

foot of a high fall. *Abamodjwan*, the water turns round at the foot of a rapid; and *akos*, of a certain height.

AC-QUE-HA-DÓN-GON-OCK—At the weir, causing to stop, instrument, place.

AM-I-TI-GON-PÓN-TI-COOK (Lewiston)—A boiling cataract. From *amidegamide*, it overflows boiling (B.), and *pontook*, falls.

A-MON-CÓN-GON—Fish drying.

AN-DROS-CÓG-GIN—Orthography of this word unsettled. It probably should be *Angwassagin*, river of flood-wood, or place where there is flood-wood. If *dros* is a radical part of the word, it refers to the sound of rushing water.—R., p. 446.

CHAM-QUSS-A-BAM-KOOK—One paddling can touch bottom. (*Nin*) *tcheme*, I paddle; and *gosabimagad*, it goes to the bottom; participle or subjunctive, *guesabimagak*.—B.

CHES-SUN-COOK—Large pines. *Cha*, large, and *jingwak*, a pine-tree; *cu-we*, or the *kse* of Rasle, is white pine.

COB-E-SE-KÓN-TE—Sturgeon spearing. *Kau-posh*, a sturgeon; and *gond*, pushing, thrusting.

CÚSH-NOCK (Augusta)—Rapids.

KEN-NE-BÉCK—Long, still water. *Kenne*, long; and *beka*, quiet, or slowly, gently.

MA-QUOIT—A point of land jutting into the water. From (*nin*) *moki*, I come forth, I make my appearance; participle, *mwakil*.—B. It may perhaps be applied to a cove of water extending into the land.

MAD-A-WAS-KA—Noisy stream. *Mudweska*, it makes a cracking noise.

MER-I-CON-NÉAG—Shoulder, carrying place.

PE-JÉP-SCOT—Ragged rocks. *Passipskodtud*, ragged rocks.—El. B., Isa. 2 : 21.

PE-NOB-SCOT—It is rocky, or rock abounds.

PRE-SÚMP-SCOT—Cliffs of rocks. *Passompskodehuhtu*—E. B., Isa. 57 : 5.