

topographic names, Leland's suggestion induced me, while studying the dialect, to listen to the opinions of capable Indians when I requested them to interpret a series of these names. Many interpretations thus obtained were so crude and ungrammatical that they could not be sustained for a moment; but the majority of those resting on a correct linguistic basis disclosed the fact that they are mostly compound nouns and combinations either of two substantives or of an adjective and a substantive, with the substantive standing last. In the first case, the noun standing first is sometimes connected with the noun standing second by the case-suffix *i*, as in *Edu'ki m'ni'ku*, *Deer island*, from *ôdûk* *deer*. The local names around the bay mostly refer to the watery element, for the terms *beach*, *sand-bar*, *cliff*, *rocky shore*, *island*, *headland*, *point*, *bay* and *cove*, *current* and *confluence* make up almost the whole terminology of the region. The frequent ending *-k* (*-âk*, *-ik*, *-ôk*, *-ûk*) sometimes marks the plural of a noun considered as animate, but more frequently it is the *locative case-ending* observed in all Algonkinian dialects under various forms. This case-suffix corresponds minutely to our prepositions *at*, *in*, *on*, *upon*, *at the place or spot of*. It also obtains in the Penobscot and Micicite dialects; but in the southwest corner of Maine occur a number of geographic names in *-et*, *-it*, *-e*, which approximates the dialect in which they originate to that of Massachusetts and of Eliot's Bible. So we meet there with names like *Abadasset*, *Harriscekit*, *Manset*, *Millinoket*, *Ogunquit*, *Pejepscot* (*Sheepscot*), *Webhannet*, and *Wiscasset*. The name *Penobscot* cannot be introduced here, for its original form in that dialect is *Panawâmpскеk*, "where the conical rocks are."

The *Indian names* of elevations, rivers, and localities are in this article spelt in a scientific alphabet in which the vowels possess the value of and are pronounced as they are in the languages of the European continent.* To readers it will soon appear how inconsistently the Indian names were rendered by the American and British natives in their pronunciation and how often parts of them were dropped entirely. These Indian names are generally easy to pronounce for Americans; still, Algonkinian dialects have a tendency to drop vowels when standing between consonants at the beginning of words. This causes a peculiar difficulty of utterance, and makes some of them unpronounceable to a majority of English-speaking people.

* *g* is always hard and *z* has the sound of *e* in *bucket*.