

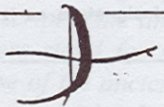
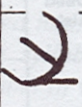
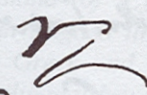
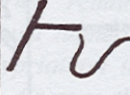
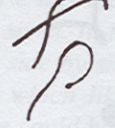
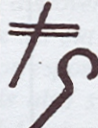
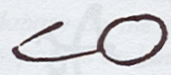
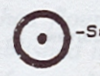
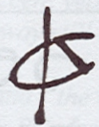
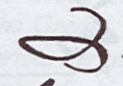
Name of signatory written in Colonial English spelling	Actual Nipmauq	Equivalent signs of the Ancient Cypriot script
<u>N</u> esontock		 - Ni
<u>T</u> escomp		 - Ts-Sa
<u>P</u> apomshem		 - Pa-Po
<u>T</u> obi Alatoquish		 - To
<u>J</u> ames Acojock		 - Ja, Me (superimposed)
<u>S</u> imon Wolomp		  -Sa-Mo
<u>J</u> ohn Awagwon		 - Ja, Ne (superimposed)
Cook <u>R</u> obin		 - Ro
<u>S</u> ean Jasco		 - Si

FIGURE 2: Nine signatures, showing the correspondence between the initial syllables of the names (left column, underlined letters) with the equivalent syllabic signs of the ancient Cypriot script that died out in Europe during the time of Alexander the Great but survived in the Americas, where the script had apparently been introduced by ancient traders from the Mediterranean.

THESE SIGNATURES ARE FROM A DEED IN 1681 CE SHOWING THE NATIVE (NIPMAUQ) NAMES (NEW ENGLAND AREA) COMPARED WITH ANCIENT CYPRIOT SCRIPT.

FROM "ANCIENT MINES OF KITCHI-GUMMI" by Roger Jewell, copyright 2000. (Page 46)
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