

8) OND(G)IIIAKE - Sand Point (For Pointe de Sable see Bellin, Paris I764) This point is the south- west corner of Essex county.

From ON(G)IA a point and KE for E local.

9) Fl. (pro flumen) 8ASKARONDEKE. Compare No. 7. The second part of this word is possibly ANDA8A a river; the KE is local. Probably a small stream near the Presqu'ile.

10) ETI08EENDANNENTAI - Ile aux Bois Blancs. From ETI local, AH8ENDA an island P., p. 448, and ANNENTAI^{40. p.302} to attach oneself or to be attached to, and so "the island attached to ---"

E8ENDAT - Huron, EKANDATAEN - village. From EK for ETI local ;

ANDATA a village P., p. 448; AEN there is P. , p. 219 No 37. hence

ANDATAEN there is a village. ETISTENDECH(R)ATA from ETI local,

the passive form of ONDECHRA land or country P. p. 455, and ATA

No. 84 p. 358 the end or extremity. The name means "Lands End."

DeLory indicates the site of this village abandoned in 1748 by the symbol "&" on his map at Pointe de Sable. Archives de Quebec 1927-28 p. 595.

OKONDECHIATAERONNON that is inhabitants of ETISTENDECH(R)ATA

11) A8ENDEETSI - La grosse ile. From AH8ENDA an island and ETSI to be long P. No 47 p. 385. Bellin 1764 calls this "La Grande Isle."

12) SOONNIAKONKE - Riv. aux Canards. From ANDA8A and KAHON or KAHONK the Canada goose C. p. 162. and Sagard dictionary p. 4 AHONQUE outarde? The word "honk" has become a popular term since the advent of the motor vehicle.

13) ATENDOTATINIENTAK8AT - Small turkey island. Sagard's name for a turkey cock is ONDETONTAQUE; so far I have not found any word for turkey in Potier. The other roots may be INNION P., p. 315 and AH8AT P., p. 261 No. 21. The meaning may then be "Turkey Island at the entrance to the river where it curves."

I4) DE CHRICHIASKE - gros ⁱ aux dindes. See Bellin's map of Detroit. I have not found any word in Potier's manuscripts meaning "turkey" but it may be conjectured that CHRICHIASKE is onomatopoeic.

I5) ARI^{TA} TAOTIK^SATA - Riv. aux escoues. For the location of this river consult Bellin's map. Potier on page 453 gives ARI^{TA} as "pierre balle à tirer". DeLéry remarks on the source of building stone at Detroit, A. de Q. 1926-27 p. 344. The second word is from the root AHI^SAT P., No. 21 p. 261, and the meaning is curved or bent.

I6) OIOENANDI or SKENTARAT - Riv. rouge. Potier ENTAR^A with the meaning "poil rouge" on p. 455 and QENTA "couleur rouge" on p. 447. The OIO of OIOENANDI may be the obsolete word for river found in the word Ohio; the -ANDI may be all that is left of the word ANDA⁸A. *or it may be from the root andandi p 403, 42*

I7) NDATON^SATENDI EKANDATAEN-village P8. NDATON^SATENDI is a Huron attempt to pronounce "Potawatomi" which contains the unpronounceable sounds "p" and ~~am~~." For EKANDATAEN see No. 10. For site of village consult Bellin or DeLéry.

I8) KARONTAEN - Le DETROIT ou le ruisseau des Hurons. Probably this word is the same as ARONTAEN discussed by Jones in his Huronia. ^{pp 12-14} If so it comes from ARONTA a tree and AEN P., 221. It is possible that this word may be derived from the root AREENDI P., No. 27 p. 340 and so mean opening.

I9) TAOCH^IARONT(K)ION - c^ote du Detroit. Early maps give the spelling TECHARONKION and use the name for Lake Erie. The "Memoire de la guerre contre les Iroquois" speaks of TONCHARONTIO as the pass which leads from Lake Erie to Lake Huron. TE dualitatis- ONTARE a lake reduced to OCH- the root ARON No. 46 p. 348 in Potier and either ION No. 80 p. 314 or IO No. 27 p. 396. The meaning would then be either "The big lake between two" or "The lake between two where there is an entrance."

- 20) K8ICHK8ICHKE - [^]I aux cochons. Imitative or an attempt to pronounce the French word "cochon". Compare the Ojibway "Kookosh." The final "KE" is local.
- 21) OK8AATAT EKANDATAEN- village 8ta ois. This village was situated opposite the fort. On p. 154 Potier gives OK8AATAT as the Huron name for the Ottawas. For EKANDATAEN see No. 10.
- 22) SAO8ENDAIION - Riv. aux hurons. This river entered Lake Erie at Pointe Mouillé. SA local, 8ENDAT the Hurons P., p. 154; AIION in or within p. 76 or No. II p. 163.
- 23) ORONTENE ATOND(G)IATA- Pointe Mouillé (SEE BELLIN) For the first part of this word I can suggest nothing except possibly the root ORON No. 70 p. 434 to gum or repair a canoe. The second word is given with explanations by Potier under No. 84 p. 358 and stands for ETI-OT-OND(G)I-ATA meaning at the end of the point.
- 24) ARRAIONONDE- Riv. aux cygnes(La foret) il y a des eturgeons. Potier himself seems in doubt as to the etymology of this place-name: ORHE a swan P., p. 452; ARHA wood or forest, ibid. p. 452; HIXRAHON a sturgeon Sagard p. 104.(Dictionary). The second part of this word is no doubt ANDA8A a river. Bellin gives Rivière aux Signes.
- 25) KARINDIIONDI TOND(G)IATA - Pointe aux roches. This point is at the mouth of the Rivière aux Cignes - DeLéry A.de Q. 1927-28 p. 393. Potier gives the meaning and derivation with a slightly different spelling under IONDI No. 28 p. , 397 EKARENDINIONDI"là ou il y a une pointe de rochers qui avance" ARENDA and IONDI. In early maps this name is given to Lake Huron. So employed it probably originated in the Georgian Bay where there are so many rocky points and where the French first became acquainted with La mer douce. For TOND(G)IATA see No. 23.

26) ARAONDE- Riv. aux roches (SASTARETSI) From ^ARENDA a rock p. 452. and ANDA8a a river p. 448. Sastaretsi was the Huron chief. This name apparently means "depeche-toi" ASTORATI No. 16 p. 179 or ASTORE NO. 8I p. 356. Why Potier adds the chief's name here and in No. 55 is not apparent.

27) TE O8AR - Pointe et Rivière aux raisins. (2 & 1/2 l. de la Rivière des Miamis.- DeLéry.) Wild grapes were famous in this region. possibly to be derived from TE negative and IORI (dic I8RI) from ARI No. 42 p. 345.

28) OOTONNIOOTI - riv. au Sable. Compare with this No. 8 and No 10. The derivation is theta(pro eti local) At sign of the passive, OND(G)IA a point and the root ATA No. 84 p. 358. Riv au Sable which seems to have been inserted later may be identical with Marsh Creek; see Ontario Bureau of Archives Report 1905 p. XCVI. Consult also Bruyas under ON(C)NIA p. 120. *On it refers to R. au Sable on Lake Huron.*

29) OTSIKONNIAE - R. aux vases ou campent les Staois. (A r. aux vases is shown on D'Anville's map (1755) as a tributary of the Maumee (Miami). Various words found on p. 454 suggest themselves. If the "ou campent les Staois" refers to the Ottawa village at Detroit then the derivation is more probably from TSIKETO the Huron name for Lake St Clair and the root INGENDI see No. 2. or INNION No 24# p. 395. and the meaning would be "river at the entrance to Lake St Clair".

30) [~]ONANGUISSE AOK8ISATI. - d'onanguisse or ETIONONDOI(OU)TANDI See the D'Anville map of 1755 B. Donanguisse. ONANGUISSE may be derived from ANNONA - Le fond de l'eau p. 451 and the root ISEN No. 30 p. 397. The meaning would then be the bottom of the lake where the waves beat. The word AOK8ISATI is explained under the same root on p. 398 AOK8ISATI pro ETIONTARISATI meaning "baye, cul de sac- L'endroit du sac ou il est enfoncé."

- 30) continued. ETIONONDOI(OU)TANDI. from ONTANDI inch. commencer a estre, P., p. 42I No. 52. i.e. où le fond du lac commence.
- 31) ATARASKE - R. de la Baye.
- 32) Theta, O TONTARATON - r. des mis i.e. the Maumee. The root is KATON p., p. 368 and the meaning "where the lake curves."
- 33) ASSE - Pointe aux cedres. See DeLéry p. 392 and p. 398 A.de Q. I927 -28. From AS8 cedre rouge p. 445 and E local.
- 34) T8SETAEN - R. a de L'orme et R. Etasken. From ASETI cacher No.97 p. I76 and ASETASKON frequentative ibid. Meaning Cache River.
- 35) ETI8STIESARONDI - P. aux feviers (Thorn Point) See DELÉRY op. cit. pp. 392 & 398. From eti meaning there, ostiesara a thorn p. 453 and iondi No. 28 p. 397.
- 36) KARHORA - R. a Toussains. River of ALL Saints, probably so called since the missionaries generally arrived for the winter in this neighbourhood about this time. From ARHA a wood p. 452 and ARA être dessus p. 332 with K localitatis; meaning Woody (Point).
- 37) ETIORHONDI - pointe de bois franc entre. Probably the point between R. à Toussaint and Portage River(D'OIAES). Derivation ETI , ARHA, IONDI p. 397.
- 38) OIAES- R. D'OIAES- OIAES OTIAS or TIOTIAI portage D'OIAES. From the mouth of Portage River (See DeLéry op. Cit.) a short portage ran to Lake Sandusky. Port Clinton stands at this interesting spot. Since this was the main approach to the Ohio river for the Hurons at Detroit it is difficult to avoid the conjecture that the word contains the name Ohio sometimes spelled Oyo by the French. The root employed in the other associated words is AIAI to cut No. 28 p. 263. see k8ATIAI on p. 264.

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At OIAES (Port Clinton) we enter the Sandusky region, the rich winter hunting ground of the Hurons of Detroit, stretching from Lake Erie to the Ohio; when Charlevoix passed through Lake Erie in 1721 he found the Hurons established at Detroit and Sandusky; it was on his advice that the Jesuit mission was founded at Detroit. The missionaries often wintered with the Hurons in the Sandusky country. Informative articles on the Hurons at Sandusky will be found as follows: Mid-America, Jan. 1936, "The Jesuits in Ohio in the Eighteenth Century," by W. Eugene Shields; The Mississippi Valley Historical Review, Vol. XIII, No. I, "The Captivity of Charles Stuart"; Ohio Archaeological and Historical Review, Vol. XIII p. 190 "The Sandusky River" by Lucy Elliot Keeler; *ibid.* Vol. XVII p. 357, "Old Fort Sandusky of 1745 and the Sandusky Country" by Lucy Elliot Keeler; *ibid.* Vol. 22, p. 371 "Old Fort Sandusky" by G. Frederick Wright; The Diary and Gazette of Father Potier is in the Archivum Generale of the Jesuit Order; extracts have been printed in the July and October numbers of Mid-America 1936 edited by Mr. Ott.

39) OTSAND8SKI ONTARE - Le petit lac. On p. 277 under the root andand8sti Potier determines beyond dispute the derivation of this much discussed place-name; under OTSAND8STI he gives OTSAND8SKE - là ou il y a de l'eau pure. ONTARE is to be found on p. 155; it is the usual Huron word for a lake.

40) OTSAND8SKE AOK8ISATI or TI ATONÑIONT - La baye d'Otsand'ske. See No. 39 and No. 30. TI ATONÑIONT; the root is AT p. 357, under No. 83 where the multiplicative form is given ATANÑION with the meaning, y avoir quantité de choses dedans; the TI is local. "The game of the Sandusky region was notoriously fine." This reminds one of

the explanation of the origin of the word Toronto which Connelly got from the Wyandots of Oklahoma, that the Huron country bore this name in the seventeenth century because it ^{was} a country of abundance.

41) 8TRAARAE - R. de la baye d'OTSAND8SKE. The root seems to be ARAE No. 13 p. 334, to arrive by canoe.

42) 8TSAND8SKE - R. d'otsand8ske vide supra.

43) OND(G)IETSI - L'endroit de mon hyvernement. The meaning is Long Point and probably refers to some spot on the long spit of land north of Sandusky Bay. For the derivation compare No. 3. Here we have the word OND(G)IA with the addition of ETSI p. 385 No. 47 to be long. Potier wintered here in 1745-46. for the first time; the exact spot is a matter of conjecture.

44) AKEENDA8IA - R. aux branchus (une demi lieu au delà d'ondietsi) It ought not to be difficult for those familiar with the locality to locate "the forked river." The derivation is AK local ANDA8A a river and I8AIA under AIA the diminutive termination p. 161.

45) ETIONG8AENTANDI (OTSAND8SKE) - Le rapide d'otsand8ske à 2 (?) (illegible in facsimile) Lieus d'ond(g)ietsi La fin des rapides. Derivation: ETI local, ANG8A rapide p. 450, ENTANDI - finir, No. 42 p. 381.

46) S8GNIOTO or S8GNIOOTO - R. vers le Source d'ostand8ske; on fait portage pour y entrer. The River Scioto forming connecting link with the Ohio. Sagard supplies a clue; on p. 5 of the dictionary TSONGYATAN is given with the meaning mouse. Potier has the same word in a different spelling on p. 333 under IO and again on p. 265 under AIEN

47) ETIAO8...NGENDI (illegible in facsimile) - vers grande R. en allant d'ond(g)ietsi à (illegible) etionnont8t.

48) SAROONTAKE - R. aux hiboux a 2 lieus d'etionnontst. It should be easy to locate this stream; I have no suggestion to offer as to the derivation.

49) ETIONNONTST (SENDAT E^ANDATAEN) - village huron. ETIONNONTST appears in the maps as "Junundet". See also Hutchins map reproduced in Vol. II of Parkman's Conspiracy of Pontiac. The derivation is ETI local ONNONTA a mountain or hill, ST No. 76 p. 437 and p.78 under ONT and ST. Note too the use of the word on p. 477 Sermon de Jesus sur la montagne (etionnontst). For an enumeration of the inhabitants consult p. 152.

50) ANDAST - fontaine à etionnontst. From ONDA^SST - Ily a une source. given by Potier under ANDAO No. 54 p. 277.

51) TONATEKIORO - R. aux Vermillon. This river according to DeLéry (A. de Q. 1927-28, p. 390) had three names R. aux Hurons, R. au Père, R. au Vermillon; Stuart calls it Stony River. He describes in his account of his captivity in 1755 how the Hurons from Detroit were accustomed on their arrival in the Sandusky region for the winter to ascend this river and bury their canoes to preserve them till spring. This account gives a clue to the derivation. The component parts of this word are T local, AHONA a canoe p. 455 & p. 447, ITAKSAN debarquer p. 399, ORI or ORE p. 431 être couvert; hence (E)T(I) - (AH)ONA - ITAK(SAN)- ORI. i.e. "where they disembark and bury the canoes."

52) N'ONTAASIANDE - Potier in his list gives no further indication than the placing of the letter "R" opposite this entry. This may be the Rivière Bouché of DeLéry p. 390 A.de Q. 1927-28.; or it may be one of many streams along the south shore of Lake Erie blocked by sandbars. The derivation is ONDASEINDI - boucher q. place, endroit. given ASEI on p. 319. The initial N is for ONNE an abbreviation used by Sagard.