

## *Maine's First Ship* Resource Material 2007

### **Sources for Further Study: Kerry Hardy, Merryspring, Camden ME**

#### **1. Marc Lescarbot's History of New France (English translation by H.P. Biggar)**

[http://link.library.utoronto.ca/champlain/browse\\_list.cfm?lang=eng&browsetyp=Author](http://link.library.utoronto.ca/champlain/browse_list.cfm?lang=eng&browsetyp=Author)

(from the list of authors, choose "Biggar, H.P." – note also Sieur de Champlain below)

–Volume II recounts Cartier's and Champlain's travels on the St. Lawrence to Montreal

–Volume III describes the natives of Acadia as seen in 1605-1609

#### **2. American Journeys website of primary source accounts**

<http://www.americanjourneys.org/texts.asp>

This University of Wisconsin website has it all, from Eric the Red to Verrazano, Gosnold, Pring, Rosier, and the Popham colonists – a great sampler of the early explorers.

#### **3. Jesuit Relations index w/links to all years**

<http://puffin.creighton.edu/jesuit/relations/>

Vast amounts of information to sift through, but very rewarding because of the fine-grained detail of daily life supplied by the various Jesuits at missions throughout eastern North America – plus way more than you wanted to know about the fate of captives. Volumes 1,2,3,31,36,37 and 38 are good ones to start with.

#### **4. Ne-Do-Ba website—lots of good links to Abenaki and related material**

<http://www.avcnet.org/ne-do-ba/>

#### **5. Lee Sulzman's Compact Tribal Histories**

<http://www.tolatsga.org>

The best source I know of for learning the different ethnic divisions or "tribe" names; especially since he gives the many different names by which each group was known, by its many different neighbors.

#### **6. Trumbull's Natick Dictionary—when you're ready for a challenge!**

<http://people.umass.edu/aef6000/Texts/Algonquian/Massachusetts/Alia/Trumbll.txt>

Incredibly dense; incredibly valuable. Trumbull focuses on the Natick tongue, but his comparisons drag in most of what we know about Narragansett, Chippewa, Abenaki, "Loup" (Mohican); from primary sources like Jonathan Edwards, Roger Williams, Father Rasles and Father Aubery. Consequently one gets a baptism in all the Algonquin tongues of the northeast. This is a great help in deciphering place names.

#### **A Few Abenaki Vocabulary Helpers**

1) Bear in mind that each person preparing an Algonquian dictionary invents their own phonetic spelling system. Equivalencies exist between B:P, T:D, G:K, S:Z; additionally, French ears hear and spell the words differently than English ears—thus Father Rasles "tsi-" is equivalent to Williams "K'chi-" prefix; but both have the identical sound and meaning in Abenaki—"great" or "principal".

2) A termination of -ak, -auk, -ook, -uk, or just -k is often the "locative"—i.e. Sebaygook=at Sebago. An even older locative seems to be -oet, oit, -quit, -quid; and is more common in coastal settings.

3) "-tegook" or "-ticook" endings mean "at the \_\_\_ River". To be at the Royal River, for instance, was "Wescus-teguk". Words involving "mountain" usually have "-aden (Katahdin) or "-adjo" (Kokadjo) roots.

4) Abenaki nouns are either noble (animate, like a deer) or ignoble (inanimate, like a rock), and their plural form reflects this: Noble plurals are usually -ak endings; ignoble are -ar (old Abenaki) or -al.