

DELAWARE.*

1	En-kwi-ta				
2	Ni-sha				
3	Nghah				
4	Ni-wah				
5	Nau-lon				
6	En-kwi-tash				
7	Ni-shash				
8	Nghash				
9	Nolo				
10	Wi-mbut				
11	En-kwi-ta-nih				
12	Ni-sha-nih				
13	Nghah-nih				
14	Ni-wa-nih				
15	Nau-lon-na-nich				
16	En-kwi-tash-ta-nich				
17	Ni-shash-ta-nich				
18	Nghash-ta-nich				
19	Nolo-ta-nich				
20	Ta-kwi-na cheh				
21	Ta-kwi-na cheh-wak-en-kwi-ta, &c.				
30	Ngheh-nach-kenh				
40	Ni-wah-nach-kenh				
50	Nau-lon-nach-kenh				
60	En-kwi-tash-ta-nach-kenh				
100	En-kwi-ta-poh-kenh				
175	En-kwi-ta-poh-kenh-wak-ni-shash-ta-nach-kenh-wak-nau-lon				
	One	hundred and	seventy	and	five.
Man	Lin-non		Father	Noch	
Woman	Oh-kwi		Mother	En-gik	
Boy	Ska-hen-tson		Son	We-quo-sheh	
Girl	Oh-kwi-sis (little woman)		Daughter	En-da-nish	
Husband	Ni-tah-wun-musk		Day	Ki-ish-koh	
Wife	Ni tah-wun-musk		Night	Pi-skak	

The writer is indebted for the Delaware to an educated young Indian of that tribe (Mr. Albert Anthony). Every possible care was taken to guard against errors, and it is believed that the examples given are as nearly correct as possible.

From the above table we can readily see that the numerals are combined according to the decimal system of notation, and that in the language of the Six Nations they counted as far as ten, and then began to combine, as *ten and one*, *ten and two*, &c., while in the Delaware language, they counted only as far as five. For, the form *Enquitash* = 6 is evidently allied to *Enquita* = 1, and so of *Neeshash* = 7, and *Neesha* = 2, &c.

Although there does not appear to be much connection between the Mohawk *O-ye-rih* = 10, and *De-wah-senh* = 20, yet when we come to look at the forms for *ten* in the other languages with which it is allied, we readily recognize in *De-wah-senh* the words *De-ke-nih* + *Wasenh*—two-tens.