

*SKUDAPSKANIGAN*, the aboriginal Indian name of Upper, or Second, Falls on the Magaguadavic River in New Brunswick, as shown by the highly authoritative diary of the survey of the river in 1797 by Dougal Campbell, published with notes in the *Collections of the New Brunswick Historical Society*, III, 1909, 178. The word involves I believe, the roots SKUT, meaning FIRE, the root WAPSK, meaning ROCKS and the root OO-NE-GAN, meaning PORTAGE, that is SKUT-WAPSK-OONEGAN meaning BURNT-ROCKS-PORTAGE, or a portage over rocks made bare by fire, in description of the bare ledges over which the portage passed around the falls. This method of naming falls from some peculiarity of the portage around them is found elsewhere and was perfectly natural. Whether, however, my interpretation of the first root is correct or not, the remaining two, and especially the OO-NE-GAN, seem unmistakable.

*SQUIDAPSKUNEGANISSIS*, the aboriginal Indian name for McDougall's falls on the Magaguadavic River as named in the Campbell Diary and maps (*op. cit.* 180). The word appears to me simply another spelling of the preceding with the diminutive suffix SIS, meaning LITTLE, an entirely natural name for the place in association with the Fall below.

*MALECUNIGANISS*, the aboriginal name for Little Falls on the Magaguadavic River, as named in the Campbell Diary and maps (*op. cit.* 182). The root OO-NE-GAN in the diminutive form seems perfectly plain, though the remainder I cannot explain unless it involves the equivalent of the Micmac root MĀLĪG, meaning WINDING (Rand, *Reader*, 103), that is, LITTLE WINDING PORTAGE, referring to a winding portage path.

It is probable that MERRICONEAG, given by Ballard (*Report of the United States Coast Survey for 1868*, 253) as the name of a portage across Harpswell Peninsula in Maine, not far from Winnegance above-mentioned, is the same word with the usual substitution of R for L and omission of the diminutive. Ballard interprets the ONEAG as OONEGAN, but gives the prefix as MERRU, swift, upon wholly inadequate authority, however. This paper of Ballard's, by the way, is quite untrustworthy as an authority upon its subject, and is so erroneous in most of its derivations as to approach the absurd.

*KETEPSKONEGAN*, given as KETEPSKŌNEGAN, the aboriginal Penobscot name for falls and dead water on the West Branch of the Penobscot, by Hubbard, in his *Woods and Lakes of Maine*, 197. Hubbard derives the name from roots KAT (KEHT or KT), meaning BIG, PESK meaning ROCK or LEDGE, and ωNI'GAN, CARRY (i.e. PORTAGE), the word thus meaning BIG LEDGE CARRY. It seems to me more probable, however, that the name will be found to represent, KAT meaning BIG, WAPSK, meaning ROCKS, and OONEGAN, meaning PORTAGE, the word thus meaning BIG ROCKS PORTAGE. At all events the termination OONEGAN is certain. It is, of course, possible that this word is really identical with *Skudapskanigan* discussed above.

*WAPSEDNEGAN*, given on Colby's *Atlas of Washington County, Maine*, as the name for a little brook entering the St. Croix River from the west at Spragues Falls, is probably only a corruption of WAPS-OONEGAN, meaning ROCK PORTAGE, or PORTAGE OVER ROCKS, in contradistinction from one through woods. This would be the aboriginal name for Spragues Falls.

*NEGUNISSIS*, the aboriginal Penobscot name of a "short falls and portage," on the West Branch of Penobscot, according to Greenleaf's early list of Maine Place names (*Moses Greenleaf, Maine's First Map-maker*, 123). The form of the word in