

"Ye say, their cone-like cabins,
 That clustered o'er the vale,
 Have fled away like withered leaves
 Before the autumn gale:
 But their memory liveth on your hills
 Their baptism on your shore,
 Your everlasting rivers speak
 Their dialect of yore "

Agamenticus. *Akominitigós*, "little snake island." Delaware *achgook*, *ako-*, "a snake;" *minitigós*, "a small island." Explained by the Ojibwa dialect, *achgook* would seem to be "the clinging one;" from *akwako-*, "sticking to something."

Alder Point. (Portage Lake, Houghton Co., Mich.) *Nedópikan*, "the point where there is an alder forest." *Ne-*, "a point;" *wadop*, "alder-tree;" *aki*, "land;" *wadopiki*, "an alder forest;" *-an*, the substantive ending; in the locative case, *Nedopikang*.

America. *Miniss*, "island;" or *Kichiminiss*, "big island." The Indians generally say *mandan miniss*, "this island." There seems to be a dim recollection, if not an old tradition, among many tribes, that their remote ancestry reached this country by water.

Au Train River. (U. P. Mich.) French *La Rivière au Train*, "the river of bustle and noise," or "the troublesome river." So called on account of the excitement and trouble connected with its navigation, and with the transportation of canoes and freight over the portage, in passing by this and White Fish River, from Lake Superior to Lake Michigan, and *vice versa*.

The Ojibwa name is *Madábing*, "where they descend to the shore." Cree *mattapio*, "he changes position," "he removes."

Bad River. (L. P., Mich.) *Machisibi*, "bad river."

Bark Point. (Bayfield Co., Wis.) *Newigwássikang*, "at the point where birch-trees grow." *Ne-*, "a point;" *wigwass*, "birch;" *wigwassika*, "there are birch-trees there;" *-ng*, a locative affix.

Wigwass, also means "birch-bark;" hence, the term might be rendered "at the point where birch-bark is found."

Basswood Island. (One of the Apostle Islands, L. S.) *Wigóbiminiss*, "bass-wood island."