

SQUAN-TUM—Abundance of large rocks.

SA-GUS—Wet or overflowed grass land. *Sagaska*, the grass begins to grow; *shagaskil*, grass wet with the dew.—Zeis. *Sigisse*, it is overflowed; *sagissig*, overflowed.—B.

SHAW-MUT—Boston. *Sha*, intensive, and *amut*, a hill, a cluster of hills. *Amut* in composition signifies hill.

SHAW-SHEEN—It is smooth, glossy. *Wsha-chan*, smooth, glossy.—Zeis., Gram., p. 227.

SKAR-GO—It is a steep or high hill.

TIT-I-CUT—Crooked.

WA-CHÚ-SET—He who is a mountain; *i. e.*, a noble mountain.

WAT-TUP-PA—Side by side lakes.

WIN-NIS-I-MET—Swamp hill. *Winis*, mire; *amut*, hill. Hill in a marsh.

INDIAN NAMES ON NANTUCKET.

NAN-TUCK-ET—It is heard, or it makes itself heard. *Nondagwet*, it is heard.—Baraga. It sounds, *nondagueue*.—Chipeway Spelling Book, vol. 1, p. 50. It makes itself heard, *n8danngsat*.—Rasle, p. 446. Named from the sound caused by the shoals on the coast.

QUON-SU—It is long.

INDIAN NAMES IN RHODE ISLAND.

A-QUID-NIC—An island.

A-PON-AUG—Place of oysters.

AQUA-BA-PAUG—Scoop-net pond. A euphonic, or dialectic form of *quabagon*, a scoop-net and pog-pond. *Aqua-ba-or-pa* signifies to draw with the arm. Where fish are taken with a small draw-net.

AS-SA-PUM-SIK—Rock cave, hiding-place. *Assa*, to put or place him somewhere; *pumipsquash*, rock.

CHIS-A-WAN-NOCK, or CHE-SA-WAN-E—Hog or Perry