

northeast of Moosehead lake, and signifies "at the big outlet," Ktchi-sánkuk.

Mount Katahdin, on Penobscot river, though its name is worded in the Penobscot dialect, may be mentioned here as signifying "large mountain;" the syllable kt- is equivalent to ktchí, "large, great, big;" ad'ne, ad'na, is "mountain." The Penobscot Indians pronounce it Ktá'd'n (*a* short); the Passamaquoddies, Ktá'd'n (*a* long).

Norumbega is the alleged name of a river and some ancient villages or Indian "cities" in Maine, spelled in many different ways, but never located with any degree of certainty. The name does not stand for any Indian settlement, but is a term of the Abnaki languages, which in Penobscot sounds nalambégi, in Passamaquoddy nalabégik—both referring to the "still, quiet" (nala-) stretch of a river between two riffles, rapids, or cascades; -bégik, for nipégik, means "at the water." On the larger rivers and watercourses of Maine ten to twenty of these "still water stretches" may occur on each; hence the impossibility of determining the sites meant by the old authors speaking of these localities. *Narumsuak*, now Norridgewok, on middle Penobscot river, has the same meaning.

Oak bay, a large inlet of St Croix river, east of the city of Calais, is named Wekwáiyik—"at the head of the bay."

Passamaquoddy bay, according to its orthography now current, means the bay where pollock is numerous or plentiful. The English spelling of the name is not quite correct, for the Indians pronounce it Peskédémakádi pekudebégek. Peskédem is the pollock-fish or "skipper," "jumper;" called so from its habit of skipping above the surface of the water and falling into it again; -kadi, -akadi is a suffix, marking plenty or abundance of the object in question. (Cf. the name Acadia, derived from this ending.) There are several places on the shores of this bay especially favorable for the catch of this food-fish, like East Quoddy head, etc, as mentioned previously in this article. Quoddy, the abbreviated name now given to a hotel in Eastport, should be spelt: Kadi or Akádi, for there is no *u*-sound in this Indian term, and it would be better to write the name of the bay, if scientific accuracy is desired, "Peskedemakadi bay."

Pembroke lake, a long water sheet, stretching from northwest to southeast, is in Indian Imnakwan águm, or "the lake where sweet tree-sap is obtained." Mákwan, or "sweet," stands for the liquid sugar running from the sugar maple in season. Águm means "lake."

Pleasant point, Indian village on the western shore of St Croix river, is called Sibá-ik, Sibáiyik: "at the water-passage, on the thoroughfare for ships or canoes," which refers to the sites just south of the "point."

Princeton, a village on the Kennebasis river, south shore (an affluent of the St Croix river from the west), is called Mdakmínguk, "on the rising soil;" from indá, "high, rising," and kmíngu, an abbreviation of ktakmíngu, "land, soil, territory."

Red Beach, on west shore of lower St Croix river, Calais township, above Robbinston, is named Mekwamkés'k, "at the small red