

Hummock. Same derivation as HAMMOCK and HOMMOCK. Rounded knolls or small hillocks along the coast.

Hump. A conspicuous lump or convexity in the summit of a mountain-range; as, *Camel's Hump*, White Mountains.

Hundred. A district or section. Formerly used in Maryland and Delaware; still used in Delaware.

Interval, Intervale. French *intervalle*, "between valleys." Used in New England to designate what are known as *bottom lands* in the West. The word, as applied, has nearly the same meaning as *meadow*.

Island. This word is applied on the open prairies to a clump of trees. Sometimes called a *mot*.

Jornadas. Spanish *jornadas*, "journeys." A long reach of waterless country (New Mexico).

Key. Spanish *key*, "rock." A ledge of rocks just below the surface, or a low island; as, *Osar Keys*, Florida.

Kill. Dutch *kill*, "stream." Synonymous with *creek* or *river*; as, *Schuylkill*.

Knob. Dutch *knop*, "button." Round hills or lofty summits; prairie mounds of conical shape; as, *Las Animas Knobs*, New Mexico.

Knoll. A small elevation.

Lacuna. French *lacune*, "a break." Long necks of land between two streams (Louisiana).

Lagoon, Laguna. Spanish *laguna*, "hollow." Shallow lakes cut off from the sea by the rising of a bar; as, *Mosquito Lagoon*, Florida. Applied in the West to shallow ponds or lakes.

Lava-beds. Widespread masses of volcanic rock resulting from former eruptions (California and Oregon).

Ledge. A shelf of rocks; a ridge of rock just beneath the sea-surface; a small mountain-ridge in the West.

Lick. A deposit of salt from springs, resorted to by animals, which obtain the salt by licking.

Llano. Spanish, "a level." A wide table-land in Texas known as the *Llano Estacado*, or Staked Plain.

Loma. Spanish, "a hillock." A flat-topped hill or ridge; as, *Loma Linda*, New Mexico.

Low Grounds. Bottom lands (Virginia).

Marsh. An overflowed lowland. *Salt marshes*, as the tidal marshes of New Jersey.

Meadows. Lowlands along a river.

Mesa. Spanish, "a table." A terrace along a river-valley.

Moeras. Dutch, *moeras*, synonymous with swamp. A tract of soft wet ground.

Mot, Motte. [See ISLAND.]

Mound. An isolated flat topped hill that has an artificial aspect. Mounds occur in Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa.

Narrows. A narrow opening through mountains; a narrow channel of water; as, *The Narrows*, New York harbor.

Neck. A narrow tract of land projecting into the ocean; a strip connecting two larger tracts.

Notch. A pass in the White Mountains; as, *Crawford Notch*.

Oak Barrens. Thin forests of scrubby oaks on poor soil.

Ojo. Spanish, "an eye." Water-holes or wells on the Mexican border.

Openings. Thinly-wooded spaces usually grown with small oaks, hence generally called *oak openings*.

Over-slaugh. Dutch, *overslaan*. A bar to the Hudson, near Albany, known as *Over-slaugh Bar*. Not elsewhere used.

Palisades. French *palissade*, "a paling." A vertical wall of trap-rock extending fifteen miles along the Hudson. Also used in Montana to designate a locality on the Yellowstone.

Paps. Nipple-shaped hills; as, *The Paps*, Lake Superior.

Parish. Used instead of "county" in Louisiana.

Park. Spanish *parque*. Great upland valleys in Colorado.

Paseo, Paso. Spanish *paseo*, "a stepping place." A passage through a dangerous or difficult place in the mountains, usually made by a stream. A channel between sand-bars. The mouths of the Mississippi are called *pases*.

Peak. A pointed mountain-summit.

Pichaco. Spanish, *pico*, "a peak." Prominent mountain elevations (New Mexico and Arizona).

Pine Barrens. A tract of barren soil thinly covered with pines (Southern States).

Plant. Dutch, *plants*, "place." Islands in the upper Hudson; as, *Mutt's Plant*.

Plains. A level spread of land; as, *Laramie Plains*, Wyoming.

Plateau. A comparatively level elevated region.

Playa. Spanish, "a beach." Applied to a broad, level, clayey space in the plains where rain-waters spread and are quickly evaporated, leaving the surface smooth and baked, so that at a distance it looks like a lake.

Pocoon, Po. loon. Anglo-Saxon *pocra*, "pocket." Low, swampy or wooded localities, usually dry in summer and wet in winter (Maryland and Virginia).

Point Punta. Spanish *punta*. A cape. *Punta* is common along the Pacific; *Point* is used on the Great Lakes and elsewhere; as, *Old Point Comfort*, Virginia.

Poketokens. Indian word. A marsh or stagnant pool extending into the land from a stream or lake (Maine and some Southern States).

Pond. A pool of water, or a body of water caused by a dam across a stream. Sometimes applied to lakes, as commonly in Massachusetts.

Porte. Used to signify a "gate" in *Porte du Morie*, Michigan.

Portesuelo. Spanish *puerto*, "divide." Used in parts of California.

Potash Kettles. Depressions in the earth near the Great Lakes, supposed to be due to the washing away of limestone.

Pot-holes. Circular holes worn by the gyrations of a small boulder kept in motion by the water of a cascade.

Pozo. Spanish, "well." Applied to wells in Arizona and New Mexico.

Prairie. French, "a meadow." An extensive tract of treeless and nearly level land. Prairies are widely extended in the Mississippi Valley.

Prairillon. Small prairies in New Mexico, among the hills of the Rocky Mountains.

Prong. German *prange*, "a stick." An arm of an inlet or creek. Synonymous with "fork" (Southern States).

Purgatory. A narrow ravine with vertical walls, particularly where difficult to traverse.

Pyramids. Peaks in the Rocky Mountains, sloping to a point.

Race. The section of a stream where wind and tide meet.

Range. The prairies grazed over by large herds of cattle are called *ranges*. Also applied to divisions of mountain-systems; as, *Coast Range*.

Rapid. The swift flow of a stream down a sloping bed.

Reach. An extended portion of water or land; also the straight sections of a river.

Reef. Dutch *riff*. A range of rocks it or near the surface of water.

Reservation, Reserve. A tract of land set aside for a special purpose; as, the *Western Reserve*, the *Sinai Reservation*.

Rigolet. French. A direct outlet; applied to the most direct course of a stream with two channels.

Rivière, Rio. French and Spanish terms for river. Applied in various parts of the country.

Roads. A roadstead; as, *Hampton Roads*. Generally known as *harbor*.

Ruffs. Sand-beds covered with a low growth of oak (Texas).

Runnel. Synonymous with *Run*, or a small stream (Nevada).

Sand Hills. A section of Nebraska known as the *Great Sand Hills*.

Saut, Saute, Saut. French *saut*, "a fall of water." [See RAPID.]

Savanna. An extended level space, destitute of trees and covered with grass. Supposed to be the basin of a former lake.

Section. A division of a Western State or Territory marked off by the government survey, containing one square mile, or 640 acres.

Shingle-Leach. A beach of sand or gravel.

Shoals. Places where the water is shallow; as, *Hatteras Shoals*. Also applied to a group of rocky islets; as, the *Isle of Shoals*.

Shoot, Shute. [See CHUTE.]

Sinks Sink-holes. Depressions in the land in which the waters sink and are lost.

Slashes. A corrupt form of *splashes*, signifying hush-covered swamp or wet land. *Noches* is the Kentucky form.

Slide. A smooth bare incline on a mountain-side.

Sloo, Slue, Slough. A mud-hole; a miry place.

Slope. A section whose surface is inclined to the plane of the horizon.

Sob. Applied to very wet lands (Carrollton).

Spit. A long, narrow shoal running into the sea; a cape.

Spor. German *spor*. A mountain-ridge which extends laterally from the range.

Sugar-loaf. A hill or mountain of the shape of a truncated cone.

Sump. A pool of dirty water (Pennsylvania).

Swale. Low or wet land; a low area in the midst of higher ground.

Swash. A narrow channel between a sand-bank and the shore, or within the sand-bank.

Swell. A long, receding series of hills (Utah).

Tanks. Spanish *estanque*. [See WELLS.]

Terrace. A succession of step-like levels on the sides of a river are called *terraces*. [See MESA.]

Territory. A political division under the control of Congress and without the political rights of a State.

Teton. French, "a breast." *Grand Teton* is the highest mountain in Washington.

Thoroughfare. A low gap between mountains.

Tinaja. Spanish, "an earthen jar." Pools of fresh water formed in depressions of the rock (Mexican border).

Tow-heads. Small tuft-like islands in the Ohio.

Township. A subdivision of a county.

Trough. Dutch *trog*. A long, narrow depression between two ridges (Nebraska).

Vly. Dutch. A swamp or marsh. Often called *fy*; as, *The Fly Market* (New York).

Wash. A river-bed which is dry in the rainless season (Arizona and New Mexico).

Water-holes, Water-pockets. [See WELLS.]

Water-wed. The dividing ridge between two river-basins, into which its waters flow from opposite directions.

Wells. Dutch *wel*, "a spring." Springs with a large orifice, and producing considerable pools of water (Nevada and Arizona).