

*Place-nomenclature.*

187. To the list of Indian names in actual use should be added, in Maliseet Territority, *Pekonk Hill*, *Nalleguagus Rapid*, *Slugundy Rapids*, while *Tanty-Wanty* and *Poodiac* are imported. In Passamaquoddy territory, *Kilmaquac*, *Poncauk*, *Slugundy* and *Wauklehegan*. In Micmac Territory *Allabanket*, *Guagus*, *Cowassiget*, *Pisiguit*, *Malpec*, *Onlockywicket*, *Bittabock*, *Kewadu*, probably *Monash* and *Paunchy* and possibly *Sheephouse* and the hybrid, *Long Lookum*, while *Antinouri*, *Sabbies* and *Waugh* are to be removed from the list. *Pascobac* and *Medisco* persist as the names of school districts.

189. To the list of rivers named for Indian chiefs or hunters should be added probably *Calamingo*, *Pemwit*, *Nicholas*, *Grand John*, *La Coote* and *Jacques*, or *Jacquo*, an old name of the Aroostook.

197. Add to the list of names of the French period, *Enaud Point*, *HaHa River*, *Terreo Lake*, *Ruisseau la Chaloupe*, *Ruisseau des Malcontents*, *Savage Island*, *Roshea*, probably *St. Tooley*, and no doubt many other French names, though no record is extant of such early use.

200. Add to the list of names of the New England Period, *Marsh Creek*, *Middle Island*, *Burpees Brook*, *Mosquito Cove*, *Darlings Island*, *Kilmarnock Head*, *Crockers Island*, *Crooked Creek*, *Black Brook*.

207. The account of the nomenclature here given is entirely superseded by the reference given later under *Mahood Lakes* and *Inglewood*.

209. The list of topographical terms here given is superseded by a later and better published in the *Educational Review* XIII, 146. Following are the more important additions to the latter list, excluding Acadian terms which I hope to treat separately;

Arm.—Used on Grand Lake for its branches “Northwest arm,” etc.

Beach.—Used along the North Shore not in the usual sense, but for the long sandy islands and peninsulas of sand so prevalent in that region.

Bluff.—Used in Kings County for a bare rocky cliff.

Foot.—For the lower end of a lake.

Hollow.—Name in Kings and Albert for a deep narrow winding ravine or gorge, having at spring and fall a rapid stream.

Jam.—Where natural jams of logs occur and become permanent it becomes a topographical term.

Middle Ground.—A part of a bar usually higher than either end.

Mistake.—A cul de sac with a wide and inviting opening.