













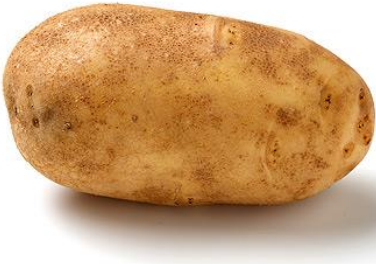


LENAPE NAMES FOR GARDEN ITEMS


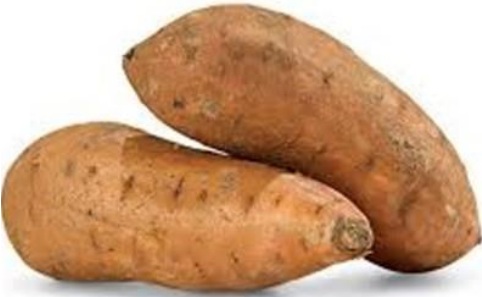

These are names and photographs of garden items known to the Lenape or Delaware Indians. In the first column there are links in blue to click to take you to the Lenape Talking Dictionary ([www.talk-lenape.org](http://talk-lenape.org)) where you can hear the Lenape name. In the third column enclosed in " " is the literal translation of the Lenape name.

<p>xàskwim</p> <p>http://talk-lenape.org/detail?id=11544</p>		<p>corn; Maize (zea mays sp.)</p> <p>Corn began to be developed in Mexico about 7,000 years ago from a grass-like plant called Teosinte. Many years of selecting only the best of this grain caused it to become the ears of corn similar to what we know today.</p>
<p>puhwèm</p> <p>http://talk-lenape.org/detail?id=8902</p> <p>(some speakers say puhèm)</p>		<p>white flour corn</p>
<p>sèhsapsink</p> <p>http://talk-lenape.org/detail?id=9170</p>		<p>blue corn</p> <p>"that used to make sapan" (corn gruel)</p>

<p>pisim</p> <p>http://talk-lenape.org/detail?id=8781</p>		<p>sweet corn</p> <p>"wrinkled corn"</p>
<p>pèphòksink</p> <p>http://talk-lenape.org/detail?id=11974</p>		<p>popcorn</p>
<p>òpsko</p> <p>http://talk-lenape.org/detail?id=7973</p>		<p>corn shucks (zea mays sp.)</p> <p>"white shucks"</p>
<p>milxùkòna</p> <p>http://talk-lenape.org/detail?id=4802</p> <p>milxukwe</p> <p>http://talk-lenape.org/detail?id=4803</p>		<p>corn silk (zea mays)</p> <p>"that which is hair-like"</p> <p>the corn is silking</p>

<p>mitkòk</p> <p>http://talk-lenape.org/detail?id=4830</p>		<p>corn cob</p>
<p>sipakòn</p> <p>http://talk-lenape.org/detail?id=9624</p>		<p>corn stalk (zea mays sp.)</p>
<p>malàxkwsit</p> <p>http://talk-lenape.org/detail?id=4273</p>		<p>bean</p> <p>Many types of beans were developed by the American Indians. We know these as kidney beans, lima beans, navy beans, pinto beans, string beans, and many more types.</p>
<p>lehèlèmathatèk malàxkwsita</p> <p>http://talk-lenape.org/detail?id=3814</p>		<p>bush bean</p> <p>"sit down beans"</p>

<p>kèskùnthàkw</p> <p>http://talk-lenape.org/detail?id=2283</p>		<p>pumpkin; squash</p> <p>Pumpkins and Squash which are related to each other have been raised in the Americas for thousands of years.</p>
<p>hopënis</p> <p>http://talk-lenape.org/detail?id=1453</p>		<p>potato</p> <p>Potatoes are one of the most widely used foods. They were native to South America and had not yet reached the tribes of North America at the time the first Europeans arrived.</p>
<p>hakialaipën</p> <p>http://talk-lenape.org/detail?id=1242</p>		<p>Jerusalem artichokes / Sunchokes</p> <p>A tuber is a type of sunflower, <i>Helianthus tuberosus</i>, which is sometimes found in grocery stores under the name Sunchokes, or Jerusalem artichokes (although they had nothing to do with Jerusalem nor are they artichokes).</p>
<p>tekëneipën</p>		<p>groundnut</p> <p>One of the other primary tubers eaten by many tribes is the tuber of a plant called <i>Apios americana</i>, sometimes known as Groundnut.</p>

<p>skikopëlësh http://talk-lenape.org/detail?id=9683</p> <p>-or-</p> <p>tēmètos http://talk-lenape.org/detail?id=10056</p>		<p>tomato</p> <p>Tomatoes had their origin in Mexico, and have spread throughout the world. Aztecs and other Indians used them in their cooking. The exact date of domestication is unknown but by 500 BC, they were already being cultivated in southern Mexico and other areas.</p>
<p>shukëlipën http://talk-lenape.org/detail?id=9586</p>		<p>sweet potato</p> <p>The name is misleading as they are not potatoes. They are a type of Morning Glory which forms a tuber. Over many thousands of years by careful selection by Native Americans Sweet Potatoes increased in size and yield to give us what we have today. They are sometimes called Yams, but true Yams are an entirely different plant.</p>
<p>òxeataès http://talk-lenape.org/detail?id=8086</p>		<p>sunflower</p>

Tools Used in the Garden

monachkihikan

(This name was recorded by Moravian missionaries in the 1700's in closely related Northern Unami dialect. The use of this tool and the name was not recalled in the 1900's.)



digging stick

kwipëlēnay

<http://www.talk-lenape.org/detail?id=3581>



hoe (original)

The original hoe was made of the shoulder blade of an animal attached to a stick.






hoe (modern)

<p>mayakhwikàn</p> <p>http://www.talk-lenape.org/detail?id=15164</p>		<p>rake</p>
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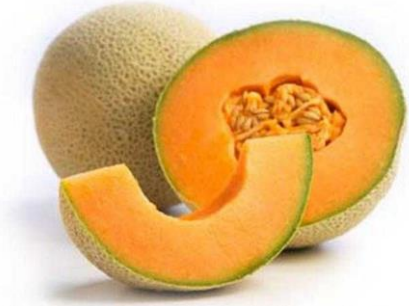

Wild Foods Eaten by the Lenape





<p>sipuwas</p> <p>http://talk-lenape.org/detail?id=9628</p>		<p>plum</p>
<p>mhuwinkwës</p> <p>http://talk-lenape.org/detail?id=1397</p>		<p>blackberry</p>
<p>ekokolës</p> <p>http://talk-lenape.org/detail?id=1020</p>		<p>raspberry</p>






<p>tehim</p> <p>http://talk-lenape.org/detail?id=9948</p>		<p>Strawberry (fragaria virginiana)</p> <p>"heart fruit"</p>
<p>min</p>		<p>blueberry/ huckleberry</p>
<p>tekënei ulepënàk</p> <p>http://talk-lenape.org/detail?id=14657</p>		<p>wild onions</p>



Foods Which Were Introduced to the Americas

<p>màxkchëphìk</p> <p>http://talk-lenape.org/detail?id=4421</p>		<p>beet</p> <p>"red root"</p>
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<p>tùkòlàxkwsita</p> <p>http://talk-lenape.org/detail?id=10321</p>		<p>peas</p> <p>"round beans"</p>
<p>eskitamink</p> <p>http://talk-lenape.org/detail?id=1225</p>		<p>watermelon</p> <p>"that which is eaten raw"</p>
<p>panshpèkw</p> <p>http://talk-lenape.org/detail?id=11748</p>		<p>cantaloupe</p>
<p>ulepën</p> <p>http://talk-lenape.org/detail?id=10394</p>		<p>onion</p> <p>These are different from the native wild onions.</p>

<p>shëwinkëlës</p> <p>http://talk-lenape.org/detail?id=9428</p>		<p>gooseberry</p>
<p>èhaskàntasik</p> <p>http://talk-lenape.org/detail?id=957</p>		<p>lettuce</p>
<p>chëphìk</p> <p>http://talk-lenape.org/detail?id=722</p>		<p>radish</p>
	<p>The names for the following foods were borrowed from European languages:</p>	
<p>pilkësh</p> <p>http://talk-lenape.org/detail?id=8725</p>		<p>peach</p>

<p>apèlish</p> <p>http://talk-lenape.org/detail?id=549</p>		<p>apple</p>
<p>hots</p> <p>http://talk-lenape.org/detail?id=1460</p>		<p>oats (avena sativa)</p>
<p>tènàpës</p> <p>http://talk-lenape.org/detail?id=9856</p>		<p>turnip</p>
<p>wit</p>		<p>wheat</p>
<p>kèpëch</p> <p>http://talk-lenape.org/detail?id=2254</p>		<p>cabbage</p>

<p>màstël</p> <p>http://talk-lenape.org/detail?id=4348</p>		<p>mustard greens</p> <p>The same name is used for the condiment mustard.</p>
<p>kukumës</p> <p>http://talk-lenape.org/detail?id=3179</p>		<p>cucumber</p>

Non-Food Items Grown by the Lenape

<p>xkànakhàkw</p> <p>http://talk-lenape.org/detail?id=11630</p>		<p>gourd "bone bottle"</p> <p>These were often made into rattles and larger ones were made into containers.</p>
<p>kwshatay (tobacco)</p> <p>http://talk-lenape.org/detail?id=3636</p> <p>-or-</p> <p>lëni kwshatay (indian tobacco)</p> <p>http://talk-lenape.org/detail?id=3911</p>		<p>Tobacco or Indian tobacco (nicotiana rustica)</p>

LENAPE GARDENING TERMS

<p>hakihakàn</p> <p>http://talk-lenape.org/detail?id=1243</p>	<p>garden</p>
<p>ntàkiahakàn</p> <p>http://talk-lenape.org/detail?id=12398</p>	<p>my field; my garden</p>
<p>hakihakànētēt</p> <p>http://talk-lenape.org/detail?id=14333</p>	<p>little garden</p>
<p>hakihe</p> <p>http://talk-lenape.org/detail?id=1248</p>	<p>he makes a garden; he plants; he farms</p>
<p>ntàkihe</p> <p>http://talk-lenape.org/detail?id=7249</p>	<p>I make a garden; I plant; I farm</p>
<p>kishhakihe</p> <p>http://talk-lenape.org/detail?id=2460</p>	<p>he finished planting</p>
<p>lakehëma</p> <p>http://talk-lenape.org/detail?id=3727</p>	<p>he hoes; he hills up corn</p>
<p>nipala</p> <p>http://talk-lenape.org/detail?id=6383</p>	<p>I set it out (a plant) (used of transplanting a plant such as tomatoes)</p>
<p>sakàn</p> <p>http://talk-lenape.org/detail?id=9080</p>	<p>it comes up (vegetation); it sprouts</p>

laphakihe http://talk-lenape.org/detail?id=3762	he replants
kishikën http://talk-lenape.org/detail?id=2466	it is fully grown (vegetation)
tèpikën http://talk-lenape.org/detail?id=10126	it is ripe (a plant); it has grown to maturity
nsehëmën http://talk-lenape.org/detail?id=7057	I sow it

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