

Wailekwe'ni, Wailekwe'ni, n. = white
(Wailekwe'ni) Wailekwe'ni, adj. = that by hyper

Waibogu'mene, Waibogu'mene, adj. = White
(Waibogu'mene) Waibogu'mene, n. = White boy

Wailekwe'ni, Wailekwe'ni, n. = Blackish
(Wailekwe'ni) Wailekwe'ni, adj. = white skin-walker

Waingosh Wa-i-gosh, n. = 3 ok P

Waingosh Wa-i-gosh, n. = 3 ok P

Wankaiyan, Wa-ka-i-gan, n. = Fort
Paliades, Stockade, (sticks in the ground)

Dead trees, Wigwam, (sometimes "Waa")
 "wan" = high, "kaiga" = tree-trunks.

Wankayen, n. = Fort, Paliades, Stockade,
(sticks-in-the-ground), Dead trees,
(possibly perambled brown) Wigwam.

(* as in Wankayen, all - home of bad Beany).

Wankigen, n. = Fort, Paliades, Stockade
(sticks-in-the-ground), Dead trees, Wigwam.

Algais-English Dictionary (Hamilton-Bauer), Niles, Mich (6/1/77)

("W") Algais-English

We = Participle of future or intention (as in:
"We-koos" = "I am (going)"

Webson, Web-i-son, n. = Hammock
(as in "Gicin-ge-son")

Wesher, Wes-h-er, v. = beaten down
(as in "We-h-er-uh")

Wet = Participle of future or intention (as in "We-i-ki" = "you are you")

Wet = Participle of future or intention (as in "We-i-ki" = "you are you")

Wet, Wet-fort, Palisade, Stockade, Stick
wall, n. - fort, Palisade, Stockade, Stick

Wet, Wet-dec trees (a contraction of Wau-dec)

Wet, (also pronounced "Wong") (In moral)

Wetboy, Wet-boy-yum, n. = Blanket.

Wibis, Wib-i-q, n. = toy. (see Swan)

Wa-wa, Wa-wa, n. = Goose (see bird)

Wa-wi, Wi-wi-n-a, v. = to marry

Wa-wash-koh-be an-a-kan-mack, n.

Wa-wash syllable doctors withified (marsh)

Wa-wash, (Wa-wash) adj. = White

Wa-wash (or the bright sun above)

Wa-wash, (Wa-wash) n. = Indian chief

Wessaw = Jackal (Indian chief)

Wa-wa-be (wa'-be-wa-wa), n. =

Wa-wa-be (Wa-wa-be) n. = White Goose

Wa-wa-be (Wa-wa-be) n. = a high earth (heaven)

(Wa-wa-be) (ay-ay) (being worn on fire)

Wa-wiggon, Wa-wig-on, n. = (old flowers)

Trailing arbutus (trailing flower of the Pokagon land of Niles, Mich.)

Wa-wi-matwah-kae-ay-ay = Deer

Wa-wiggon, Wa-wig-on-og, n. = Wild

flower (Note: "og" denotes regular period)

Wa-wi-maw (Wa-wi-maw), n. = (regular)

Wa-wi-maw (Wa-wi-maw) = What!

Wa-wiggedikwe (Wa-wiggedikwe) (Wa-wiggedikwe) (Wa-wiggedikwe) n. =

Note: "Wa" = participle of intention "Bride"

"ggedikwe" = a gift; "kwe" = a woman.

Wa-wiggedikwe, Wa-wiggedikwe, n. v. = Meet.

Wa-wit, Wa-wit, n. = Heaven

Note: Wa-wit sounds like like = Earth

Wa-wit, Wa-wit, n. = Heaven or high earth

Wa-wit, Wa-wit, n. = Heaven (ship)

Wa-wit, Wa-wit, n. = Heaven (tree)

Wa-wit, Wa-wit, n. = Slave

(Wa-wit) Wa-wit, n. = (big bird)

(

Algic-English Dictionary, (Hamilton-Bauer Niles, Mich/b-1-7)

(W) (cont.) Algic-English

Wownamoo, a. = beautiful

Wor-suh, a. = well, good looking, pretty, beautiful, fair

H Wusshwobuck Wuchs-wo-buck, n. = ¹

Bonorrow

Wum'-zah a. = beautiful good looking, pretty, fair

Wunzuh ^H Wun'-zuh, adj. = Good looking

H Pretty, Beautified ^H Fair ^H

35
Yat-soo-teh-goh n. = Strong

down

Paul J. Hamilton 6/18/77

Leith A. Hamilton

Ruth Hamilton (6/18/77)

George P. Bauer (6/18/77)

E George P. Bauer

Witness:

Tahjooz ^H Tahj'-ooz, n. = Monkeys

Tahg-goo, n., a. = monkey

Zlayrost ^H Zlay'-rost, n. = Jesus Christ
God & Lord
"French pronunciation of "Jesus".
Indians had no concept of a "son" of the "Miche-monto" - "God", or
"Great (good) spirit".

Wa-jack ^H Wah'-zhushik
P. Washington ^H P. Washington
Du-zhausk, Wa-jusk
Zhausk, n. = Muskrat (as in:
"Au-zhausk" = "That muskrat", or
"Ee'-Zhausk" = "That muskrat", or
"Min-Zhausk" = "Our muskrat".

There, ~~the~~ the'-me, adv. = There

L/G ^H Cheshiba, the-shé-be, n. = Duck

^H Zhuk-nah, adv. = Ready

~~Michigan State and Toledo Public Library Manuscript~~
~~City of Toledo Library Manuscript~~
~~City of Toledo Standard Course~~
Dwight Brown (Author of
Algonquian Dictionay)

(Draft 1/5)
Draft 1/8 (4/1/77)
422

Algic (Potawatome-Chippewa-Ottawa)

English - Algic 915 Words (Eng.)

(3318 Word words.)

(1154 English words.)

Note: In no way is this a complete dictionary -
only a sampling of words.

Compiled by

Paul Joseph Hamlet (Indian)

(Great-great grandson of
Mile Sagan chief (Redbird Pekagon))

with George Philip Boas (White man)

Miles, Mich.

Mar 1, 1977

Author's note: This dictionary, written by two
Mile residents - one red the other white),
contains many vignettes (histories) about the
Mile area using the Algic language to clear
up the white man's misconception of the history
of this area - one of the most important and interesting
spots in all America. P.A.S. - G.P.B. (3/1/77)

gional Manuscript
niles, mich. (Date)

Biog. file: George P. Bauer Niles Comm. Library

George P. Bauer

Final draft #21
George P. Bauer - author

Hamilton-Bauer Indian
Algonquian Dictionaries

Page

03-H.B.

(P) English-Indian

Pawatina^{ry} } English meaning "A
Conference or Place
of Conferences."
(POW-TOV-EE-NAH)

Defined in Webster's New World Dictionary, page 468 (sold at Myers Book store - niles, mich. for \$1.95) as:
1. A Conference of, or with, N. Americans Indians.

2. (Colloq.) ANY CONFERENCE

There are many written phonetically spelled "Pawatina" as: "Pawatina"; "Pawating"; "Pawatique"; "Popwatique" (never in any Tongue, is the word correctly pronounced with the accent on the last syllable! (Locutus evo, locutus))

The Chippewa (sometimes spelled "Ojibway" or "Ojibwe") pronounced "Pawating" with the accent on the middle syllable. Chief Paul L. Hamilton - his Father Frank J. Hamilton and his Paul's Great-Great Grandfather - Chief Redbird Potawatomi a Chippewa, pronounced it correctly, as chief Paul has done to this author dozens of times! Whoever taught the staff at "Pawating Hospital" to pronounce it with the accent on the LAST SYLLABLE, certainly must have had little contact with educated Indians like Paul Hamilton! Nor did they ever stop to ask him or his father whose autograph is in the Niles Library, writer for the Niles Potawatomi at the Chicago World's Fair 1893 how to pronounce it.

a treatment of the Word "Pawatina" contained in the "Hamilton-Bauer" Indian Dictionary manuscript (Date #15, page 30, dated, 1971 code #102-H.B.) Niles Public Library. It is authenticated by the signatures of Chief Hamilton and his deceased wife and secretary Ruth (Ermann) Hamilton where white Methodist father was a niles policeman and this author, George P. Bauer.

Thousands of years before Christ was born the Indians and the culture called today's niles, mich. "Popwatique" the name that appeared on the postage stamp in early 1820's. Walling Post master?

an immigrant winter in 1829 - an admirer of niles' history listed the ancient descriptive title to "NILES"

(11/12/79) Total Eng words. 4,393
(Date) Total Indian Wds. 7,866
Total all wds 12,259

(Signed) George P. Bauer (11/12/79)
(Date)

(P)

English-Indian

He was an admirer of "Penobscot Niles" of Maryland, a publisher, and arbitrator changed the name late 1829 to "Niles" a name so far as this author can determine, never set foot on Niles soil

Wouldn't it make sense for this southwestern Michigan city to change its name to "Postage stamp, brick Popwatique just circling", as descriptive of the great conference held by "Iroquois" - Pontiac - Blue earth, "The Prophet", "Pontiac" and unnumbered numerous Indians the leaders conference held on the very ground of today's Redbury site - St. Joseph State Street side of the river & Elmwood Cemetery site and the Site marked "St. Joe" by a rock on the East side of the river. The new St. Joseph Lector (Wayne 5 miles) a trained (college) historian and archaeologist knows where these conference sites were often disturbed or confused with St. Joseph 18

I have never seen but one "St. Joe" which was really not a fort at all - only a number of houses built over by the English, French and Spanish and destroyed by the Indians 3 times 1763-1765. It was of no military value what ever, only a small fort-like structure built by Pontiac 1691 with the help of the Potowatomi. The French were taken in 1691, a western road to China to cut into the English Tea trade. The French to save their skin in the south & civilian until 1840 (end of the Mexican War) and abandoned their original states St. Joseph mission was an French

The poem "Song of Travellers" was written by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow 1854 at the Schenectady summer home Sagt St. Maries, now lost in this country where the Travellers had frontiers across nearly territory. It was an allegorical poem depicting the factors of the removal by force, Indians removal act affecting 1830 when the eastern Woods of Indians were forced off their land by "The Trail of the Tears" 1838-1839. March 1838 to the 1839 under military guard to the Potowatomi Reservation in Kansas 100 or the 500 died.

Paul explained to this author "The white man burned our churches, our homes - our food, our clothes nothing to go back to. They fed us food we couldn't eat so many just sat down by the trail, 100 to the 250 die. Sounds a little like the invasion of the Jews by Hitler in Poland

Another How
TO USE THE
NILE LIBRARY
PAPER

103-H.B.
Code #102-H.B.
George P. Bauer

Routing of page 82

- (X) 1. Cap Gathurall 11/9/79
(X) 2. Jim Borston - Mary & Roger Lourier 11/9/79
(X) 3. Larry Clymer 11/9/79
(X) 4. Marge Backman 11/9/79
(X) 5. Anne Rose 11/9/79
X (X) 6. Eleanor Drew ~~11/9/79~~
(X) 7. Mrs. Patterson 11/9/79
(X) 8. Henry Kass 11/9/79
(X) 9. C of E 11/9/79
(X) 10. Miss Star /Don Klink 11/9/79
(X) 11. S. B Tribune (Don Meador) 11/9/79
X 12. Major Slaney 11/9/79
(X) 13. Fr. Langenbach 11/9/79
(X) 14. Paul G. Hamilton 11/9/79
(X) 15-A Brownfield ~~11/11/79~~ 11/11/79
(X) 15-B (Bill ~~10/26/78~~) 11/11/78
(X) 15. Mrs. Burge (11/9/79)
X (X) 16. Bert Ruth ~~11/11/79~~
(X) 17. Mike Cain 11/12/79
(X) 18. Wayne Stiles 11/9/79
X (X) 19. Cynthia Tracy ~~11/12/79~~
~~11/12/79~~
(X) 20. Callista ~~per friend (S)~~ 11/12/79
(X) 21. Bill Holmes 11/9/79
(X) 22. Mrs. Majich 11/12/79
(X) 23. Donna Droleit 11/9/79
(X) 24. Janice Henry ~~Sister~~ 11/9/79
(X) 25. Fannie Frank - 11/9/79
(X) 26. Steve Krueger - 11/9/79
(X) 27. Edward Boshnia (Shawnee) 11/9/79
(X) 28. Douglas B. Clark 515 Niblack St. 11/14/79
Total (X) 32 revised (11/14/79)

03-H.B

(P) English-Indian ("Aloie")

Painful, adj.	<u>ed</u>	= <u>trimed</u> (Ba)
Painful, adj.		= <u>5amogad</u> (Ba)
("It's Painful")		= <u>nin-kotengendan</u> (Ba)
Painful, adj.		= <u>nin-wissagedan</u> (Ba)
(color)		= <u>fijobugen</u> (Ba)
Paint, n.		= <u>wejinigan</u> (Ba)
Paint, v.		= <u>nin-fijobige</u> (Ba)
		= <u>nin-rejina</u>
("draw it")		= <u>nincubiva</u> (Ba)
Paint, v.		= <u>nin-masinibige</u> (Ba)
		= <u>fijobigade</u> (Ba)
Painted, adj.		= <u>wejinigade</u> (Ba)
		= <u>fijobigade-nine</u> (Ba)
Painter		= <u>wejinigade-nini</u> (Ba)
(picture) n.		= <u>tepinicewinina</u> (Ba)
Painting, n.		= <u>masinitchigewin</u> (Ba)
(part of P.)		= <u>masinibisewin</u> (Ba)
Painting, n.		= <u>ringotsewim</u> (Ba)
Paint, n.		= <u>ringotsewim</u> (Ba)

Palace } = Ogimáriigáamíq (Bd)
 Palace } = Niwasak (Ba)
 Palace } = ("Mayakósh") er
 Pale, adj. } = wathniivis (Ba)
 Pale, adj. } = Wakinájós (Ba)

Pale, white } = Wabingas
P. - pale } Wabiniswin (O) Wabishkingewin (O)
Palomino } Wabishkingewin (O)
Palo Santo } very much - the term used
Palo Santo by Fr. Charlevoix in his
report back to his notes
after he visited Ft St. Joe

after he visited ~~the St. L.~~ in 1721 (built as a munition depot by the Potawatomies with the help of French Commander of all "New France" headquartered in Montreal), in 1691, as a way station of the French King on the "road to China" to cut into the lucrative tea trade of the English! A similar road from ~~Cal~~ to San Francisco was constructed in the south now known as The Spanish Mission route in the South West (as at Alamo) the Way stations, constructed one day's hard travel apart on the "Camino Real" "royal road", stretched from Havana through Florida - Fla. - Mexico - New Calif. and up north to the gold country of Oroville Calif. ("old city Calif."), just north of San Francisco. Each French and Spanish fort, "Relais" or way station on the French royal road to Oroville (Goldfield) stretching up to Oregon & across the islands to Russia! The French were stopped at Ortegona in 1763rd Treaty of Paris, and never reached the gold country in Calif. or China by way of the western water route pioneered by the Egyptians 7,000 B.C. (three miles high to get copper for the bronze factories of N. Africa 63 mi East of Hamilton passed in the Miles Public Library). Columbus in 1492 used

(11/8/79) Total Bag Words 4,324

Total Indian Words 7,753

Total all words 12,077

signed George F. Bauer

signed George P. Baker (Date)

() English-Indian ("Algie")

(water network) explored by the Egyptian
seeking native copper in today's "Copper
belt" area & through the "Barry" D. City
stands. He thought he had reached
the island of Japan, but he missed it
by some 13,000 miles. The Russians
got their copper (Chineet (Indonesia))
from Alaska (now Alaska) and
continued their "Ginger- Road" on
to the Oroville & San Joaquin where
they built Fort Ross (Russia) as
the terminal way station near
the San Joaquin River near San
Joaquin which this author visited
early this year (1979). In 1846
Mexican War, the United States
military forces occupied in the
San Joaquin mission east "Way
station" of the Barona-Delta, Calif.
under the command of Capt. Fremont
(Commander of San Francisco), sailing
the Russian empire across the Arctic
Ocean (Russia) - the end of the Russian
Empire road from Moscow! These
ancient water routes ~~were~~ meet
near today's Oroville (Gold City), Calif.
(6-8 thousand miles long)
used thousands of years B.C.
(See the book (in Niles library); "The
California Mission" published to
the Niles Library by Molly Crisfield
(Daughter of Capt. Crisfield), and the
book "America B.C." by Dr Barry Fell
of Harvard University which contains
a scientific treatment of many
samples from many countries
still standing in U.S. after thousands
of years. It also contains the
data on the Rosetta Stone of the Americas
is the "Rosetta Stone of the Americas"
"Indian" which this great linguist,
ethnologist-archeologist ~~was~~
and found the language of the
American Indian is "Egyptian"
right down the line. See "Pet rock"
(Rock-carvings) of the American
Indian, also are Egyptian. Much
of the language in his dictionary
is phonetically close to the "Egyptian"
like the word "Endorose" the
Indian name for the French
marquise "Saint Rose" in the early
1600s. The word meant "A Ha
Vulture". I hope of you who like
me, attended the Long Art Exhibit
in Chicago ("Shore of文明 Indians"), saw
the Vulture "symbol of death" on the
mosaic cases spelled out quite
close to the phonetic spelling
of "Vulture" contained in Dr. J. L.
Hamlin, Basque Indian & historian
page 49 in the Niles Library, Excer-

Now else do you suppose the ~~legitimate~~
~~(East woods Indian)~~ got their long
high-bridged ~~thin~~ voices needed to
so soft out the desert songs and the
blasts, deep clear regular beaten of
the air masses in the Equator? I can

Algonquian Dictionary - (Hamilton-Bauer), Miles, Mich. (Mar. 1977)

(-P) (cont.)

English-Algonquian

30

Paw-hay-on, n. = shield or rib (See "Pokoyne" below)Paul (Saint), n. = Hitch-e-two, HitchetooPause or period ("offis") = "Og" or "Gog" (Used as last syllable of a word to denote a "pause" or "period" of a sentence.)Paw, n. = Wan-a-sia, Waw-na-sia, Wa-na-sia (as a dog's name)Pawating, ("Paw-a-tin"). Also Paw-wat-ing, (Pawating) (Pa-wat-ing)

(Paw-way) long "flau-tique" or "Pop-quique" the Indian name for what

is now Niles, Mich. Name used on Post office stamp

1829 before stamp of "Niles" in 1829. The first

postage stamp of this city ("Niles") was "Paw" after

the Loney Mission Indian school established 3/4 mile

from Phillips and Buchanan Rd in suburban

Niles. This school site was selected by Baptist

Minister Isaac McCoy in 1822 working closely with

Gen. Cass (Gov of the Mich. territory) and ~~other~~ old.

Pawagon. This Indian school was financed principally

by an Act of Congress which funded the construction,

and most of the staff of teachers and housekeepers for

40-70 Indian children. In 1828 at the Treaty

of the Loney Mission the land west of the Pawating

was ceded to the U.S. Govt & the mission was closed,

and the first post office in what later was Benzie

County, Michigan was set up, in 1828, 149 years ago.

The "Parawing" of Niles, Mich was the most important

crossing of land & water trails in all prehistoric

America. The St Joseph trail (today St Joseph st.)

ran south and crossed over to the Post of

St. Joseph on where Frontenac and the Indians

in 1691 built Ft St Joseph with the 2nd St Joseph

Mission within it. The trail continued on thru

the St Joseph - Nanabush - Illinois - Mississippi

river to New Orleans. Northeast from the

"Parawing" thru the Great Lakes it reached to

Montreal. Ft St Joseph (except the Mission which was removed,

was destroyed in 1763 (Portage Ward) & 11 of the 14 soldiers killed.

The "Bank", Sac, Song, started from Florida to the

Upper Country of Mich crossed at the "Parawing" Niles, Mich.

or was, and never made the great

country in Calif. or China by way of

the western water route pursued by the

Egyptians 7,000 B.C. thru Niles Mich to get

copper for the "Bronze" factories of Africa

to Paul & Hamilton papers on the Niles

Public Library. Columbus in 1492 used

the same route from Hispaniola (Cuba &

Gord) to the islands of today's Haiti-Dominican

Republic. (The expedition was financed by

the Spanish - he followed the same road

11/8/79 Total Eng Words 4,324

Total Indian Words 7,753

Total all words 12,077

11/8/79

marked as a symbol on the many
maps, and also on the many
1600s. The word meant "Black
ulture" I have of you when you
me, attended the King at Giblet
in Chickasaw (Shunk or Loxim in Indian), saw
the Ullin "symbol of death" on the
many cars spelled out Giblet
quite close to the phonetic spelling
of "Ullin" contained in A. Hall #15
"Hamilton-Bauer Indian Dictionary"
(page 49) in the Niles Library & Library.

How else do you suppose the Algonquian
(part woods Indians) got their last
high-grade this genetic message going
to off out the dirt roads, on the
flat, high-clad modern features of

Miles Comm Library
 Code #1 "Bauer Papers" Original Manuscript
 102 H.B. Draft II 15
 Dugout Files Re-draft II 18 (6/1/77)
 Miles Park Library Paul G. Bauer
 George P. Bauer and G. Hamilton (Author)
 (6/7/79) (6/1/77)
 Algic (Potawatome-Chippewa-Ottawa-Gros Ventre)
~~French~~ French

103 H.B. 104
 Tom Bauer 915 Words (Eng.)
 George P. Bauer (3,368) Algic words.
 English - Algic (1,228) Eng + Algic
Note: In no way is this a complete dictionary - only a sampling of Algic
 Compiled by:
Paul Joseph Hamilton (Indian)
 Great Great Grandson of
 Miles Sackwa chie (Resold Pokagon)
 and George Philip Bauer (White man)

102

Miles, Mich

Mar. 1, 1977

Authors' note: This dictionary, written by two
 Miles residents - (one red, the other white),
 contains many vignettes (historical) about the
 Miles area, using the Algic language to clear
 up the white man's misconception of the history
 of this area - one of the most important pre-historic
 spots in all America. P.J.H. - G.P.B. (3/1/77)

"vans" own new name in Asia
 country in Calif. or China by way of
 the western water route named by the
 Egyptians 7,000 B.C. (from Miles Mich to get
 copper for the "Bronze factories" of Africa
 7500 Paul J. Hamilton Garrison the Miles
 Public Library Collected his notes and used
 the same route from Rio Grande (Cuzco
 Peru) to the islands of today Haiti-Dominican
 Republic. (The expedition was financed by
 the Spanish - he followed the same road

in Mexico since 1600s. The word meant "A Black
 Vulture" I hear of you who have
 me, attended the Longest Exhibit
 in Chicago ("Shen of China in India"), saw
 the Vulture "symbol of death" on the
 many cars painted art exhibit
 quite close to the phonetic spelling
 of "Vultures" contained in Draft II 15
 "Hamilton - Bauer Indian & Estuary"
 (page 49) in the Miles Library, Aug 4.

11/8/79	Total Eng Words	4,324
	Total Indian Words	7,753
	Total all words	12,077
	Date	11/8/79

How else do you suppose the Algongian
 (East woods Indian) got their ~~large~~
 high-pitched thin Semitic voices
 too soft for the dense woods, on the
 best, best club modern feature
 that comes in the country and

103-H.B.
Miles Comm Library
Code #1 "Bauer Papers"

(Wayne Stiles) p. 11 George P. BAUER (3/19/60)

Original manuscript
San Francisco (3/19/80)
Dr. George P. Bauer

Biog. file: George P. Bauer

Miles City Library

Final Draft #21
George P. Bauer-Author

Hamilton-Bauer Guide
("Algie's" Dictionary)

Page 90

103-H.B.

(P) (cont.) English-Indian ("Algie")

- Playing ^{n.}) = Atagewin ^{the}; Atadwin ^(the)
Playing ^{v.}) = Pihwakawad ^(Sa)
- Play-ball ^{n.}) = Atadi - masinaigan ^(Ma)
Playing ^{v.}) = Atadi - masinaigan ^(Ma)
- Playground ^{n.}) = Atadivigomiz ^(Ba)
Playing ^{v.}) = Atadivigomiz ^(Ba)
- Plaything ^{n.}) = Adaminowagan ^(Ca)
Plaything ^{v.}) = Adaminowagan ^(Ca) ("metawison") etc
- Please ^{v.}) = Niminononawee ^(Sa)
Please ^{v.}) = ("Atamaseen") etc
- Please ^{v.}) = Potch-gai - kinawa ^(Ba)
Please ^{v.}) = ("Appotkiya") etc
- Pleasing ^{n.}) = minwendagoes ^(Ca)
Pleasing ^{v.}) = minwendagoes ^(Ca)
- Pleasure ^{n.}) = minwendamewin ^(Ca)
Pleasure ^{v.}) = Bapinenimowin ^(Ca)
- Plenty ^{n.}) = Babinwin ^(Ca)
Plenty ^{v.}) = ("blue in plenty") - nin - Babin ^(Ca)
- Plenty of ^{n.}) = Nibiwaa ^(Ca) ("mitch") etc
Plenty of ^{v.}) = Nibiwaa ^(Ca) ("mitch") etc
- Plentiful ^{n.}) = quishkawad ^(Sa)
Plenty ^{n.}) = quishkawad ^(Sa)
- Plough ^{n.}) = Bimibodigan ^(Ca)
Plough ^{n.}) = Biobidigan ^(Ca)
- Plough ^{n.}) = nin - biguchanibigiliganik ^(Ca)
Plough ^{n.}) = nin - biobidge ^(Ca)
- Plough ^{n.}) = nin - bimibodige ^(Ca)
Plough ^{n.}) = nin - bigukamigaan - Bhi ^(Ca)
- Plough ^{v.}) = nin - mamibiton ^(Ca)
Pluck ^{v.}) = nin - mamibina ^(Ca)
- Pluck ^{v.}) = nin - nachekibiton ^(Ca)
Pluck ^{v.}) = nin - jishanashibiton ^(Ca)
- Pluck ^{v.}) = nin - qidjababdis ^(Ca)
Pluck ^{v.}) = nin - qidjababdis ^(Ca)
- Plum ^{n.}) = Pagescan ^(Ca)
Plum ^{n.}) = Pagescanimin ^(Ca)
- Plum ^{n.}) = nimashkaagon ^(Ca)
Please ^{n.}) = miquanena ^(Ca)
- Plana P. feathers on my head ^{n.}) = nin - moshaage ^(Ca)
Plume ^{n.}) = nin - moshaage ^(Ca)
- Poguation ^{n.}) = Miles, Mich. area, famous

used B.C.) Also the postage stamp
(U.S. mail) for the city of Miles in
1829 (Mich. Territorial Post office)
located in the "Cave" mission that
abandoned by Isaac McCoy
when he accepted Gov. Cass' appointment
to lead the U.S. Survey team to survey the
terminal of the western branch
of death of the Potawatomi
Indians from Miles, Mich. and
also, Delta County to the dry
land of the Potawatomi Reservation.

(3/19/80)	Total Eng. Words	4,735
(Date)	Total Indian Words	8,445
	Total all words	13,180
		(3/19/80)

(P) (cont.) English ("Algie") Indian

Poguation (cont.) & a Reservation in
Kansas - where this "Political
Prison" for Potawatomi Indians
still exists after the 1838
mandate of the U.S. Congress for
Removal out of 1250 Indians
(Potawatomies) were herded
like animals, in 1838, from
Mile, Mich. under an accompanying
guard of 3 companies of U.S.
soldiers. Their Paul H. Johnson
related to this author: "They
burned our church - our homes -
our food - our clothes. I here
was nothing to come back
to! I beg fed us food we
couldn't digest, \$0 100 of
the Potawatomies' Indians
on this "March of Death" to
the Potawatomi Indian
Reservation in Kansas in 1838 -
JUST SAT DOWN ON THE TRAIL
AND DIED!!!

"Chief Redold Pokagon", too, and
the "Potawatomi Band" living
at 30 1/2 Cyp Rd (Miles, Mich.)
were kicked off their land and
fled to Cass Co. (Schenectady Sup.)
and purchased land there where
"Chief Redold" was buried in 1841
and his grave honored in 1979
by the Algonquins of Miles.

The same disgraceful scene
took place from Fulton Co., Ind.
repeated many many times
more Potawatomies were on
this "March of Death" from
Fulton Co. to hide to the
Potawatomi Reservation in
Kansas" Hundreds died in the
"March of Death" article (SRB) in
the Hamlin Papers - Miles.

The same "March of Death" took
place from Ga. & Tenn in 1838
by the Cherokee, often referred to
as the "Trail of Tears" to Tulsa and
Oklahoma, giving against hundred
thousands died en route, as the
"Indian Removal Act" of Congress
was forced on the Cherokee in 1838.
(See the new book "Fort Gibson and
the Trail of Tears" in the Miles
Library by this author's son-in-law
History Professor Dr. Brad Agnew
at the N.E. Old Univ. (Wichita Falls, Tx).
It depicts Isaac McCoy in 1831
recruiting 2 companies of soldiers for
his survey of the Cherokee Reservation.

Hundreds + hundreds of Cherokee
died en route from Ga. & Tenn
to "Fort Gibson", 5 home - 5 home!!!

Miles City Library Card #21
Algonquin Papers "Tribal History"

103-H.B.

1. manuscript (3/13/80) sent to the author's daughter "Cynthia(Frey) Bauer," custodian of Bauer" papers & records 4-ppg
2. Cynthia Frey 3/10/80 (daughter) - friend of Paul J. Hamilton who told Cynthia
3. Susan Frey, 3/10/80 (granddaughter) in the presence of Sandy + Sam and
3. Karen Frey, 3/10/80 (granddaughter) the author where that treat native Sam Nicas
4. Sandy Frey 3/10/80 (granddaughter) friend of Paul J. Hamilton who gave
5. Sara Frey 3/10/80 (granddaughter) them a precious personally made picture
6. Susan Agnew 3/10/80 (daughter) - friend of Paul J. Hamilton who gave her a picture
7. Kelly Agnew 3/10/80 (granddaughter) in Kelly's made of brass by "Chief Paul J. Hamilton"
8. Cap "Gratwickel 3/10/80 Historian, and lawyer, and friend of "Chief Paul J. Hamilton"
9. Samie 3/10/80 3/10/80 Head librarian (Niles) - friend of "Chief Paul J. Hamilton"
10. Steve Mirel 3/10/80 Friend of "Chief Paul J. Hamilton" who gave him an autographed print
11. Roger + Mary Duvivier (3/10/80) Friends of Chief "Paul J. Hamilton" (Roger tan
12. Mike Cain 3/10/80 long time friend of "Chief Paul J. Hamilton" - used to
13. Fr Hengstbach 3/10/80 play softball against him 40 years ago in Niles.

original manuscript
3 on Francisco, cal
3/12/80 - Dr George P. Bauer

14. Henry Kass 3/11/80

Wayne - Please Note

- 15 Marge Bachman 3/11/80

103-H-13

McLennan Codex 21
"Bauer Papers" "Hamilton Papers"
3/12/80

Niles
Michigan

- 16 Don Mumford

(3/11/80)

- 17 Ken Plinsky

(3/11/80)

- A friend of "Chief Paul" in possession of a huge file on Niles Indians and "T.S.T. & Son" provides this excellent write up by George P. Bauer
- 18 Wayne Stiles B/11/80 Curator of "T.S.T. & Son" museum - Professionally trained as "Historian" and has been very helpful to "Chief Paul" on the Mourning Star drum
 - 19 Joe Crocker B/12/80 Merchant whose store displayed a cannister for "Chief Paul" mounted drum
 - 20 Mrs Patterson B/12/80 Merchant who displayed cannisters (memento drums), Mr. Patterson had two sons, a son Burge & merchant and the wife of Don Burge - a friend of Paul J. Hamilton.

- 22 Major Slosson B/12/80 Priest + friend of the American Indians.

- 23 Fr Adams (Norwich) 10/12/80 friend of the Am Indian descendant Pres. Adams?

- 24 Bishop Donovan (Kalamazoo) not friend of the Indian? Helps remain & Preassis gay

- 25 Paul J. Hamilton + family B/12/80 for many years leader of Ind. & Mich. Potawatony

- 26 Hon. Del. Dr. Bert Ruth B/11/80 a public servant + a friend of the Indians

103-H.B.

Monseigneur
Bischof (2/26/80)
(Wale)
George P. Bauer

Bischof George P. Bauer Miles Comm. Lib.
Final Draft #21
George P. Bauer Author

Hamilton-Bauer Indian
("Algie") Dictionary
Page 89

(P) English-Indian ("Algie")

Player "of Metidies" (P.J. Hamilton), cont.
Another Indian name for his
"Paul J. Hamilton" is:

Beest - i - Moose
(water or stream) (in the) (once - etc.)

One day this author translated the
story of the Pied Piper of Hamelin from
a very old German script book
and told Chie Paul he was part
English and part German.

The German word for "Hamelin" is
"Hamelinc" as in the story of
the Pied Piper of Hamelin,

The French word for "mice" is
"mooset" - an old form French.
usually do not sound the final
"t" in many of their words, like
in "Petit" and pronounce it like - tee-

Consequently the French usually
pronounce "mooset" like the
English word "mouse" without a
second. The French word
"mooset" thus sounds like
the word "Moose" in English.
This is the spelling changed
into the tomb-stones of
Chie Hamilton's ancestors in
the "desecrated graveyard"
at Silver Creek July - some
buried over 120 yrs ago close
to the body of Chie Beeld
Polakow the great-great
grandfather of Chie Paul J.
Hamilton and the great
grandfather of Frank J. Hamilton.

It is to be noted that 3 years
after this author called this
broken tomb-stone desecration
to the attention of Bishop Denver
then Msgr. Slaney, Fr Adams
then Fr Slaney. This author still
saw the desecrated grave
stone of a "moose" lying on
the ground just to the right of
the entrance of the Silver Creek
church where Beeld Polakow
is buried last summer (1979).

I recall it was clearly
inscribed "moose" How in
God's name could the faithful
allow this desecration for
some hundred years?

(P) English-Indian ("Algie")

To the credit of the faithful of
Miles & Wozniak they did
reconsecrate the desecrated
graves of Chie Beeld Polakow
and contributed generously
to a fund last summer
to a monument to 25
former Christian Potawatomies
buried in this same
church yard.

Their interest was aroused
under the able leadership
of Fr. Julius Hengelbach
St. Marks Catholic Church -
Miles Wozniak who is Director
of all Catholic Cemeteries in
the Milwaukee Diocese (Milwaukee
& Oconomowoc's diocese).

Fr Hengelbach, Chie Paul J.
Hamilton and this author, some
2 yrs ago in the office of Fr Hengelbach
discussed & listened to Chie Paul
who was baptized in this same
silver-cup mission church
describe how some 50 years ago
he picked up Chie Beeld Polakow's
broken headstone - the broken
headstone of his great-great
grandmother Elizabeth Polakow
and 25 other broken
headstones of Potawatomie and
carefully stacked them up below
the church.

Today none of these headstones
can be found. Chie Paul
remembers how visitors from
Chicago - seeking souvenirs -
smashed many of the headstones
to bits!

Under the able leadership
of Bishop Denver - Msgr. Slaney
Fr Adams - Fr Hengelbach - Msgr.
Larry Clymer - Msgr. - Fr. Patterson
Ken Klimchuk - Rev. Mankowski -
Anne Free - Joe Czerny - Council
Brook - Eleanor Dene - Roger &
Mary Lovinger, Rev. Dr. Tavel
and many others Catholic &
non-Catholic including
some of the Wisconsin Catholic
Church, local groups,
today, are remarked for
nobility and are concerned
Bridges to the past like
Metropolis' exhibits in the library.

Total Eng. Words	4,710
Total Indian Words	8,400
Total all words	13,110

signed: (George P. Bauer) (2/26/80)