

THOMPSON'S POINT, CHARLOTTE, VERMONT:
A PLATFORM FOR A FOLDER OF NATURE NOTES ON A WEBSITE

by

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A Capstone Project submitted to Johns Hopkins University
in conformity with the requirements
for the Certificate in Environmental Studies

Baltimore, Maryland, USA

(April 2008)

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Abstract

Thompson's Point on the Vermont side of Lake Champlain is an ecologically important peninsula about 1.5 miles long. Its dolomite cliffs support a rare upland natural community called Limestone Bluff Cedar - Pine Forest. Deep water, in combination with wide shallow bays surrounding the Point, make this one of Lake Champlain's most important fishing grounds.

Individuals at the Point have recently started a website: <www.thompsonspoint.org>. The website developers have agreed that a section of Ecological Notes would be useful. The purpose of this Capstone Project is to introduce the ecology of Thompson's Point to owners and renters of camps on the Point, as well as provide a platform for future contributions about the natural features and phenomena of the peninsula.

The area was traditionally inhabited by the Abenaki people and known as *Kwezowahomak*. More than 297 species specific Abenaki names are recorded for local flora and fauna; at least 67% of these species are known to occur on the Point. In the mid-1800s, European-Americans settled at the Point as a summer site for sport fishing and hunting. By 1900 most game birds, mammals, and fish were gone. The 230 acres of Thompson's Point is now owned by the town of Charlotte and managed through land use regulations designed to preserve and

protect the scenic beauty and the environmental quality of the land and lake. But in recent years, the site has been overrun by exotic invasive plants.

Some camp owners have begun to remove the invasive plants and regeneration of native seedlings is occurring. Bird and mammal life is also regenerating. Technical assistance from the State of Vermont is available to guide restoration techniques and Abenaki species lists specific to the Point can guide camp owners to help return Thompson's Point to its former glory.

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Introduction: Thompson's Point, Charlotte, Vermont

Lake Champlain is an integral part of the Champlain-Adirondack Biosphere Reserve established by the United Nations in 1989. Thompson's Point on the Vermont side of Lake Champlain is an ecologically important peninsula within it. Its dolomite cliffs support a rare upland natural community called Limestone Bluff Cedar - Pine Forest. There are currently 21 state-significant examples known, together occupying only 360 acres. Cedar bluff forests are highly threatened by development as they occur on low cliff tops with commanding views of Lake Champlain. Given their rarity, concentration of rare species, and known threats, Limestone Bluff Cedar-Pine Forests are a conservation priority in the state.

Thompson's Point and Split Rock on the New York side, pinch the deepest and most narrow part of the Lake. The deep water in combination with wide shallow bays on either side make this one of Lake Champlain's most important fishing grounds. The area was traditionally inhabited by the Abenaki people. The 230 acres of Thompson's Point is now owned by the town of Charlotte. The land is leased to a summer community that has developed over the past 150 years. The original ecological pattern of native species is still evident on the Point but there is increasing pressure upon it. There is increasing threat, through the homogenization of vegetation communities through exotic plantings and invasive species, of long-term loss of biological heritage and the special sense of place that has always been palpable on the Point.

Materials and methods

To assemble the information for this project, I relied mostly on local expertise of the Point. Species lists were assembled with input from the experts e.g. 1/ trees were identified by Professor Lawrence S. Hamilton (Senior Advisor, Mountain Biome World Commission on Protected Areas/IUCN and local tree warden); 2/ birds were identified by world renowned “birder” Hank Kaestner (Cox, 2007), a resident who has been recording avian presence for several years; 3/ fish were identified through the State of Vermont, Department of Wildlife comprehensive Fish in Vermont species list; and 4/ bats caught by me were identified by an expert from the Vermont Department of Wildlife. I observed mammals, reptiles, amphibians, insects, invertebrates, and flowers, in the meadows, forests, and shores of Thompson’s Point during the summers of 2006 and 2007. I also extracted information from a private collection of dried plants obtained at Thompson’s Point between the years 1970-1972.

Especially important written sources included the report *A Natural and Cultural Resource Inventory and Planning Recommendations for Thompson’s Point, Charlotte* (Harris,1991), *The Historic Thompson’s Point Fishing Grounds* (Glenn & Teetor, 2005), and a memoir by Jeanne Brink (1996), of her grandfather Simon Obomsawin, Abenaki resident of Thompson’s Point. The *Western Abenaki Dictionary* (Day, 1994) was read from beginning to end, and all names of flora and fauna were transcribed from it.

Finally Dave Adams, Habitat Specialist for the Vermont Fish & Wildlife Department, Agency of Natural Resources, and I “walked the site”. He identified the invasive plant species and the native saplings being suppressed by them.

Results

Geology

Lake Champlain started forming 600 million years ago. A trough was formed when the tectonic plates that had collided one billion years ago (causing the uplift that formed the Adirondack Mountains) pulled apart (Harris, 1990).

The massive Wisconsin glacier covered all of New England 15,000 years ago and more than a mile of ice capped portions of northwestern Vermont. These millions upon millions of tons of ice depressed the earth's crust, bringing it below sea level. Some 12,500 years ago the glacier retreated north of the St. Lawrence lowland. Glacial striations and glacial till are still visible where the Pleistocene glaciers were funneled by the lake trough and then retreated. Large rocks remaining from the glacial till are called erratics and can be found dotted along the southern shoreline.

As the glacier retreated, saltwater flowed in from the Atlantic Ocean to fill the depression that is now the St. Lawrence Seaway. The Champlain Sea was created. An arm of the sea extended into what is now known as the Champlain Valley where it remained for approximately the next 2,300 years. A skeleton of a Beluga (also known as White) whale (*Delphinapterus leucas*), believed to have lived 10,000 to 12,500 years ago, was found a mile inland from the Point and serves as proof (Howe, 1997). Many of Vermont's 77 native fishes arrived at this time (Langdon, Ferguson & Cox, 2006).

Released from the great weight of the ice, the ground slowly rebounded, and the ocean water began to flow north. It was replaced by fresh water melting into the valley and eventually the Champlain Sea disappeared. Lake Champlain has existed in its present form for about 9,000 years (Howe, 1997). It exits across the extensive deposits of glacial sand and silt that once covered the bottom of the Champlain Sea through the Richelieu River flowing north into the St. Lawrence Seaway to the Atlantic Ocean. The deepest part of the trough lies between Thompson's Point and Split Rock, where lake bottom is 400 feet below the lake surface and bedrock is 1000 feet below.

The rock type is sedimentary dolostone, a grey-black limestone-like stone which is high in calcium and magnesium-carbonate. Thompson's Point is the type location of the youngest formation, Cutting dolostone, which is the only dolostone horizon to hold fossils. The fossils are a small snail, *Ophileta*, of which only casts remain. (For further description of dolostone see Harris, 1990.) Flint lies between the layers within the dolomite.

Today, Thompson's Point is a peninsula of land on the Vermont side, about 1.5 miles long, easily recognized from the Lake, air, and land¹. The Point is clearly defined by its bedrock base - 40 foot bluffs on the northwest shore that gently descend to a ledge on the south shore (Harris, 1990). The tip of the Point marks the deepest part of the Lake (130 meters). On either side of the Point are wide bays. Converse Bay to the north is moderately deep (4 to 100 meters), with a stone and pebble base. Two small islands are in it. No significant streams or rivers flow into it. The southern bay called Town Farm

¹ See a map of Thompson's Point here: <http://tinyurl.com/2qu2e5>

Bay is more shallow (1 to 22 meters) with more inlets and small bays. The base of the bay is filled with a marsh into which Thorpe and Kimball Brooks enter. The far side of the bay is another larger marsh through which the waters of a river (Otter Creek) and Lewis and Little Otter Creeks enter the Lake. The area is ideal for different life stages of many kinds of fish because of the confluence of different habitats—rivers, large and small bays, rocks and shoals, and wetlands—within a shallow bay next to the deep cold waters of the trough. Town Farm Bay has been considered one of the two most important fishing grounds in Lake Champlain since pre-historic times.

Ecology

The Lake moderates winter temperatures and increases cloud cover. The 150- day growing season is longer than in other parts of Vermont. The soils have been forming for about 10,000 years, since the present lake has occupied the Champlain Valley. Much of the clayey soil of Thompson's Point is forming from the silt particles deposited during the glacial retreats. The soils have a high water holding capacity, and much of the acreage on the Point, which is not exposed bed rock, is moist throughout the year. Within this small area many different species of flora and fauna have thrived.

The vegetative cover on Thompson's Point is indicative of the underlying conditions of the bedrock substrate. The moderated temperatures partially account for the traditionally southern species such as shagbark hickory and white oak, which are found in the Lake Champlain Valley and on the Point in particular. Prior to European settlement, the Point was likely forested. In the late 1700s it had a white pine transition hardwood

cover, rich in oak and hickory (Harris, 1990, p.17). Natural processes of revegetation and succession resulted in a forested site of mixed hardwoods including shagbark hickory, sugar maple, white cedar, hemlock, and white, red, and bur oaks would have covered cooler northern-facing portions and shoreline cliffs (Harris, 1990).

Native People

Evidence has been found of native people living in the area since the glaciers retreated. Arrowheads, stone axes, knives, and stone and clay pottery have been found along the banks of the rivers and streams entering the Bay. Six archaeological sites have been identified on Thompson's Point alone (Boulanger, 2006). Flint outcroppings within the dolomite were an important resource for Native Americans who used it to make tools such as knives and arrowheads. Their quarry sites are still visible. A Native American ceramic vessel was found in 1997 by two men sport diving off Thompson's Point. It is a vessel with a pointed bottom 17.8 cm in diameter and 27.9 cm. in height. It was found on a ledge about 50 feet beneath the surface. It was dated by comparing it to other similar vessels of northeastern North America that had already been dated. It was built and decorated with simple stamped elements that were used about 2,000 years ago (Petersen, 1997). Archaeologists are puzzled about why the vessel was on the ledge and how it got there intact (Peterson, 1997). It is possible that this vessel is related to the story of a Chief who drowned there, when the canoe in which he was traveling, capsized in the rough waters (which are often encountered when rounding the Point). His spirit is believed to have 'dwelt on the Point and controlled the winds and waves, and a safe

journey could be assured by casting trinkets overboard – thus paying homage to the spirit of the Indian warrior’ (Beach, 1959).

The indigenous people of the area when Europeans arrived were the Abenaki. The Abenaki lived in an area bounded by Lake Champlain in the west, the St. Lawrence Seaway in the north, and the Manchester – Portland part of the Atlantic Coast². The Western Abenaki lived in Vermont. The traditional fishing grounds of the Western Abenaki included the Town Farm Bay (Glenn & Teetor, 2005) and even after they were pushed north by the English invaders, to the village of Odanak, Quebec on the St. Francis River of the St. Lawrence Seaway, they continued to visit and fish from their traditional camp site at Little Otter Creek across the bay from Thompson’s Point well into the 20th century. They also sold their handicrafts such as baskets and miniature birchbark canoes to seasonal campers on Thompson’s Point (Glenn & Teetor, 2005). One family of the Obomsawins also lived on the Point until 1957, and are remembered in several memoirs (e.g. Brink, 1997; Gibbs, 1949)

Their language belongs to the Eastern Algonquian language group (Demarest, 1997). The Western Abenaki language dictionary was compiled by Gordon M. Day mostly at Odanak Village. One of his key informants was Simon Obomsawin who lived on the Point (Day, 1994). The Abenaki language is rich in words that described the area in which they lived. The Abenaki word for Lake Champlain is *Bitawbagok* (waters in between) and they believed it was the center of the universe (Demarest, 1997). The word for Thompson’s Point is *Kwezowahomak*.

² For a full history see <http://www.tolatsga.org/aben.html>

Flora and Fauna of the Abenaki

Vermont, prior to extensive colonization by Europeans, was described as “a land of plenty” with abundant fish and fauna. According to the early naturalist and University of Vermont professor in Zadock Thompson, 1832 , commented that the waters “swarmed with fishes of various kinds” (Langdon *et al.*, 2006). Salmon and lake trout were abundant; sturgeons were over six feet long and 200 pounds (Demarest, 1997). The land was full of white-tailed deer and wolves; cougars were also abundant.

More than 297 species specific Abenaki names are recorded of flora and fauna found in northeast North America (Day, 1994) (see APPENDIX 1). Of the species specific names, about 200 (67%) have been identified on Thompson’s Point (see APPENDICES 2 and 3).

Sixty-nine trees are identified with Abenaki names. Even so, common tree names (e.g. Blue Beech, Grey Birch, and White Oak) are not in the dictionary, intimating that the words may have been lost. Words may be missing since much of the interviewing was done at Oldanak which in some ways is an ecologically different area than Lake Champlain and not all the known birds or fish or plants would have been there to serve as type examples. For example jewelweed (*Impatiens capensis*) is indigenous, common and an important medicine (as an antidote to poison ivy), yet it is not in the dictionary. Few non-native plants that are not food have Abenaki names. For example, although, oats, wheat, apples, pears, and peaches all have Abenaki entries, non-native garden flowers do not.

Thirty-seven species of mammals were identified through the dictionary. The species list of mammals is lacking Abenaki words for coyote and opossum (which are found on the Point) – which supports the understanding that coyotes and opossum³ are emergent species in this area. There *is* a word for wolf (*molsem*) supporting the understanding that wolves once lived in this area, even though they do not now. Words are not available for shrews or voles: it is not known if they ever had specific names or if they were categorized with “mice”. Of the mammals with Abenaki names one could expect to see 31 of 37 in an intact ecosystem on the Point; only about 14 have been identified recently.

At least 32 fish species are identified by Abenaki names. The word for brook trout is *ziboiskotam*, but there are no Abenaki words available for rainbow or brown trout, which were introduced into Vermont in 1886 and 1892 respectively (Langdon, Ferguson & Cox, 2006). Only one alien species has an Abenaki name: carp (*Wobhagas*). Of the 45 fish species that could be expected at Thompson’s Point, 24 have known Abenaki names. Some of the others may have been lost or were placed in such categories as “common fish” (e.g. chub, dace; *alnamagw*), “edible fish” (*mowomagw*), or “trash fish” (*miciganakws*).

The Lake Champlain basin is located on the Atlantic Flyway for migratory birds. The birds migrating up or down Lake Champlain pass between Thompson’s Point and Split Rock, one of the narrowest parts of the Lake. The dictionary reveals 69 bird names. Of the 184 birds so far identified on the Point, 35 (19%) of them are recorded in Abenaki.

³ See <http://www.esf.edu/aec/adks/mammals/opossum.htm>

Probably some names have been lost, and other species were categorized in groups, such as “little winter birds” (*ponisipsak*). Poignantly there is a name for the now extinct passenger pigeon (*belaz*).

On the whole, although many words appear to be missing, the Abenaki lexicon can help us understand which flora and fauna are native to this area. And if you envision the names on the species list and match them with the geological features of the place, you can imagine how it was. Kwezawahomak was rich with flint, fish, timber, meat of mammals and large birds (e.g. turkeys!), and nuts. The cedars on the cliffs cushioned the interior forest from the winds of the open lake. The interior forest, was bounteous with hardwoods including butternuts, chestnuts, and hickory nut, and sugar maples. Wild grapes draped between the trees. On the ground of the moist forest were many delicate flowering plants including lilies, rare Indian Pipes, many of which are medicines. Corn was widely cultivated. Raspberries, blueberries, strawberries and blackberries produced producing decade after decade. Delicious *Helianthus* tubers were easily harvested. Nutritious food was abundant all year round. The evidence suggests that it was harvested on a sustainable basis for 10,000 years.

Thompson’s Point as Part of Charlotte

The State of Vermont was formed in 1791 by European-Americans. In 1839, the Town of Charlotte purchased 230 acres of shoreline, meadow and woodland at what was now known as Thompson’s Point. The Town of Charlotte in 1839 purchased 230 acres of shoreline, meadow and woodland at Thompson’s Point. By then white-tailed deer were nearly extinct in Vermont. The fish lasted longer but the taking of fish in the early to

mid-1800s knew no limits and were taken with lines and nets during all times of the year (Langdon *et al.*, 2006). Thompson's Point was a camp grounds for mostly European-American but also African-American fishermen using the Bay as a fishing grounds, as well as a sportsman's club for game birds (Harris, 1990). "There was a news report of over 100 persons fishing on the Thompson's Point Fishing Ground in one day in August of 1871 and some of them were camping out on the Point." (p.107). Fishing camps were instituted around the best fishing spots and during a week in 1873 for example, one group caught: 46 pike, 9 pickerel, 53 bass, 67 perch, 123 catfish, 4 eels, 1 ling [now called Bowfin or Burbot], and 2 gar (Glenn & Teetor, 2005, p.109). In 1874 the town began leasing lots and as a result, over time, campers moved out of their tents, and built camps among the cedars on 120 half-acre lakeshore lots.

By 1900, wolves and cougars had been extirpated. Lake trout and salmon had nearly disappeared (Langdon *et al.*, 2006). By 1923, according to a long time fisherman, pike fishing was nearly "done for" and commercial fishing around Thompson's Point ceased (Glenn & Teetor, 2005, p. 128). Thompson's Point (and all the fishing camps in nearby bays) became summer cottage settlements. Much of the forest cover was cut for construction and farming (Harris, 1990).

Now 114 camps occupy 50 acres at the periphery of the Point which are zoned for seasonal summer use only. The remaining 180 interior acres are undeveloped meadow, pasture, agricultural fields, and woodland.

Town of Charlotte By-laws

Thompson's Point is now managed within the Town of Charlotte Shoreland District and Shoreland Seasonal Home Management District (Sections 2.6 and 2.7) "Land Use Regulations, of March 7, 2006"⁴ The purposes of the Shoreland District are:

- (a) to protect the scenic beauty, environmental qualities and recreational opportunities of Lake Champlain and its shoreline, as viewed from both the lakeshore and the water, (b) to minimize runoff pollution and maintain bank stability by maintaining a vegetated buffer within 100 feet of the shoreline, and (c) to allow residential and limited commercial development that is consistent with these aims and is compatible with the rural character of the town.

The purposes of the Shoreland Seasonal Home Management District are:

- (a) to protect and preserve, for seasonal residential use only, those areas of Thompson's Point that have been historically developed for seasonal residential use and have remained essentially unchanged over the years; (b) to protect the unique historic and physical character of these areas; (c) to protect the scenic beauty of the shore land and lake, as viewed from the lakeshore and the water; (d) to protect the environmental quality of the area and the lake, and (e) to allow for development which does not adversely affect the town's natural and scenic resources or properties and uses in the vicinity, and is compatible with the rural character of the town.

⁴ See: http://resources.vlct.org/u/Charlotte_ZR_2006.pdf

In addition section 2.7.F.4 states that existing native woody vegetation between the shoreline and a structure shall be preserved and maintained. No existing or proposed use or activity shall result in soil erosion or adversely impact designated wildlife habitat areas. All trees on leased lots are owned by the Town, and permission from the Tree Warden shall be required for cutting or pruning within this district. Dead or storm damaged trees shall not be cut unless they are determined by the Tree Warden to be a hazard to structures or to public safety.

Ecology of Thompson's Point Today

Food, water, and cover are the three essential components of valuable wildlife habitat and all are available on the Point. There are a variety of habitats such as pastures, fields, pine forest, woodland forest, and wetlands that provide for a diversity of wildlife. In addition there are larger wetlands and undeveloped tracts of land contiguous to Thompson's Point. Seasonal use of the site by human beings is limited primarily to the months of June-September leaving the area free from human intervention for two-thirds of every year.

Limestone Bluff Cedar-Pine Forest is one of 80 natural community types recognized in Vermont (Sorenson & Popp, 2006). It occurs on the limestone and dolomite bluffs and outcrops found primarily along the shore of Lake Champlain and is dominated by northern white cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*). This rare community type is also known from New York, Quebec, and Ontario, and similar communities are described from limestone escarpments in the Great Lakes region. The cedars are characteristic of the

extreme conditions of bedrock, soil, wind, and a harsh lakefront habitat; they are also indicative of the calcium-rich dolostone bedrock below. The Point is ringed on three sides, the perimeter of the peninsula, with northern white cedar. Some of the cedars are 100 years old (Harris, 1990). It is largely this native tree cover that screens the camps from the Lake.

Interior to the rim are three types of communities. Predominant are mixed hardwoods including shagbark hickories, butternut, hop-hornbeam, sugar maples, beech and red, white and bur oaks. Inside the forest a habitat has been formed by the underlying mineral rich soil covered by the hardwood leaves which is perfect for columbine, trillium, jack-in-the-pulpit, trout lilies, wild ginger, ferns and Indian pipes.

Natural re-seeding does take place. For example, the Ansley's have a butternut tree about 7 cm diameter which was seeded from their neighbor's tree that died from a blight. Snags are left. Much of the area is left in a natural overgrown state. There are even a few flower gardens cultivating native species; purple vetch for example is lushly maintained at the Ansley's.

There are also smaller hemlock and white pine forests. And the center of the Point is used for agriculture, including the grazing of milk cows, and fields of hay and oats that have been on-going for about the last century. The fields are laden with alien flower species. Near the roadsides are escaped garden plants. The lawns and exotic flowering shrubs and flowerbeds are evidence of human gardeners influencing the herbaceous and shrub vegetation.

As in much of the warm Champlain Valley, invasive exotic species are a threat to the integrity of natural communities and the value of the area as wildlife habitat. Limestone Bluff Cedar-Pine Forests are especially sensitive to invasion by exotic species after disturbance due to the calcium-rich bedrock on which the community occurs (Harris, 1990). The most invasive exotic species on the Point (and in the Champlain Valley) are: multiflora rose, Japanese barberry, two species of buckthorn, honeysuckle, purple loosestrife and Japanese knotweed (Dave Adams, personal communication, 22 January 2008). The latter four are considered a “serious threat to the state” (Vermont Agency of Natural Resources, 2003, p.2). At the Point non-native invasive exotics are widespread and these plants are suppressing the regeneration of native seedlings.

Hank Kaestner has identified 187 species of birds on the Point. Most were identified during the months of May-September, but 68 were migrants passing by during the months of October and November⁵. The Split Rock Channel is renowned among birders because the migrants who travel through it can be easily seen. During several mid-October to mid-December weekends in 2005 for example, 46,150 ring-billed gulls, 17,554 snow geese, 6,311 Canada geese, and 1,356 common loons were counted migrating (personal communication, Dick Lavelle and Ted Murin, Lake Watch, 2005). “They wait for the wind. During one day in the autumn of 2007, when the winds were about 20 miles an hour, north by northwest, about 15,000 terns flew by “(personal communication, January 22, 2008). Loons, bald eagles, and ospreys—all species that were extirpated are

⁵ See: www.Thompsonspoint.org .

now making a comeback. Pileated woodpeckers, which were not seen on the Point for many years are now nesting regularly. Mallard ducks have also been nesting for the past ten years after a hiatus of many decades. Far fewer songbirds nesting on the porches may be a sign of better nesting places as the old growth trees mature, or fewer songbirds. Deer, foxes, and rabbits can be seen everyday.

The fishing grounds around Thompson's Point however, have not recovered. As it has for over almost all of its 130 years, a 2003 article in *Field and Stream* declared Lake Champlain to be one of "America's best fishing spots." Only the definition of a good fishing spot has changed – now it is "Not just big fish, but waters of extraordinary beauty, diversity and unique personalities" (Glenn & Teetor, 2005). Even in the last three decades fishing has decreased markedly in that those people who formerly fished rarely bother to go out now, and when they do, don't expect to catch much. Most of the fish eaten by people around the Lake these days is from elsewhere. Even the species found in the Lake have changed in that some have been introduced and species that were formerly plentiful are now rare. The number of introduced species has steadily increased every decade since the 1930s, reaching a peak of 13 in the decade of the 1990s (Lake Champlain Basin Program, 2005). Zebra mussels for example were first discovered in Lake Champlain in 1993 and since then have thoroughly covered rocks, moorings, shipwrecks in deep water, municipal water facilities, and docks throughout the Lake (Hauser & Lynch, 2005). Now, to wade at Thompson's Point it is necessary to wear shoes to protect one's feet against their sharp shells. Relics of cement docks that are no longer allowed to be built are crumbling underwater, covering natural habitat, and providing

additional substrate for zebra mussels. The evidence these days of native mussels consists of empty shells.

Not all the Lake news is bad. The Lake Champlain Restoration Program, which began in 1973, has restored landlocked Atlantic salmon and lake trout to Lake Champlain and a 23 pound lake trout was caught near the Point in 1996 (Demarest, 1997). Sturgeon are endangered in Vermont, but a restoration program has begun through the Fish and Wildlife Department.

Discussion

Thompson's Point has a long rich history. The Native people probably were attracted first by the hunting, fishing and flint deposits. In the 19th century people of European descent "discovered" the Point and focused on hunting and fishing until it was depleted. In the 20th century, emphasis turned to agriculture and tourism. Due to its aesthetics, the Point became the base of an ongoing summer community, which continues to rent land governed and owned by the town of Charlotte.

Limestone Bluff Cedar-Pine Forests are a highly threatened natural community type since Lake Champlain shoreline property is highly desirable for development and these dry cedar-dominated bluffs are especially favored for their commanding views over the lake. However because of the unusual status of the Point as a Seasonal Home Management District owned by the Town of Charlotte, this community type has been protected there and is largely intact. However regeneration of native seedlings is being suppressed by exotic invasive plants.

To restore Thompson's Point to its former glory, technical assistance is available from the State of Vermont. According to Vermont Fish & Wildlife Department official Rick Adams the most important step is to get rid of the invasive exotics including: non-native honeysuckle, Japanese barberry, the two species of buckthorn, multiflora rose and Japanese knotweed. Even if they cannot be completely killed at once, cutting them will halt seed production, which is crucial. In most areas on the Point it will not be necessary to re-plant trees after getting rid of the buckthorn, since native tree seedlings are in place. The native seedlings that are now being suppressed by buckthorn will quickly grow to fill in the gaps when released from competition.

For wildlife habitat the focus should be on planting native shrubs and bushes. Recommended species for planting are those in the Native Fauna Species list. The following are specifically recommended for wildlife habitat:

- grey dogwood (*Cornus racemosa*);
- native highbush cranberry (*Viburnum trilobum*), which is hard to find because what is commonly sold is a non-native cranberry (*Viburnum opulus*); and
- red-osier dogwood (*Cornus sericea*).

A "nursery" of red-osier dogwood has been located near the caretaker's house. If cut while dormant, and planted, both the nursery stock and the cuttings will grow.

The Lake Champlain Basin Program was established in 1990 to coordinate the activities of the Lake Champlain Special Designation Act. To help prevent the further spread of zebra mussels and other invasive species they advise:

- Inspecting boats and trailers for mussels and weeds and removing mussels or vegetation and discarding them in the trash.
- Draining all water, including the bilge, live well, and engine cooling system.
- Drying the boat and trailer in the sun for at least 5 days. If the boat is used sooner, to rinse off the boat, trailer, anchor, anchor line, bumpers, engine, etc. with hot water or at a car wash.
- Leaving live bait behind — either give it to someone using the same waterbody, or discard it in the trash.

Experts at the near by non-profit Shelburne Farms (Demarest, 1997) advise:

- Riding bikes instead of traveling by car and using cars minimally and carpooling
- Using environmentally sound products to clean your camp, avoiding the use of toxic materials.
- Mulching food scraps and garden waste.

Other suggestions include:

- Using the non-indigenous species such as Queen Anne's-Lace and Purple Loosestrife for wildflower bouquets rather than the native species.

- Use the Abenaki plant species list specific to the Point to guide planting.
- Do not cut reeds on the beach; rather let them grow tall for the ducks to nest in.
- Explore the possibility of planting wild rice gathered from Little Otter Creek in the autumn on the beaches.
- Remove cement dock relics.

Summary

“Bold bedrock, cliffs and ledge, prime agricultural soils, the mosaic of rich and diverse vegetation habitats, high wildlife value, recognized aesthetic value, and historic character combine to make Thompson’s Point a unique resource (Harris, 1990, p.15).” Preservation and protection of the area is important to the Town of Charlotte and the residents of Thompson’s Point. Although there are still many threats, some recovery is already occurring. Further restoration can be guided by technical assistance available from the State of Vermont, and Abenaki species lists.

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APPENDIX 1. All Flora and Fauna from the Western Abenaki Dictionary (Day,1994)

English	Abenaki	Scientific
Alder	<i>Odopi</i>	<i>Alnus</i>
Alder, Black (winterberry)	<i>Cegwalimenakwam</i>	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>
Alligator, Crocodile	<i>Kakadolokw</i>	<i>Alligator, Crocodylus</i>
Animal, wild	<i>Awaas</i>	
Ant	<i>Alikws</i>	<i>Formicidae</i>
Apples	<i>Aples</i>	<i>Malus domestica</i>
Arrowhead plant	<i>Bakwaaloskw</i>	<i>Sagittaria spp.</i>
Arrowplant	<i>Bakwaaskw</i>	<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>
Ash, American mountain	<i>Mosmezi</i>	<i>Sorbus americana</i>
Ash, Black (highland)	<i>Wajoimahalakws</i>	<i>Fraxinus nigra</i>
Ash, Black Swamp	<i>Megoakwimaahlakws</i>	<i>Fraxinus nigra</i>
Ash, Green	<i>Mkazawimaahlakws</i>	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>
Ash, Green (Red)	<i>Peskwasawonimaahlakws</i>	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>
Ash, Northern Prickly	<i>Gagowakw</i>	<i>Zanthoxylum americanum</i>
Ash, White	<i>Ogemakw</i>	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>
Aspen, Big-toothed	<i>Osagakw</i>	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>
Aspen, Quaking	<i>Osagakw</i>	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>
Balsam Fir	<i>Kokokhoakw</i>	<i>Abies balsamea</i>
Bass, Largemouth (Black)	<i>Molazigan</i>	<i>Micropterus salmoides</i>
Bass, Rock	<i>Megejas</i>	<i>Ambloplites rupestris</i>
Basswood	<i>Wigebimezi</i>	<i>Tilia americana</i>
Bat	<i>Madagenihlas</i>	<i>Myotis</i>
Bear	<i>Awasos</i>	<i>Ursus</i>
Bear, Black	<i>Wadamobamegwezid</i>	<i>Ursus americanus</i>
Bear, Polar	<i>Ponkiawasos</i>	<i>Ursus maritimus</i>
Beaver	<i>Demakwa</i>	<i>Castor canadensis</i>
Bedbug	<i>Maskejamogwezes</i>	<i>Cimex lectularius</i>
Bee	<i>Wawilomwa</i>	<i>Hymenoptera</i>
Bee, Bumble (ground)	<i>Begwiwawilomwa</i>	<i>Bombus terrestris</i>
Bee, Honey	<i>Zogaliwawilomwa</i>	<i>Hymenoptera spp</i>
Beech, American	<i>Wajoimizi</i>	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>
Bees, Sand, Wasp, Ground	<i>Begwiwawilomwa</i>	<i>Hymenoptera spp.</i>
Beets, Red	<i>Mamkwakwzid</i>	<i>Beta vulgaris</i>
Birch, Paper	<i>Maskwamozi</i>	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>
Birch, Sweet	<i>Wins</i>	<i>Betula lenta</i>
Birch, Yellow	<i>Wins</i>	<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>
Bison	<i>Beziko</i>	<i>Bison bison</i>

English	Abenaki	Scientific
Bittern	<i>Bokhamenes</i>	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>
Black bird	<i>Cogeleskw</i>	any species
Blackberry	<i>Pezagwdamenakwam</i>	<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>
Blackbird, Redwing	<i>Iglizmoniz</i>	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>
Blood root	<i>Bagakanihlog</i>	<i>Sanquinaria canadensis</i>
Bloodsuckers, leeches	<i>Babaskw</i>	<i>Hirudidae</i>
Bloodsuckers, leeches	<i>Babaskw</i>	<i>Hirudidae</i>
Blue vervain	<i>Wlowatawa</i>	<i>Verbena hastate</i>
Blueberry	<i>Zata</i>	<i>Vaccinium spp.</i>
Blueberry, Highbush	<i>Zatamozi</i>	<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>
Bluejay	<i>Tideso</i>	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>
Bluets	<i>Wobaksageniz</i>	<i>Claytonia virginiana</i> and <i>Houstonia caerulea</i>
Bobolink	<i>Bamskodaicogeleskw</i>	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>
Boneset	<i>Molodagwinebizon</i>	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>
Breeches, Dutchman's	<i>Beljesizal</i>	<i>Dicentra cucullaria</i>
Bug	<i>Awahodos</i>	
Bug, Potato	<i>Badadesiawahodo</i>	
Bullhead, Brown	<i>Wozesso</i>	<i>Ameiurus nebulosas</i>
Bunchberry	<i>Topoihla</i>	<i>Cornus canadensis</i>
Burdock	<i>Sagadabo</i>	<i>Arctium sp.</i>
Buttercup	<i>Wizowibemi pskwasawon</i>	<i>Ranunculus spp</i>
Butterfly or moth	<i>Mamijola</i>	
Butternut	<i>Bagonozi</i>	<i>Juglans cinera</i>
Cabbage, Skunk	<i>Segogwibagw</i>	<i>Symphyotrichum foetida</i>
Caribou	<i>Magolibo</i>	<i>Rangifer tarandus</i>
Carp	<i>Wobhagas</i>	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>
Catbird	<i>Jibayhla</i>	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>
Caterpillar (furry)	<i>Oswagwa</i>	
Caterpillar, Woolly Bear	<i>Zazobhowad, Nibeniskog</i>	<i>Isia isabella</i>
Catfish (Horned Pout)	<i>Wozesso</i>	<i>Ameiurus nebulosus</i>
Cattail	<i>Bakwaaskw</i>	<i>Typha latifolia</i>
Cedar, Red	<i>Mekwisagezo</i>	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Cedar, White	<i>Koksk (Zedi)</i>	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Centipede	<i>Msaligodod</i>	<i>Chilopoda</i>
Cherry, Black	<i>Gici adebimen</i>	<i>Prunus serotina</i>
Cherry, Choke	<i>Adebimenakwamek</i>	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>
Cherry, Fire (Pin)	<i>Maskwazimenakwam</i>	<i>Prunus pensylvanica</i>
Cherry, Ground	<i>Kiiadebimen</i>	<i>Physalis heterophylla</i>
Chestnut, American	<i>Wobimizi</i>	<i>Castanea dentata</i>

English	Abenaki	Scientific
Chickadee	<i>Kejegigihlasiz</i>	<i>Poecile atricapillus</i>
Chicory	<i>Minoboatag</i>	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>
Chipmunk, Eastern	<i>Anikwses</i>	<i>Tamias striatus</i>
Chokeberry	<i>Azawanimen</i>	<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>
Chub, Bigmouth	<i>Msedon</i>	
Chub, dace (common fish)	<i>Alnamagw</i>	
Cicada	<i>Sigiliamo</i>	<i>Hemiptera</i>
Clam, Shellfish, Oyster, Mussel	<i>Als</i>	<i>Mollusca</i>
Codfish (Burbot)	<i>Nokamagw</i>	<i>Lota lota</i>
Columbine	<i>Zokkwahiganipskwasawon</i>	<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>
Corn	<i>Skamon</i>	<i>Zea mays var.</i>
Cottonwood, Eastern	<i>Wawabibagw</i>	<i>Populus deltoides</i>
Crab, Lobster, *Crayfish	<i>Soga</i>	
Cranberry	<i>Nibimenakwam</i>	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>
Cranberry, Highbush	<i>Nibimenakwam</i>	<i>Viburnum tribolum</i>
Cricket, Grasshopper	<i>Cols</i>	<i>Orthoptera</i>
Crow	<i>Mkazas</i>	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>
Cucumber, Indian root	<i>Askitamegiz</i>	<i>Medeola virginiana</i>
Cucumber, Wild	<i>Askitamiwajapkw</i>	<i>Echinocystis lobata ?</i>
Current, Red	<i>Pessimenakwam</i>	<i>Ribes sativum</i>
Dace, red marked	<i>Makwhowikhozik</i>	
Deer, White-tailed	<i>Nolka</i>	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>
Deerberry Bush	<i>Nolkaimenakwam</i>	<i>Vaccinium stamineum</i>
Deerfly	<i>Nolkaimasezakwa</i>	<i>Tabanidae</i>
Deerfly, Horsefly	<i>Masezakwa</i>	<i>Tabanidae</i>
Dog	<i>Alemos</i>	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>
Dogwood	<i>Makwakwsek</i>	<i>Cornus sericea L. ssp. sericea</i>
Dragonfly	<i>Odamogan</i>	<i>Odonata</i>
Duck, Black	<i>Gwigwigem</i>	<i>Anas rubripes</i>
Duck, Bufflehead	<i>Meljas</i>	<i>Bucephala albeola</i>
Duck, dusky (?)	<i>Wasikwa</i>	
Duck, Ruddy	<i>Babaska gwigwigem</i>	<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>
Duck, sea	<i>Zobagwihla</i>	
Duck, tree, crow	<i>Wokwha</i>	
Duck, whistler (Goldeneye?)	<i>Maniwadiaz</i>	
Duck, Wood	<i>Alotegwihla</i>	<i>Aix sponsa</i>
Dutchman's-Breeches	<i>Beljesizal</i>	<i>Dicentra cucullaria</i>
Eagle, Bald (and generic)	<i>Megezo</i>	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>
Eel	<i>Nahomo</i>	<i>Anguilla rostrata</i>
Elderberry, Common	<i>Saskib</i>	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>

English	Abenaki	Scientific
Elk	<i>Woboz</i>	<i>Cervus canadensis</i>
Elm, American	<i>Anibi</i>	<i>Ulmus americana</i>
Elm, Slippery	<i>Pezagholigan</i>	<i>Ulmus rubra</i>
Ericaceous plants (bog)	<i>Azikimezi</i>	
Fern	<i>Masoz</i>	
Fern, Rock	<i>Senikaladabagw</i>	<i>Polypodium virginianum</i>
Fire leaf, comes up after	<i>Skwedaibagol</i>	<i>Erechtites hieraciifolia</i>
Firefly	<i>Pipesawas</i>	<i>Lampyridae</i>
Fireweed	<i>Pabazinebizon</i>	<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>
Fisher	<i>Olanigw</i>	<i>Martes pennanti</i>
Flag, Sweet (muskrat plant)	<i>Moskwaswaskw</i>	<i>Acorus calamus</i>
Flea	<i>Babigw</i>	<i>Siphonaptera</i>
Flounder	<i>Madamagw</i>	<i>Pseudopleuronectes americanus</i>
Flower, Watersnake	<i>Nebiiskog</i>	<i>Scutellaria galericulata</i>
Fly, Black	<i>Makazawegid</i>	<i>Simuliidae</i>
Fly, Deer	<i>Nolkaimasezakwa</i>	<i>Chrysops spp.</i>
Fly, Deer and Horse	<i>Masezakwa</i>	<i>Tabadinae</i>
Fly, dust	<i>Towibegwioo</i>	
Fly, House	<i>Ojawas</i>	<i>Musca domestica</i>
Fly, sand; no-see-ums	<i>Begwiojawas</i>	
Fly, White	<i>Wobigesid</i>	<i>Aleyrodidae</i>
Fox, Arctic	<i>Wobiokwses</i>	<i>Alopex lagopus</i>
Fox, Grey	<i>Wibegwigid</i>	<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>
Fox, Red	<i>Ponki owkses</i>	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>
Frog	<i>Cegwal</i>	<i>Anura</i>
Frog, Bull	<i>Agebalam</i>	<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>
Frog, Grey Tree	<i>Alodawasid</i>	<i>Hyla versicolor</i>
Frog, pond whistler (Spring peeper?)	<i>Nebizkwikwsiz</i>	<i>Pseudacris crucifer(?)</i>
Fungus, Bracket	<i>Agwodawas</i>	<i>Basidiomycetes</i>
Fungus, white pine	<i>Goaiagwodawas</i>	
Gar	<i>Ojoljegahon</i>	<i>Lepisosteus</i>
Ginger, Wild (Snake root)	<i>Alnobai dipwabel</i>	<i>Asarum canadense</i>
Ginseng	<i>Gassowadik</i>	<i>Panax quinquefolius</i>
Gnat, no see um	<i>Begwiz</i>	
Goldfinch	<i>Cigsiz</i>	<i>Carduelis tristis</i>
Goldthread roots	<i>Wizowajapkak</i>	<i>Coptis groenlandica</i>
Goose, wild	<i>Wobtegwa</i>	
Grackle, Bronze	<i>Wawibegwigid</i>	<i>Quiscalus quiscula aeneus</i>
Grape, Wild	<i>Alnobai mologwimen</i>	<i>Vitis sp.</i>

English	Abenaki	Scientific
Grass, climbing	<i>Lodawaskiko</i>	<i>Clematis virginiana</i>
Grass, Sweet	<i>Mskikoi</i>	<i>Hierochlœe odorata</i>
Grasshopper, cricket	<i>Cols</i>	<i>Orthoptera</i>
Grosbeak	<i>Dagwogwihlas</i>	<i>Fringillidae</i>
Grouse, Ruffed	<i>Bakeso</i>	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>
Grouse, Spruce	<i>Meskagodagihla</i>	<i>Falcapennis canadensis</i>
Gull	<i>Gaakw</i>	<i>Laridae</i>
Hare, Snowshoe	<i>Madegwas</i>	<i>Lepus americanus</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Jigenazakwam</i>	<i>Crataegus spp.</i>
Hemlock, Eastern	<i>Alnizedi</i>	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>
Hemlock, ground	<i>Sagaskodakw</i>	<i>Lycopodium obscurum</i>
Hemlock, water	<i>Cannaps majinebizonoo</i>	<i>Cicuta maculata</i>
Hemp, Indian	<i>mazon</i>	<i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>
Hen's foot	<i>Ahamoizid</i>	<i>Caucalis daucoides</i>
Heron	<i>Gasko</i>	<i>Ciconiiformes</i>
Herring	<i>Zobagwipesiz</i>	<i>Alosa aestivalis</i>
Hickory	<i>Bagimenakwam</i>	<i>Carya sp.</i>
Honeysuckle	<i>Bigwoganizal</i>	<i>Lonicera canadensis, villosa</i>
Hop-hornbeam	<i>Molaloslkw</i>	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>
Horsetails	<i>Gezibskol</i>	<i>Equisetum spp.</i>
Hummingbird	<i>Nanatasiz</i>	<i>Trochilidae</i>
Indian pipe	<i>Odamoganiz</i>	<i>Monotropa uniflora</i>
Insect, blood sucking	<i>Wikwadigas</i>	
Insect, nonflying	<i>Awahodosiz</i>	
Iris, numb maker	<i>Kskimokas</i>	<i>Iris prismatica</i>
Ironwood	<i>Molaloslkw</i>	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>
Ivy, Poison	<i>Majimskiko</i>	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>
Jack-in-the-pulpit	<i>Dkinoganiz</i>	<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>
Jay, Canada	<i>Keskejagwa</i>	<i>Perisoreus canadensis</i>
Junco, Slate colored	<i>Nagwodagihla</i>	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>
King bird	<i>Medawlinnosiz</i>	<i>Cicinnurus regius</i>
Kingfisher, Belted	<i>Ceskwadadas</i>	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>
Ladybug	<i>Alemosiz</i>	<i>Coccinellidae</i>
Lamprey, Sea	<i>Nibomo</i>	<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>
Lily, Lotus Pond	<i>Bamagwaag</i>	<i>Nelumbo sp.</i>
Lily, Red Water	<i>Mskata</i>	<i>Nymphaea odorata rubra</i>
Loon	<i>Medawihla</i>	<i>Gavia</i>
Louse	<i>Kemo</i>	<i>Phthiraptera</i>
Lynx, Bobcat	<i>Wigwedi</i>	<i>Lynx rufus</i>
Mackerel	<i>Makelo</i>	<i>Scombridae</i>

English	Abenaki	Scientific
Maggot	<i>Okwa</i>	
Maple, Ashleaf (Box elder)	<i>Bilkimizi</i>	<i>Acer negundo</i>
Maple, Eastern Mountain	<i>Wobakwsek</i>	<i>Acer spicata</i>
Maple, Red	<i>Mskwebages</i>	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Maple, Striped	<i>Osagakw</i>	<i>Acer pensylvanicum</i>
Maple, Sugar	<i>Senomozi</i>	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>
Marten	<i>Apanakes</i>	<i>Martes americana</i>
Medicine, pain in the side	<i>Batkilawinbizon</i>	<i>Cornus canadensis</i>
Merganser	<i>Mezikawa</i>	<i>Mergus sp.</i>
Merganser, Red-breasted (Shelldrake)	<i>Cigolewihlas</i>	<i>Mergus serrator</i>
Milkweed	<i>Azibiz</i>	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>
Mink, American	<i>Mosbas</i>	<i>Mustela vison</i>
Minnow, striped	<i>Molamagwsiz</i>	
Mole	<i>Alemonska</i>	<i>Soricomorpha</i>
Moose	<i>Moz</i>	<i>Alces alces</i>
Mosquito	<i>Begwes</i>	<i>Culicidae</i>
Moss, incl. Reindeer lichens	<i>Asakwam</i>	
Mouse	<i>Wobikwsos</i>	<i>Peromyscus spp.</i>
Mullein	<i>Madahodowi odamo</i>	<i>Verbascum thapsus?</i>
Muskellunge	<i>Maskwenoza</i>	<i>Esox masquinongy</i>
Muskrat	<i>Moskwas</i>	<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>
Mustard, Wild	<i>Wizowatagil</i>	<i>Brassica spp.</i>
Nighthawk	<i>Beskw</i>	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>
Nuthatch	<i>Cigolodawasid</i>	<i>Sittinae</i>
Oak, Black	<i>Anaskemezi</i>	<i>Quercus velutina</i>
Oak, Red	<i>Anaskemezi</i>	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Onion, Wild	<i>Alnobai winoz</i>	<i>Allium canadense</i>
Osprey	<i>Maanamagwas</i>	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
Owl, Barred (also, large owl)	<i>Gokokhas</i>	<i>Strix varia</i>
Owl, Saw whet	<i>Waloias</i>	<i>Aegolius acadica acadica</i>
Owl, Screech	<i>Didegeli</i>	<i>Otus asio naevius</i>
Partridgeberry	<i>Babedegwibagasig</i>	<i>Mitchella repens</i>
Peach tree	<i>Bicesakwam</i>	<i>Prunus persica</i>
Pepper root	<i>Kojoizak</i>	<i>Dentaria diphylla</i>
Perch, Yellow	<i>Molamagws</i>	<i>Perca flavescens</i>
Pickrel, Chain	<i>Kwenozasiz</i>	<i>Esox niger</i>
Pigeon, Passenger	<i>Belaz</i>	<i>Ectopistes migratorius</i>
Pike, Northern	<i>Kwenoza</i>	<i>Esox lucius</i>
Pike, Walleye	<i>Mamsalagikws</i>	<i>Sander vitreus</i>

English	Abenaki	Scientific
Pine, Jack	<i>Bilowi basaakw</i>	<i>Pinus banksiana</i>
Pine, Red	<i>Basaakw</i>	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>
Pine, White	<i>Goa</i>	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
Pitcher Plant	<i>Ahamoakezen</i>	<i>Sarracenia purpurea</i>
Plantain, Common	<i>Owdiibagw</i>	<i>Plantago major</i>
Plant, pain in the side	<i>Batkilabagw</i>	<i>Cornus canadensis</i>
Plum, Canada	<i>Azawanimenakwam</i>	<i>Prunus nigra</i>
Polliwog, tadpole	<i>Agwolagweji</i>	
Poplar, Black	<i>Mkazawiossagakw</i>	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>
Porcupine	<i>Kogw</i>	<i>Erithizon dorsatum</i>
Potato, Indian	<i>Apenak</i>	<i>Apios tuberosa</i>
Pout, mudfish (Bowfin?)	<i>Azeskwamagw</i>	
Puffballs	<i>Bigidoan</i>	<i>Calvatia gigantea</i>
Puma	<i>Bittolo</i>	<i>Puma concolor</i>
Pumpkinseed	<i>Abonamagwas</i>	<i>Lepomis gibbosus</i>
Pumpkin, squash	<i>Wasawa</i>	<i>Cucurbita spp.</i>
Rabbit, Eastern Cottontail	<i>Bebonkiimadeqwas</i>	<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>
Raccoon, Northern	<i>Azeban</i>	<i>Procyon lotor</i>
Raisin, Wild Bush	<i>Adatomenakwam</i>	<i>Viburnum cassinoides</i>
Raspberry	<i>Zegweskimen abaziz</i>	<i>Rubus strigosus</i>
Raven, Northern	<i>Ponki mkazas</i>	<i>Corvus corax</i>
Redhorse, Shorthead / Sucker Carp	<i>Kikomkwa</i>	<i>Moxostoma macrolepidotum</i>
Redstart	<i>Skwedasisz</i>	<i>Hodgsonius phaenicuroides</i>
Reed	<i>Azosnaskw</i>	<i>Typha</i>
Robin	<i>Gwikweskas</i>	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>
Rose, Pasture	<i>Dabsigid cigenaz</i>	<i>Rosa carolina</i>
Salamander, Redback	<i>Kakadolokwsiz</i>	<i>Plethodon cinereus</i>
Salmon, Atlantic	<i>Mskwamagw</i>	<i>Salmo salar</i>
Sandpiper, snipe	<i>Sasaso</i>	
Sassafras	<i>Zazogebamakw</i>	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>
Sawgrass	<i>Alezowaik</i>	<i>Cladium mariscoides</i>
Seal	<i>Zobagwialemos</i>	<i>Pinnipedia</i>
Senna (leaves)	<i>Segagwesmiwanibagol</i>	<i>Cassia spp.</i>
Service berry	<i>Omwaimenakwam</i>	<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>
Shad	<i>Wobamagwsiz</i>	
Shiner, Common	<i>Namasiz</i>	<i>Luxilus cornutus</i>
Shiner, Golden	<i>Pesiz</i>	<i>Notemigonus crysoleucas</i>
Skunk, Striped	<i>Segogw</i>	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>
Smelt, Rainbow	<i>Bebonamagw</i>	<i>Osmerus mordax</i>
Snail	<i>Wakwodes</i>	<i>Gastropoda</i>

English	Abenaki	Scientific
Snake, Eastern Garter	<i>Makwaaskadamod</i>	<i>Thamophis sirtalis sirtalis</i>
Snake, Rattle	<i>Sizikwa</i>	<i>Crotalus adamanteus</i>
Snake, Water	<i>Nebiiskog</i>	<i>Nerodia sipedon sipedon</i>
Snake, Water moccasin	<i>Mekezenodeb</i>	<i>Agkistrodon piscivorous piscivorous</i>
Sorrel, Wood	<i>Sosowipogwag</i>	<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>
Sorrel, Violet Wood		<i>Oxalis violacea</i>
Sparrow, Song	<i>Gaskaljasiz</i>	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>
Spider	<i>Mamsahlabika</i>	<i>Araneae</i>
Spikenard	<i>Wawigakw</i>	<i>Aralia racemosa</i>
Spruce, Black	<i>Mskak</i>	<i>Picea mariana</i>
Spruce, Red	<i>Mskak</i>	<i>Picea rubens</i>
Spruce, White	<i>Mesazeso</i>	<i>Picea glauca</i>
Squirrel, Eastern Grey	<i>Mikoa wibeqwigid</i>	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>
Squirrel, Flying	<i>Belanigw</i>	<i>Glaucomys spp.</i>
Squirrel, Red	<i>Mikoa makwigid</i>	<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>
Stickleback	<i>Kogwimagw</i>	<i>Pungitius pungitius</i>
Strawberry	<i>Mskikoimins</i>	<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>
Sturgeon, Lake	<i>Gabasa</i>	<i>Acipenser fulvescens</i>
Sumac	<i>Zalonakwam</i>	<i>Rhus esp. typhina</i>
Sunflowers	<i>Gizoskogan</i>	<i>Helianthus giganteus</i>
Sunflowers, wild	<i>Wizowatawa</i>	<i>Solidago or Helianths spp.</i>
Swallow, Bank	<i>Benegokihlasiz</i>	<i>Riparia riparia</i>
Swan	<i>Wigwahla</i>	<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>
Sycamore	<i>Pabalakw</i>	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>
Tamarack	<i>Bobenodagwezo</i>	<i>Larix laricina</i>
Tanager, Scarlet	<i>Mekwimins</i>	<i>Piranga olivacea</i>
Tea, Labrador	<i>Azobakw</i>	<i>Ledum groenlandia</i>
Teal, Blue-winged	<i>Meljasiz</i>	<i>Anas discors</i>
Teal, Green-winged	<i>Papawogahlod</i>	<i>Anas carolinensis</i>
Thistle	<i>Gowiz</i>	<i>Carduus spp.</i>
Thrush, Hermit	<i>Wlogwihlas</i>	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>
Toad, American	<i>Mamaska</i>	<i>Bufo americanus</i>
Trout, Brook (Speckled)	<i>Skotam</i>	<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i>
Trout, Lake	<i>Namagw</i>	<i>Salvelinus namaycush</i>
Trout, River	<i>Ziboiskotam</i>	
Turkey	<i>Nahama</i>	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>
Turtle	<i>Doleba</i>	
Turtle, Sea	<i>Zobagwidoleba</i>	
Turtle, Snapping	<i>Aligedaid</i>	<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>
Violet, Dogtooth	<i>Minobowigek</i>	<i>Erythronium americanum</i>

English	Abenaki	Scientific
Walnut, Black	<i>Bagimizi</i>	<i>Juglans nigra</i>
Warbler, Yellow	<i>Wizowihlasiz</i>	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>
Wasp	<i>Wawizowigeji owdik</i>	<i>Vespidae</i>
Wasps, Ground	<i>Begwiwawilomwa</i>	<i>Sphecidae</i>
Water boatman	<i>Mikinakw</i>	<i>Corixidae</i>
Water Striders	<i>Demakwasiz</i>	<i>Gerridae</i>
Waterlily, Yellow	<i>Wizowatawa</i>	<i>Nuphar?</i> (CAD)
Waxwing, Cedar	<i>Magwasizak</i>	<i>Bombyeilla cedrorum</i>
Weasel	<i>Sagwasiz</i>	<i>Mustelo erminea</i>
Whale	<i>Podaba</i>	
Wheat	<i>Malomen</i>	<i>Triticum spp.</i>
Whip-poor-will	<i>Papoles</i>	<i>Caprimulgus vociferus</i>
Whitefish	<i>Wobamagw</i>	<i>Coregonus clupeaformis</i>
Willow	<i>Ganozas</i>	<i>Salix spp.</i>
Wintergreen	<i>Gogowibagw</i>	<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>
Wolf	<i>Molsem</i>	<i>Canus lupis</i>
Wolverine	<i>Alaskana</i>	<i>Gulo gulo</i>
Woodchuck	<i>Agaskw</i>	<i>Marmota marmax</i>
Woodcock	<i>Nagwibagw sibs</i>	<i>Scolopax minor</i>
Woodpecker	<i>Lobatahigas</i>	<i>Picinae</i>
Woodpecker, Pileated	<i>Mama</i>	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>
Worm	<i>Skogsiz</i>	
Wren	<i>Spigwoloasiz</i>	<i>Troglodytidae</i>
Yarrow	<i>Nahamaibag</i>	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>

APPENDIX 2. Flora of Thompson's Point

Native Flora of Thompson's Point		
English	Abenaki	Scientific
Anemone, Wood		<i>Anemone quinquefolia</i>
Arrow plant	<i>Bakwaaskw</i>	<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>
Ash, White	<i>Ogemakw</i>	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>
Aspen, Large-toothed	<i>Osagakw</i>	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>
Aspen, Trembling	<i>Osagakw</i>	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>
Asters		<i>Symphyotrichum</i> spp.
Basswood	<i>Wigebimezi</i>	<i>Tilia americana</i>
Beech		<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>
Beech, Blue		<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>
Birch, Paper	<i>Maskwamozi</i>	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>
Birch, Grey		<i>Betula populifolia</i>
Blackberry	<i>Pezagwdamenakwam</i>	<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>
Black-eyed Susan		<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>
Blood root	<i>Bagakanihlog</i>	<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>
Bunchberry	<i>Topoihla</i>	<i>Cornus canadensis</i>
Buttercup	<i>Wizowibemi pskwasawon</i>	<i>Ranunculus</i> spp.
Butternut	<i>Bagonozi</i>	<i>Juglans cinera</i>
Cabbage, Skunk	<i>Segogwibagw</i>	<i>Symplocarpus foetida</i>
Cattail	<i>Bakwaaskw</i>	<i>Typha latifolia</i>
Cedar, Dwarf		<i>Juniperus communis</i>
Cedar, White	<i>Koksk</i>	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Cedar, Red	<i>Mekwisagezo</i>	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Cherry, Black	<i>Gici adebimen</i>	<i>Prunus serotina</i>
Columbine	<i>Zokkwahiganipskwasawon</i>	<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>
Corn	<i>Skamon</i>	<i>Zea mays</i> var.
Dogwood	<i>Makwakwsek</i>	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>
Dogwood, Red-osier		<i>Cornus sericea</i>
Dutchman's Breeches	<i>Beljesizal</i>	<i>Dicentra cucullaria</i>
Fern	<i>Masozi</i>	
Fern, Christmas		<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>
Fern, Ostrich		<i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i>
Fern, Rock	<i>Senikaladabagw</i>	<i>Polypodium virginianum</i>
Flag, Sweet (muskrat plant)	<i>Moskwaswaskw</i>	<i>Acorus calamus</i>
Fleabane, Daisy		<i>Erigeron annuus</i>
Goldenrod, Rough-leaved		<i>Solidago patula</i>

Native Flora of Thompson's Point		
English	Abenaki	Scientific
Ginger, Wild (Snakehead plant)	<i>Skogadebakw</i>	<i>Asarum canadense</i>
Grape, Wild	<i>Alnobai mologwimen</i>	<i>Vitis</i> spp.
Grass, climbing	<i>Lodawaskiko</i>	<i>Clematis virginiana</i>
Grass, Sweet	<i>Mskikoi</i>	<i>Hierochloe odorata</i>
Hemlock, Eastern	<i>Alnizedi</i>	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>
Hepatica, Sharp-lobed		<i>Hepatica acutiloba</i>
Herb-Robert		<i>Geranium robertum</i>
Hickory, Shagbark	<i>Bagimenakwam</i>	<i>Carya ovata</i>
Honeysuckle	<i>Bigwoganizal</i>	<i>Lonicera canadensis</i> , <i>L. villosa</i>
Hop-hornbeam	<i>Molaloskws</i>	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>
Horsetails	<i>Gezibskol</i>	<i>Equisetum</i> spp.
Indian pipe	<i>Odamoganiz</i>	<i>Monotropa uniflora</i>
Ivy, Poison	<i>Majimskiko</i>	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>
Jack-in-the-pulpit	<i>Dkinoganiz</i>	<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>
Jewelweed		<i>Impatiens capensis</i>
Ladies' -Slipper, Yellow		<i>Cypripedium calceolus</i>
Lily, Trout		<i>Erythronium americanum</i>
Maple, Ashleaf (Box elder)	<i>Bilkimizi</i>	<i>Acer negundo</i>
Maple, Red	<i>Mskwebages</i>	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Maple, Sugar	<i>Senomozi</i>	<i>Acer saccharum</i>
Mayflower, Canada		<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>
Milkweed	<i>Azibiz</i>	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>
Mint, Wild		<i>Mentha arvensis</i>
Moss, incl. Reindeer, lichens	<i>Asakwam</i>	
Mustard, Wild	<i>Wizowatagil</i>	<i>Brassica</i> spp.
Nightshade, Bittersweet		<i>Solanum dulcumara</i>
Oak, Bur		<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>
Oak, Red	<i>Anaskemzi</i>	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Oak, White	<i>Anaskemzi</i>	<i>Quercus alba</i>
Onion, Wild	<i>Alnobai winoz</i>	<i>Allium canadense</i>
Pine, Red	<i>Basaakw</i>	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>
Pine, White	<i>Goa</i>	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
Polygola, Fringed		<i>Polygala paucifolia</i>
Raspberry	<i>Zegweskimen abaziz</i>	<i>Rubus strigosus</i>
Raspberry, Purple-		<i>Rubus odoratus</i>

Native Flora of Thompson's Point		
English	Abenaki	Scientific
flowering		
Rose, Pasture	<i>Dabsigid cigenaz</i>	<i>Rosa carolina</i>
Sarsaparilla, Wild		<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>
Sassafras	<i>Zazogebamakw</i>	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>
Sawgrass	<i>Alezowaik</i>	<i>Cladium mariscoides</i> or <i>Leersia oryzoides</i>
Saxifrage		<i>Saxifraga</i> sp.
Sedge, Bur-reed		<i>Carex sparganioides</i>
Serviceberry	<i>Omwaimenakwam</i>	<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>
Solomon's Seal		<i>Polygonatum multiflorum</i>
Solomon's Seal, False		<i>Smilacina racemosa</i>
Strawberry	<i>Mskikoimins</i>	<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>
Sumac	<i>Zalonakwam</i>	<i>Rhus esp. typhina</i>
Sunflowers	<i>Gizoskogan</i>	<i>Helianthus giganteus</i>
Sweetflag, Calamus	<i>Moskwawaskw</i>	<i>Acorus calamus</i>
Sycamore	<i>Pabalakw</i>	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>
Thistle	<i>Gowiz</i>	<i>Carduus</i> spp.
Trillium, Large-flowered		<i>Trillium grandiflorum</i>
Vervain, Blue		<i>Verbena hastata</i>
Vetch, Purple		<i>Vicia americana</i>
Violet, Dogtooth	<i>Minobowigek</i>	<i>Erythronium americanum</i>
Yew		<i>Taxus canadensis</i>

Alien Flora of Thompson's Point		
English	Abenaki	Scientific
Alfalfa		<i>Medigo sativa</i>
Apples	<i>Aples</i>	<i>Malus domestica</i>
Barberry, Japanese		<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>
Bell flower		<i>Campanula glomerata</i>
Bellflower, creeping		<i>Campanula rapunculoides</i>
Bladder Campion		<i>Silene cucubalus</i>
Buckthorn		<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>
Burdock		<i>Arctium sp.</i>
Butter-and-eggs		<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>
		<i>Eupatorium</i>
Buttercup, Common		<i>Ranunculus acris</i>
Cranesbill, Dove's-foot		<i>Geranium molle</i>
Chicory	<i>Minoboatag</i>	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>
Cinqfoil, Rough-fruited		<i>Potentilla recta</i>
Clover, Hop		<i>Trifolium agrarium</i>
Clover, Red		<i>Trifolium pratense</i>
Daisy, Ox-eye		<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>
Dandelion		<i>Taraxacum sp.</i>
Goatsbeard, Yellow		<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>
Hawkweed, King Devil		<i>Hieracium pretense</i>
Hawkweed, Orange		<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>
Heal-all Self heal		<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>
Helleborne		<i>Epipactis helleborine</i>
Honeysuckle, Flowering		<i>Lonicera spp.</i>
Knotweed, Japanese		<i>Fallopia japonica</i>
Ivy, Gill-over-the-ground		<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>
Lilac		<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>
Lily, Day		<i>Hemerocallis fulva</i>
Loosestrife, Purple		<i>Lythrum virgatum</i>
Mullein, Common		<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>
Mustard, Garlic		<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>
Nightshade, Bittersweet		<i>Solanum dulcumara</i>
Periwinkle, Myrtle		<i>Vinca minor</i>
Queen Anne's Lace		<i>Daucus carota</i>
Rose, Multiflora		<i>Rosa multiflora</i>
St. John's-wort, Common		<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>

Alien Flora of Thompson's Point		
English	Abenaki	Scientific
Tansy, Common		<i>Tannacetum vulgare</i>
Thistle, Field		<i>Cirsium discolor</i>
Watermilfoil, Eurasian		<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>
Wheat	<i>Malomen</i>	<i>Triticum spp.</i>
Yarrow	<i>Nahamaibag</i>	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>

Fungi of Thompson's Point		
English	Abenaki	Scientific
Fungus, Bracket	<i>Agwodawas</i>	<i>Basidiomycetes</i>
Fungus, White pine	<i>Goaiagwodawas</i>	
Puffballs	<i>Bigidoan</i>	<i>Calvatia gigantea</i>

The Flora lists were compiled by Anne H. Outwater in 2006 - 2007, with input from Charles A. Davis in 2008, Dave Adams in 2008, Larry Hamilton in 2006-2007, Paula Millar Harris, 1990 and Alice B. Outwater flower collection of 1970-1972. It is not a definitive list. For any additions or corrections, please contact Anne H. Outwater at anneoutwater@yahoo.com.

APPENDIX 3. Fauna of Thompson's Point.

Mammals		
English	Abenaki	Scientific
Bat, Little Brown Myotis	<i>Madagenihlas</i>	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>
Bat, Northern Myotis	<i>Madagenihlas</i>	<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>
Chipmunk, Eastern	<i>Anikwses</i>	<i>Tamias striatus</i>
Coyote		<i>Canis latrans</i>
Deer, White-tailed	<i>Nolka</i>	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>
Fox, Red	<i>Ponki owkses</i>	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>
Hare, Snowshoe (Harris, 1990)	<i>Madegwas</i>	<i>Lepus americanus</i>
Mouse	<i>Wobikwsos</i>	<i>Peromyscus spp.</i>
Opossum		<i>Didelphis virginiana</i>
Rabbit, Eastern Cottontail	<i>Bebonkiimadeqwas</i>	<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>
Raccoon, Northern	<i>Azeban</i>	<i>Procyon lotor</i>
Shrew, Northern Short-tailed		<i>Blarina brevicauda</i>
Skunk, Striped	<i>Segogw</i>	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>
Squirrel, Flying	<i>Belanigw</i>	<i>Glaucomys spp.</i>
Squirrel, Eastern Grey	<i>Mikoa wibeqwigid</i>	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>
Squirrel, Red	<i>Mikoa makwigid</i>	<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>
Vole, Meadow		<i>Microtus pennsylvanica</i>
Weasel	<i>Sagwasiz</i>	<i>Mustela spp.</i>
Woodchuck	<i>Agaskw</i>	<i>Marmota marmax</i>

The mammal species list was compiled by Anne H. Outwater, with input from P. M. Harris, 1990. It is not a definitive list. For additions or corrections, please contact Anne H. Outwater at anneoutwater@yahoo.com

Birds from Thompson's Point with known Abenaki Names		
English	Abenaki	Scientific
Blackbird, Redwing	<i>Iglizmoniz</i>	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>
Bluejay	<i>Tideso</i>	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>
Bobolink	<i>Bamskodaicogeleskw</i>	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>
Catbird	<i>Jibayhla</i>	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>
Chickadee	<i>Kejegigihlasiz</i>	<i>Poecile atricapillus</i>
Crow	<i>Mkazas</i>	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchus</i>
Duck, Black	<i>Gwigwigem</i>	<i>Anas rubripes</i>
Duck, Bufflehead	<i>Meljas</i>	<i>Bucephala albeola</i>
Duck, Ruddy	<i>Babaska gwigwigem</i>	<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>
Eagle, Bald (and generic)	<i>Megezo</i>	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>
Goldfinch	<i>Cigsiz</i>	<i>Carduelis tristis</i>
Grouse, Ruffed	<i>Bakeso</i>	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>
Hummingbird, Ruby-throated	<i>Nanatasiz</i>	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>
Junco, Slate colored	<i>Nagwodagihla</i>	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>
King bird	<i>Medawlinnosiz</i>	<i>Cicinnurus regius</i>
Kingfisher	<i>Ceskwadadas</i>	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>
Loon	<i>Medawihla</i>	<i>Gavia</i>
Merganser	<i>Mezikawa</i>	
Merganser, Red-breasted (Sheldrake)	<i>Cigolewihlas</i>	<i>Mergus serrator</i>
Nuthatch	<i>Cigolodawasid</i>	<i>Sittinae</i>
Osprey	<i>Maanamagwas</i>	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
Owl, Screech	<i>Didegeli</i>	<i>Otus asio naevius</i>
Raven, Northern	<i>Ponki mkazas</i>	<i>Corvus corax</i>
Redstart	<i>Skwedasiz</i>	<i>Hodgsonius phaenicuroides</i>
Robin	<i>Gwikweskas</i>	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>
Sparrow, Song	<i>Gaskaljasiz</i>	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>
Swallow, Bank	<i>Benegokihlasiz</i>	<i>Riparia riparia</i>
Tanager, Scarlet	<i>Mekwimins</i>	<i>Piranga olivacea</i>
Teal, Blue-winged	<i>Meljasiz</i>	<i>Anas discors</i>
Teal, Green-winged	<i>Papawogahlod</i>	<i>Anas carolinensis</i>
Thrush, Hermit	<i>Wlogwihlas</i>	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>
Turkey	<i>Nahama</i>	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>
Warbler, yellow	<i>Wizowihlasiz</i>	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>
Waxwing, Cedar	<i>Magwasizak</i>	<i>Bombyeilla cedrorum</i>
Woodpecker, Pileated	<i>Mama</i>	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>

Note. For a complete bird list see Hank Kaestner's Bird List. These are the birds from Kaestner's list that also have known Abenaki names.

Reptiles		
English	Abenaki	Scientific
Snake, Eastern Garter	<i>Makwaaskadamod</i>	<i>Thamophis sirtalis sirtalis</i>

Amphibians		
English	Abenaki	Scientific
Frog, Bull	<i>Agebalam</i>	<i>Rana catasbeiana</i>
Frog, Green	<i>Cegwal</i>	<i>Rana clamitans melanota</i>
Frog, Northern Leopard	<i>Cegwal</i>	<i>Rana pipiens</i>
Salamander, Redback	<i>Kakadolokwsiz</i>	<i>Plethodon cinereus</i>
Toad, American	<i>Mamaska</i>	<i>Bufo americanus</i>

Note. Fauna lists were compiled by Anne H. Outwater, with input from P. M. Harris, 1990. They are not definitive lists. For additions or corrections, please contact Anne H. Outwater at anneoutwater@yahoo.com

Fish

Native, and present now or historically, at Thompson's Point

English	Abenaki	Scientific
Bass, Rock	<i>Megejas</i>	<i>Ambloplites rupestris</i>
Bass, Small mouth		<i>Micropterus dolomieu</i>
Bowfin		<i>Amia calva</i>
Bullhead, Brown	<i>Wozesso</i>	<i>Ameiurus nebulosus</i>
Bullhead, Yellow		<i>Ameiurus natalis</i>
Burbot / Freshwater Cod	<i>Nokamagw</i>	<i>Lota lota</i>
Catfish, Channel		<i>Ictalurus punctatus</i>
Cisco / Herring, Lake	<i>Zobagwipesiz</i>	<i>Coregonus artedi</i>
Dace, Blacknose		<i>Rhinichthys atratulus</i>
Darter, Eastern Sand		<i>Ammocrypta pellucida</i>
Darter, Tessellated		<i>Etheostoma olmstedii</i>
Eel	<i>Nahomo</i>	<i>Anguilla rostrata</i>
Fallfish		<i>Semotilus corporalis</i>
Gar, Longnose	<i>Ojoljegahon</i>	<i>Lepisosteus</i>
Lamprey, Sea	<i>Nibomo</i>	<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>
Logperch		<i>Percina caprodes</i>
Minnow, Bluntnose	<i>Molamagwsiz</i>	<i>Pimephales notatus</i>
Minnow, Eastern Silvery		<i>Hybognathus regius</i>
Minnow, Fathead		<i>Pimephales promelas</i>
Mooneye		<i>Hiodon tergisus</i>
Mudminnow, Central		<i>Umbra limi</i>
Muskellunge	<i>Maskwenoza</i>	<i>Esox masquinongy</i>
Perch, Yellow	<i>Molamagws</i>	<i>Perca flavescens</i>
Pickrel, Chain	<i>Kwenzasiz</i>	<i>Esox niger</i>
Pike, Northern	<i>Kwenoza</i>	<i>Esox lucius</i>
Pike, Walleye	<i>Mamsalagikws</i>	<i>Sander vitreus</i>
Pumpkinseed	<i>Abonamagwas</i>	<i>Lepomis gibbosus</i>
Quillback		<i>Carpiodes cyprinus</i>
Redhorse, Shorthead / Sucker Carp	<i>Kikomkwa</i>	<i>Moxostoma macrolepidotum</i>
Salmon, Atlantic	<i>Mskwamagw</i>	<i>Salmo salar</i>

English	Abenaki	Scientific
Shiner, Common	<i>Namasiz</i>	<i>Luxilus cornutus</i>
Shiner, Emerald		<i>Notropis atheroides</i>
Shiner, Golden	<i>Pesiz</i>	<i>Notemigonus crysoleucas</i>
Shiner, Mimic		<i>Notropis volucellus</i>
Shiner, Rosyface		<i>Notropis rubellus</i>
Shiner, Spottfin		<i>Cyprinella spiloptera</i>
Shiner, Spottail		<i>Notropis hudsonius</i>
Smelt, Rainbow	<i>Bebonamagw</i>	<i>Osmerus mordax</i>
Sturgeon, Lake	<i>Gabasa</i>	<i>Acipenser fulvescens</i>
Sucker, White		<i>Catostomus commersoni</i>
Sunfish	<i>Abonamagwas</i>	<i>Lepomis auritus</i>
Trout, Lake	<i>Namagw</i>	<i>Salvelinus namaycush</i>
Trout, Brook (Speckled)	<i>Skotam</i>	<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i>
Troutperch		<i>Percopsis omiscomaycus</i>
Whitefish	<i>Wobamagw</i>	<i>Coregonus clupeaformis</i>

Alien Fish		
English	Abenaki	Scientific
Bass, Large mouth		<i>Micropterus salmoides</i>
Carp	Wobhagas	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>
Crappie, Black		<i>Pomoxis nigromaculatus</i>
Perch, White		<i>Morone americana</i>

Note. The Fish species list was compiled from Langdon, Ferguson, & Cox (2006).

Insects		
English	Abenaki	Scientific
Ant	Alikws	<i>Formicidae</i>
Bee	Wawilomwa	<i>Hymenoptera</i>
Bee, Bumble (ground)	Begwiwawilomwa	<i>Bombus terrestris</i>
Bee, Honey	Zogaliwawilomwa	<i>Hymenoptera spp</i>
Butterfly or Moth	Mamijola	
Butterfly, Monarch		<i>Danaus plexippus</i>
Butterfly, Admiral		<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>
Butterfly, Cabbage		<i>Pieris rapae</i>
Caddis Fly		<i>Trichoptera</i>
Caterpillar, Woolly Bear	Zazobhowad, Nibeniskog	<i>Isia isabella</i>
Cicada	Sigiliamo	<i>Hemiptera</i>
Cricket, Grasshopper	Cols	<i>Orthoptera</i>
Crane flies		<i>Tipula spp.</i>
Dragonfly, Darner	Odamogan	<i>Odonata</i>
Firefly	Pipesawas	<i>Lampyridae</i>
Flea	Babigw	<i>Siphonaptera</i>
Fly, Black	Makazawegid	<i>Simuliidae</i>
Fly, Deer and Horse	Masezakwa	<i>Tabadinae</i>
Fly, Deer	Nolkaimasezakwa	<i>Chrysops spp.</i>
Fly, House	Ojawas	<i>Musca domestica</i>
Fly, White	Wobigesid	<i>Aleyrodidae</i>
Gnat, No-see-um, midge	Begwiojawas	
Lady bug	Alemosiz	<i>Coccinellidae</i>
Mayflies		<i>Ephemeroptera</i>
Moth, Luna		<i>Actias luna</i>
Mosquito	Begwes	<i>Culicidae</i>
Wasp	Wawizowigeji owdik	<i>Vespidae</i>
Wasps, Ground	Begwiwawilomwa	<i>Sphecidae</i>
Water boatman	Mikinakw	<i>Corixidae</i>
Water striders	Demakwasiz	<i>Gerridae</i>

Note. The insect species list was compiled by Anne H. Outwater, with input from P. M. Harris, 1990. It is not a definitive list. For additions or corrections, please contact Anne H. Outwater at anneoutwater@yahoo.com

Native Invertebrates		
English	Abenaki	Scientific
Bloodsuckers, leeches	Babaskw	<i>Hirudidae</i>
Centipede	Msaligodod	<i>Chilopoda</i>
Clam, mollusk	Als	<i>Mollusca</i>
Crayfish	Soga	<i>Orconectes spp.</i>
Snail	Wakwodes	<i>Gastropoda</i>
Spider	Mamsahlabika	<i>Araneae</i>
Worm	Skogsiz	

Alien Invertebrates		
English	Abenaki	Scientific
Mussel, Zebra		<i>Dreissena polymorpha</i>

Note. Invertebrate species lists were compiled by Anne H. Outwater, with input from P. M. Harris, 1990. They are not definitive lists. For additions or corrections, please contact Anne H. Outwater at anneoutwater@yahoo.com