8) OND(G)TIKE - Sand Point (For Pointe de Sable see Bellin, Paris I764) This point is the south-west corner of Essex county. From ON(G)Ta a point and KE for E local.

9) Fl. (pro flumen) SASKARONDEKE. 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) ETI8EENDANNENT. I - Ilo aux Bois Blancs. From ETI local, Ah8ENDa an island P., p. 448, and ANNENT. I to attach oneself or to be attached to, and so "the island attached to ---"

E8ENDAT - Huron, EKANDITAEEN - 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 ONDECH8a land or country P. p. 455, and ATA No. 84 p. 358 the end or extremity. The name means "Lands End."
DeL9ry indicates the site of this village abandoned in I748 by the symbol "&" on his map at Pointe de Sable. Archives de Quebec I927-28 p. 595.

OKONDECHIAETRONNON that is inhabitants of ETISTENDECH(R)ATA

II) AESENDEETS I - La grosse ile. From Ah8ENDa an island and ETSI to be long P. No 47 p. 385. Bellin I764 calls this "La Grande Isle."

I2) SOONNIKONKE - Riv. aux Canards. From ANDA8a and KAHON or KAHONK the Canada goose C. p. I62. and Sagard dictionary p. 4 AHONQUE outarde? The word "honk" has become a popular term since the advent of the motor vehicle.

I3) ATENDOTATINIENTAKBAT - 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 AHIBAT P., p. 26I No. 2I. The meaning may then be "Turkey Island at the entrance to the river where it curves."
I4) DE CHRICHASKE - gros à aux dindees. See Bellin's map of Detroit. I have not found any word in Potier's manuscripts meaning "turkey" but it may be conjectured that CHRICHASKE is onomatopoetic.

I5) ARIŞTA TAOTIKASÁ - Riv. aux escores. For the location of this river consult Bellin's map. Potier on page 453 gives ARIŞTA 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 AHIŠÁT P., No. 21 p. 261, and the meaning is curved or bent.

I6) OICENANDTI or SKENTLAT - Riv. rouge. Potier ENTAR with the meaning "poil rouge" on p. 455 and QENTÀ"couleur rouge" on p. 447.

The OIO of OICENANDTI may be the obsolete word for river found in the word Ohio; the -ANDTI may be all that is left of the word ANDÁHI. 

I7) NDATONÁTENDI EKANDÁTAEN - village P. NDATONÁTENDI is a Huron attempt to pronounce "Potawatomi" which contains the unpronounceable sounds "p" and "am." For EKANDÁTAEN see No. IO. 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. If so it comes from ARONTÁ a tree and AEN P., 221. It is possible that this word may be derived from the root ARENNDI P., No. 27 p. 340 and so mean opening.

I9) TACHARONT(K)ION - côte du Detroit. Early maps give the spelling TECHARONKION and use the name for Lake Eric. The "Memoire de la guerre contre les Iroquois" speaks of TONCHARONTIO as the pass which leads from Lake Eric to Lake Huron. TE dualitatis- ONTÀRE 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) OK8A-MAT EKINDATAEN - village Sta ois. This village was situated opposite the fort. On p. 154 Potier gives OK8A-MAT as the Huron name for the Ottawas. For EKINDATAEN see No. 10.

22) S8Q8ENDION - Riv. aux hurons. This river entered Lake Erie at Pointe Mouillé. S8 local, SENDAT the Hurons P., p. 154; APRON in or within p. 76 or No. II p. 163.

23) ORONTEN8 ATOND(G)LA- 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) ARONONDE - Riv. aux cygnos (La forêt) il y a des sturgeons. Potier himself seems in doubt as to the etymology of this place-name: ORHE a swan P., p. 452; ARHLA 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) KARINDINIONDI TOND(G)LATA - Pointe aux roches. This point is at the mouth of the Rivière aux Cignes - DeLéry A. de Q. I927-28 p. 393. Potier gives the meaning and derivation with a slightly different spelling under IONDI No. 28 p., 397 EK.RENDINIONDI "l'a ou il là a une pointe de rochers qui avancé" RENDA 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)LATA see No. 23.
26) ARAONDE - Riv. aux roches (SASTARETSI) From ARENDA a rock p. 452.
and ANDASA a river p. 448. Sastaretsi was the Huron chief. This name
apparently means "depeche-toi" ASTORATI No. I6 p. I79 or ASTORE
NO. 3I p. 356. Why Potier adds the chief's name here and in No. 55
is not apparent.
27) TE OBAR - Pointe et Rivière aux raisins. (2& I/2 l. de la Rivière
des Miamis.- DoLory.) Wild grapes were famous in this region.
possibly to be derived from TE negative and IORI (die I8RI) from
ARI No. 42 p. 345.
28) OOTONNIOTI - riv. au Sable. Compare with this No. 8 and No 10.
The derivation is theta(pro oti local) At sign of the passive,
OND(G)ln a point and the root ATI 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)NI p. I20. - On it refers to R. au Sable on Lake Huron.
29) OTSIKOINNAE - R. aux vases ou campent les 8taois. (A r. aux
vases is shown on D'Anville's map (I755) as a tributary of the Maumee
(Miami). Various words found on p. 454 suggest themselves. If the
"ou campent les 8taois" 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) ONANGUINSE AOKBISATI - d'onanguissae or ETIONONDOI(OU)T-NDI
See the D'Anville map of I755 B,Donanguisse. ONANGUINSE may be
derived from ANNONA - Le fond de l'ocu 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 AOKBISATI is explained under the same root on
p. 398 AOKBISATI pro ETIONARIS-TI meaning "beyc, cul de sac-
L'endroit du lac 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."
36) KARHORΛ - 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 ARHΛ a wood p. 452 and ARΛ être dessus p. 332 with K localitatis; meaning Wōody (Point).
37) ETIORHONDΛ - pointe de bois franc entre. Probably the point between R. à Toussaint and Portage River(D'OIAS). Derivation ETI, ARHΛ, IONDI p. 397.
38) OⅭES - R. D'OⅭES- OⅭES OⅭES OTⅭES or TIOΛΛI portage D'OⅭES. 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 k8ΛΛIΛI on p. 264.
At OIAES (Fort Clinton) we enter the Sandusky region, the rich winter hunting ground of the Hurons of Detroit, stretching from Lake Erie to the Ohio; when Charlevois 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 şandand8sti Potier determines beyond dispute the derivation of this much discussed place-name; under OTSAND8STI he gives OTSAND8SKE-là où 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 ATONNIONT - La baie d'Otsand'ske. See No. 39 and No. 30. TI ATONNIONT; the root is AT p. 357, under No. 83 where the multiplicative form is given ATANIION 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

41) STRAARAKE - R. de la baye d'OTSAND8SKE. The root seems to be

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

43) OND(G)IETSI - L'endroit de mon hyvernemment. 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 I8IA under IA the diminutive termination p. I6I.

45) ETIONG8AENTANDI (OTSAND8SKE) - Le rapide d'otsand8ske à z (?)
(illegible in facsimile) Lieus d'ond(g)ietsi la fin des rapides.
Derivation: ETI local, ANG8A rapide p. 450, ENTANDI - finir, No. 42
p. 38I.

46) SEGNOITO or SEGNOÔOTO - 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) ETI08...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'etionmont8t. It should be easy to locate this stream; I have no suggestion to offer as to the derivation.

49) ETIONNONT8T (SENDAT EN=NDAT.EN) – village huron. ETIONNONT8T 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, 8T No. 76 p. 437 and p. 78 under ONT and 8T. Note too the use of the word on p. 477 Sermon de Jesus sur la montagne (etionnont8t). For an enumeration of the inhabitants consult p. I52.

50) ONDAET – fontaine à etionnont8t. From ONDAET – Ily a une source. given by Potier under ANDAC 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, ḤỌN a canoe p. 455 & p. 447, ITAK8AN debarquer p. 399, ỌRI or ỌRE p. 431 être couvert; hence (E)T(I) – (ḤỌN) – ITAK(8AN) – ỌRI. i.e. "where they disembark and bury the canoes."

52) N'ONTA8IANDE – 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 ONDA8INDI – boucher q. place, endroit. given Ḥ8 on p. 319. The initial N is for ONNE an abbreviation used by Sågard.