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**Additions and Corrections to Mono-  
graphs on the Place-Nomenclature,  
Cartography, Historic Sites,  
Boundaries and Settlement-  
origins of the Province of  
New Brunswick**

**By W. F. GANONG, M.A., Ph.D.**

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1906



I.—*Additions and Corrections to Monographs on the Place-nomenclature,  
Cartography, Historic Sites, Boundaries and Settlement-  
origins of the Province of New Brunswick.*

(Contributions to the History of New Brunswick, No. 7.)

BY W. F. GANONG, M.A., PH.D.

(Communicated by Dr. S. E. Dawson.)

- I.—Additions and Corrections to the Plan for a General History of New Brunswick.
- II.—Additions and Corrections to the Monograph on Place-nomenclature.
- III.—Additions and Corrections to the Monograph on Cartography.
- IV.—Additions and Corrections to the Monograph on Historic Sites.
- V.—Additions and Corrections to the Monograph on Evolution of Boundaries.
- VI.—Additions and Corrections to the Monograph on Settlement-Origins.
- Title-page and Contents to the series.

The five monographs of this series were designed to cover the historical geography of New Brunswick, and in plan at least they do so. The organization given the respective subjects by their publication has had the result not only of directing my own studies further, but also of bringing much additional information from correspondents. Thus a large amount of new material and some corrections have come into my hands, and it is the object of this work to present them, and in such a way that all items may be referred to their proper places in the respective monographs. A title-page, preface and table of contents to the entire series is added at the end of this paper.

*Place-nomenclature.*1. ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO THE PLAN FOR A  
GENERAL HISTORY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

To this first paper of the series I have little here to add. I would call the third period of our history The Acadian (rather than the French) Period. I have been unjust in my comments (on page 98) upon existent works dealing with New Brunswick Indians, which I meant to describe as inadequate. And I hope now to carry out in full the plan outlined in this paper.

II. ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO THE MONOGRAPH  
ON PLACE-NOMENCLATURE.

The figures prefixed refer in all cases to the pages of the original monograph.

181. The discussion of the methods of origin of place-names, on this page, is incomplete. A fuller list of methods is given by Johnson in his article on place names in Canada, in "Canada, an Encyclopedia," 1897, Vol. I. A thorough study of the origin of place-names is a study in psychological philology, a subject which will receive more study in the future than it does at present.

In general it may be said that place-names originate in one or the other of four somewhat distinct ways. First, they are *repetitive* of earlier or aboriginal names, adopted for convenience usually without question of their significance. Second, they are *descriptive*, either of a physical peculiarity, of resemblance to a familiar object, of geographical location, of an associated person or event, or of ownership. To this class belong the great majority of place-names, including practically all those of aboriginal or unlettered peoples, as will be found illustrated later, under page 211. They are never given deliberately, but arise as descriptive phrases, which by repetition become transformed into proper names. Third, they are *commemorative* and deliberately chosen to honour some person (saint, king, patron, official), or to recall some place. Such names never arise naturally, but are given by persons in authority, explorers, rulers or legislators, and are more frequently applied to artificial than to natural geographical features or divisions. Fourth, they are *associative*, or suggestive of some fanciful or sentimental feeling, legend, or idea, or of good omen. Found to a slight extent among the names given by simple peoples, they reach their highest development where there is a deliberate striving for effect in names, as at pleasure resorts.

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A striking fact about most commemorative names is their failure to commemorate. Innumerable names are given, especially in new countries like New Brunswick, to honour some individual. The great majority of our parish names have thus originated. But almost invariably no record is made of the reason for the name, its origin is speedily forgotten, it is used by millions of people with no thought of its significance, and it is only finally by the laborious search of some antiquarian that its significance becomes known to him and his little circle of fellow students.

184. Of changes in place-names caused by mis-prints on maps we have several in New Brunswick. Thus, the name *Mascabin Point* (in Charlotte) is, I have no doubt, simply a misprint for Mascarin (a form for Mascareen) Point; the new form is not known locally except that, being on the charts, it is known to some captains in that vicinity. Again, a branch of the Little South-West Miramichi is called on some maps *Mainor Lake Brook*; but I find by comparison with the originals in the Crown Land Office that this should read Main or Lake, Brook being named for a lumberman, one Main. But a very striking case occurs in the the name *Upsalquitch*. This form, though universal on maps and in such literature of the region as exists, is not used locally, for the river is called by guides, lumberman and others who use it *Absetquetch* or some similar form of this word. I find, as I have shown in the Bulletin of the Natural History Society of N. B., V. 180, that the word was written *Upsatquitch* on Van Veldens's original survey map of the river, but was copied with a misprint of *l* for *t*, giving us the present form *Upsalquitch* upon Purdy's printed map of 1814, which has been followed by all others down to the present day, thus establishing a literary as distinct from a local form. Again the map-name *Belas Basin*, at Lepreau, has no doubt been formed, as later noted, by an accidental map-combination of two separate words.

The persistence of these forms by the way, shows the great effect of publication in giving stability to place names, and another illustration of the same principle is seen in the survival of *St. John* and *St. Croix*, much-printed names in early times, which are among the few European names which have been able to displace the native names on our rivers. All humanity has a reverence for that which is in print and attributes to a printed statement an authority it only rarely merits.

185. Another danger to be guarded against in seeking the origin of place-names, is the acceptance of a folk-etymology, based upon the accidental resemblance of the name to some striking word or phrase. Such explanations are of all degrees from plausible to absurd, and a

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great many of them are current in New Brunswick. Thus, to take those of most dignity, *Shepody* is locally believed to be derived from *Chapeau Dieu*, God's hat, in allusion to Shepody mountain. *Tetagouche* is supposed to be corruption of *Tête-à-gauche*, explained by a story to the effect that its first explorers found it heading unexpectedly "to the left" as they ascended it. Yet we know that both of these words are of Indian origin. Again *Tormentine* is said locally to be named for the torments suffered through mosquitoes, etc., by its first settlers, and *Midgie* similarly for torments of midgets. Again, *Pointe de Bute* is locally said to be altered from Point of Boat, name of a ferry once there. Yet we know the origins of these words were very different. Again, it is sometimes thought, (especially by those who have come to know that place-names undergo much change) that some names of very obvious origin have arisen in some more complex manner. Thus Devil's Head on the St. Croix (in Maine) is locally explained by some as rightly Duval's Head, from a former resident, and by others as D'orville's Head (for a companion of Champlain). Yet there is every evidence that it really originated in its present form. Of a somewhat different nature are the origins attributed to Indian and other strange names. Thus, I have seen *Quaco* explained in a newspaper as from a phrase uttered in irritation by an Indian maiden disturbed by the noise of wild ducks, "hush, don't quack so"; two or three correspondents write me that *Portobello* is locally explained as the result of the loud halloing of a man named Porter when lost in the woods, as reported by an Indian who said "Porter Bellow"; another correspondent tells me *Nauwigewauk* is locally explained as the expression of an Indian whose wearied squaw had been allowed to rest there for a time,—“now would ye walk”; *Kennebecasis* is often explained, even in print, as result of the expression of two travellers lost on the river in a snowstorm, who saw a tavern on the bank, which they thought they knew, and one asked the other, "Can it be Cases?" Again *Tryon Settlement*, in Charlotte, is stated to have been named when it was new by a traveller who approached it at night and asked for lodging, and was told to "try on," and received the same reply at each. And there are, no doubt, many others. Yet in most, if not all, these cases, we know the true origin, which is very different.<sup>1</sup> Originally, no doubt,

<sup>1</sup> In the same spirit, though in different form is the "legend" of the origin of the name *Tobique*, locally explained as extended from Tobique Rocks (below the mouth of that river), which name, in turn, arose thus: an Indian and the Devil were throwing these rocks to see which could throw the farthest, and the Indian in his ardour having stepped over the proper mark, the Devil exclaimed, "toe-back."

these explanations were given in jest, and are so repeated by the more intelligent residents, but by others they are half, and by many wholly, believed. Man has some little desire for explanations of odd things, but only to such an extent that any plausible explanation is sufficient. It is but rarely that the desire is strong enough to seek not only an explanation but proof of its correctness, a psychological peculiarity by no means confined to matters of place-nomenclature.

A very interesting case of the origination of a place-name, all stages of which have fallen within my own knowledge is *De Monts*, on the St. Croix, as recorded in these Transactions, VIII, 1902, ii, 145.

186. In the investigation of the origin of place-names one must be constantly on guard against deceptive coincidences, the more especially as it is through coincidences only that many origins are elucidated. Several misleading coincidences occur in New Brunswick, and the student, did he not know from other evidence the true origin, would naturally be led to a wrong conclusion. Thus on the Tobique is an important mountain called *Blue Mountain*, and just below it lives a family named Blue: did we not know that the former name was given long before the settlement of the river (it is on a map of 1830), we would infer that the mountain took its name from this family of near-by residents. Again, there is in Queens County (the south-western corner) a *Queen's Brook*, which we would infer was named from the country; but we know that it is named from one Queen or Quinn through whose land it runs. Again, Hempstead is known to have been named by Loyalists for Hempstead, Long Island, N.Y.; opposite is a *Long Island* which has been supposed to have been so named for Long Island, N. Y.; yet the records show that this island bore that name twenty years before the Revolution closed. Again, one Burl had a grant in the parish of *Burton* in 1785, and we might infer that the parish was named for him, did we not know that it was named much earlier for another man. Again, the leading family which settled *Cocagne* was named Gueguen, a name having many variants such as Gogain, etc.; the latter form comes close to Cocain, one of the variants of Cocagne, and did we not know that Cocagne was given by Denys in 1672, we would naturally infer that it was derived from this leading family of earliest settlers. Again, in Prince William Parish, settled by the King's American Dragoons, is a *Lake George*; it is a natural inference that this name was given in honour of King George III, yet we have perfect evidence that it was named for an early resident. *Bonny River*, would naturally be taken as a name descriptive of an attractive stream, but we know it is named for a resident.

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187. To the list of Indian names in actual use should be added, in Maliseet Territority, *Pekonk Hill*, *Nalleguagus Rapid*, *Slugundy Rapids*, while *Tanty-Wanty* and *Poodiac* are imported. In Passamaquoddy territory, *Kilmaquac*, *Ponwauk*, *Slugundy* and *Wauklehegan*. In Micmac Territory *Allabanket*, *Guagus*, *Cowassiget*, *Pisiguit*, *Malpec*, *Onlockywicket*, *Bittabock*, *Kewadu*, probably *Monash* and *Paunchy* and possibly *Sheephouse* and the hybrid, *Long Lookum*, while *Antinouri*, *Sabbies* and *Waugh* are to be removed from the list. *Pascobac* and *Medisco* persist as the names of school districts.

189. To the list of rivers named for Indian chiefs or hunters should be added probably *Calamingo*, *Pemwit*, *Nicholas*, *Grand John*, *La Coote* and *Jacques*, or *Jacquo*, an old name of the Aroostook.

197. Add to the list of names of the French period, *Enaud Point*, *HaHa River*, *Terreo Lake*, *Ruisseau la Chaloupe*, *Ruisseau des Malcontents*, *Savage Island*, *Roshea*, probably *St. Tooley*, and no doubt many other French names, though no record is extant of such early use.

200. Add to the list of names of the New England Period, *Marsh Creek*, *Middle Island*, *Burpees Brook*, *Mosquito Cove*, *Darlings Island*, *Kilmarnock Head*, *Crockers Island*, *Crooked Creek*, *Black-Brook*.

207. The account of the nomenclature here given is entirely superseded by the reference given later under *Mahood Lakes* and *Inglewood*.

209. The list of topographical terms here given is superseded by a later and better published in the *Educational Review* XIII, 146. Following are the more important additions to the latter list, excluding Acadian terms which I hope to treat separately;

Arm.—Used on Grand Lake for its branches “Northwest arm,” etc.

Beach.—Used along the North Shore not in the usual sense, but for the long sandy islands and peninsulas of sand so prevalent in that region.

Bluff.—Used in Kings County for a bare rocky cliff.

Foot.—For the lower end of a lake.

Hollow.—Name in Kings and Albert for a deep narrow winding ravine or gorge, having at spring and fall a rapid stream.

Jam.—Where natural jams of logs occur and become permanent it becomes a topographical term.

Middle Ground.—A part of a bar usually higher than either end.

Mistake.—A cul de sac with a wide and inviting opening.



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**Lead.**—Occurs in Queens County for a narrow winding stream between lakes.

**Midland.**—The high land between two valleys; has become the name of more than one settlement.

**Lagoon.**—This name on the north shore is purely a map name, never used by the residents, who use the name bay.

**Pot-holes.**—Applied often to the glacial sink-holes; and also to the wells in rocks under falls.

**Rapids.**—Used in Gloucester County to distinguish the swift fresh-water part of a river from the *Tideway*.

**Slide.**—An inclined place or slope of loose rock occurring in a gap in a cliff.

**Sluice.**—Used on the Nepisiguit for narrow rapids.

**Queue, (French, a tail).**—Name for a little bay at the end of a lake; used twice on Miscou Island.

**Tideway.**—Used now in Gloucester County for the tidal part of a river, in contradistinction to *Rapids*; also in *Cooney*, 176.

**Turns.**—Used in several places for abrupt bends in rivers.

**Works.**—A place in the woods where lumbering has been done; also used for beaver workings; in old reports for the arrangements for catching eels,—“eel-works.”

209. Another series of Indian, with some French, names, has recently (1903) come into use, viz:—the names of the following stations between St. John and Welsford, on the Canadian Pacific,—*Acamac, Ketepec, Martinon, Ononette, Pamdenec, Woolastook, Sagwa*. This use was suggested originally by Dr. G. U. Hay and the names were devised in part by myself and in part by Dr. W. O. Raymond and others. Their genesis is fully explained in the *Educational Review*, XVI, 189, and individually in the Dictionary following.

209. A comparatively new, but somewhat important, element has recently been introduced into New Brunswick Place-nomenclature. The last ten years have seen an immense development in this province of big game hunting by American sportsmen, in connection with which many guides have opened up new hunting-grounds among the remote ponds and lakes. It has become customary among them to name these places for the first sportsman who shoots a moose there, or who in some other way becomes associated with the place. Thus a large number of little lakes are being named for American sportsmen whose connection with those places is of the most transient sort, though the name will unquestionably persist. I have collected many of these names in my

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various articles in the Bulletin of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick (see especially V., 227).

211. A phase of New Brunswick Place-nomenclature of very great interest is the entirely unwritten nomenclature used by the lumbermen for the various minor features along our rivers. Surprised by the extent and character of these names, I have tried to collect them for all of our principal rivers, obtaining them, when possible, directly from the lumbermen in person, and in other cases from reliable persons as intermediaries. I gave a list of those of the Magaguadavic and of the St. Croix in the Place-nomenclature monograph, but I have since gathered a more complete list for the St. Croix, and new lists for the Oromocto, Lepreau, Nepisiguit, Salmon River, (Queens), the Tobique, upper part of the Main Southwest Miramichi, Little Southwest Miramichi, Northwest Miramichi and Renous and in part for the Upsalquitch and Restigouche. I regret that the limitations of space do not permit me to give them in these pages. These names have evidently grown up naturally in the course of the use of the river, and apply to each object seriously affecting the interests of the lumbermen,—the rocks and bars which obstruct their logs, the rips, rapids or falls which give the river-drivers much trouble, the brows, landings, pools, brooks, etc., each with their effect upon the daily life of the users, requiring them to be mentioned in talk and hence to have names. Since they are entirely unwritten and occur upon no map, it is plain that they have not arisen in any literary way, or through any abstract considerations; but they are the spontaneous expression of the naming instinct. They are, therefore, of interest and value as illustrating the principles by which place-names arise and as reflections of the psychology of primitive name-givers. Incidentally, they have also other values, in exhibiting the topographical terms in local use, and in affording some method of testing the permanency of unwritten names. That many of these names have been long in use is shown by their occurrence in various earlier documents, and it will be easy for the future student by noting whether they are still in use to determine their future persistence.

Viewing the lists of these names, comprehensively, it is plain that the probable origin of the great majority is evident at a glance, while a few are not thus self explanatory. The majority of the latter are without doubt of Indian origin, namely, *Naleguagus*, *Guagus*, *Slugundy*, *Bittaback*, *Allabanket*, *Onlockywicket*, *Ponwauk*, and the half Indian *Long Lookum*, all considered in the following Dictionary; and these

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constitute a most welcome addition to our surviving Indian names. Other names of familiar aspect, such as *Baltic*, probably are slight corruptions of familiar words. But all of the remainder, and hence the great majority, are of the simplest possible type, and all obviously descriptive. The descriptive names are of two general kinds,—the many recalling some familiar object, and those possessives including some person's name. The reasons for the former are usually obvious enough, even though some imagination must be used to perceive the connection, while as to the latter, at least a possible explanation is equally obvious. Indeed, if one asks a lumberman the reason for a given one of these names, he usually responds by relating some incident connecting the person with the place, as when a person was the first to lumber there, or was drowned there, or had some adventure or misadventure. These explanations, may or may not be true, but certainly they are true in principle, if not in detail. While not affected by any form of literary influence, this nomenclature is affected by suggestion and recollection of other localities, for only thus can we explain the repetition of certain favourite names on several rivers. Thus, *Oxbow*, *Redbank*, *Spilt Rock*, *Narrows*, occur upon several rivers, as do *Governors Table*, *Hells Gates*, *Devils Elbow*, *Long Lookum*, *Big Hole*, *Chain of Rocks*, etc., while the expressive and familiar phrase for a bad rapid *Push*, (or *pull*), and *be damned*, occurs upon nearly all of them.

Summarising then this type of primitive nomenclature, it is plain that it is in part repetitive, thus retaining some Indian names, in part associative as shown by the more fanciful names, hardly, if at all commemorative, but overwhelmingly descriptive. It represents well, I believe, the typical mode of origin of names when they arise naturally.

212. A curiosity of place-nomenclature of New Brunswick is a rare post office directory of 1857. It gives, apparently, corrupted phonetic or vernacular names of a great number of New Brunswick Settlements. Of these names some are recognizable, such as *Jewaniel* (Juvenile), *Bonna Gonnea* (Bonhomme Gould), *Cannabec* (Canobie), *Grimmack* (Greenock), and others, while many, such as *Charwest Point* (Kings), *Saltash* (Gloucester), *Whillway* (Northumberland), and many others are now quite unrecognizable. The elucidation of these names forms a pretty puzzle!

212. We have in New Brunswick some descriptive names which are strikingly appropriate and pleasing as well,—notably *Green River*, *Red Rapids*, *Blacklands*, *Crooked Deadwater*, *Clearwater*, and (perhaps only accidentally appropriate) *The Wolves*.

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Another peculiarity of our nomenclature is the common shortening of some names to a single syllable with a distinguishing prefix *the*; thus Welshpool is locally often called "The Pool," the North Pole Branch is "The Pole," the Otnabog is "The Bog."

213. From the list of words of unknown origin on this page, Sunbury, and Wickham are to be removed, and Bay du Vin, Yoho, St. Martins are to be added thereto.

Other classes of names worthy of careful study are:—(6) Street names of the cities and towns, (7) names of school districts which contain a large number of very interesting forms, (8) names of post offices, many of which will become important names of the future. A remarkable, though very trivial series of local names, largely embodying a humorous element, is that of the Weirs in Charlotte County.

214. A very large number of pleasing place-names, taken from our historical past, are available as new names are needed. I have given a full list of these in the *Educational Review*, XV, 204.

214. The confusion in the spellings of many place-names, here referred to, is now being remedied by the Geographic Board of Canada, organized for the express purpose of standardizing the spellings of place-names in Canada. This Board has published four Reports in which are found many New Brunswick names. Most of the decisions of the Board are admirable, but others, owing to a deficiency of local knowledge, and perhaps to somewhat too great haste in forwarding this important work, are unfortunately so far out of sympathy with local usage as to make them unacceptable to those most interested in the subject. I have expressed my opinions upon these decisions in an article in the *St. John Daily Sun*, Dec. 3, 1902, to which a reply was published by the Board in the same paper for Feb. 28, 1903; an answer to the Board, to which no reply has as yet appeared, was printed in the same paper for March 16, 1903. The subject is also discussed, with a list of the preferable forms, in the *Educational Review*, XVI, 189. Feb. 1903. At the present writing, I understand the Board is again to consider these special names in the light of new information about them. In the meantime I have given, in the Dictionary of place-names following, all the forms not already adopted in the Monograph, which seem so good that they ought to stand, omitting mention of the cases still in doubt.

**215. A Dictionary of the Place-names of New Brunswick.**

Since the publication of this work, a great amount of new information has come to light, and the more important of this I aim to give in the following pages. I have taken especial pains to give the best form in all cases where more than one spelling of a name is prevalent. For the sake of brevity I have omitted all settlement names whose origin is clearly implied or stated in the Settlements Monograph, and have used the following abbreviations;—*P*, means parish and the date is that of its erection, *Bull. N. H. S.* refers to the Bulletins of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick, the *Land Memorials* are the documents fully described in the Settlements Monograph, 181. The phrase "first occurs" signifies that this is the earliest use of the names I have been able to find.

**Aberdeen.**—No doubt so named because the settlers of *Glassville* (to include which the new parish was, of course, formed) came mostly from Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1861. But also, possibly, it may have been in honour of the then Governor of the Province, Hon. Arthur Gordon, whose family name was Aberdeen. Perhaps the name was chosen with both facts in mind.

**Aboushagan.**—First as *Aboushagin*, in 1803, in *Land Memorials*.

**Abshaboo**, not **Ashaboo** (Cooney, 169).—It is possible this point was named for Etienne Abchabo, an Indian chief of Pokemouche, mentioned by Cooney, 37.

**Acadia.**—This name is more fully discussed in the *New Brunswick Magazine*, III, 153; in the *Educational Review*, XVI, 12; and in the *Monograph on Boundaries*, 161. The current explanation is given by Dawson, in his *Acadian Geology*, and also in the *Canadian Antiquarian* for Oct., 1876.

**Acamac** (formerly *Stevens* on the C. P. R.).—Recent simplification of the Indian name of South Bay. (See a few pages earlier).

**Adder Lake.**—Given by Garden, the surveyor, in 1838, no doubt because it is in fact the Little Serpentine,—a little serpent—an adder. The local names of the waters above this lake are fully discussed in *Bull. N. H. S.*, V., 67.

**Addington.**—Without doubt for Henry Unwin Addington, later Viscount Sidmouth, who in 1826 was made one of the English plenipotentiaries to treat with the Americans over the northeastern boundary. The other was William Huskisson (see *Huskisson*), and the fact that these two parishes were named in the year they were appointed makes this certain. (Moore, *International Arbitrations*, 87; also *Boundaries Monograph*, 331).

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**Alamec.**—Called by the Acadians of Shippegan and vicinity *Lamec* (commonly spelled *L'Amec*, or *Lameque*, etc.), while the English residents in the vicinity usually call it *Alamec*. It is no doubt from the first two syllables of the Micmac *El-mug-wa-da-sik*,—"the head is turned to one side" (Rand, Micmac Reader). First occurs as *Petit* and *Great Nanibegue* on a plan of 1784.

**Aldouane.**—I am told by the Indian teacher at Big Cove, Richibucto, that the Micmacs pronounce this name *Wald-won*, but are doubtful if the word is Micmac. They have also another name for it, *Sgapagnetj*. It is possible that this name has some connection with a French vessel, with cannon on board, traditionally said to have been sunk at the mouth of that river (see later under the Acadian Period), in which case the name would be homologous in origin with *St. Simon* and, perhaps, *Bay du Vin*.

**Allabanket.**—A place on the lower Main Southwest Miramichi; the name is still in use, and, no doubt, of Micmac origin.

**Allandale.**—Said locally to be so named for a resident "at the end of the road" (Lieut. Adam Allan?) with the addition of *dale*.

**Allans Creek** (near Meringuin).—Said locally, and probably correctly, to be so named because the American partizan, John Allan, landed there when he escaped from Cumberland in a boat after the Eddy Rebellion in 1776.

**Alma.**—P. 1855. Hon. A. R. McClelan tells me the name was suggested by the heights behind it recalling the place of the great victory the year before. On this occasion the New Brunswick Legislature sent an address to Her Majesty congratulating her upon the success of her arms at that time.

**Almeston.**—No doubt a mis-spelling of *Osmaston*, the ancestral home in Derbyshire of Sir Robert Wilmot, who had an early grant within this Township, and who was uncle of the then Governor of Nova Scotia, Hon. Montague Wilmot. (Fully discussed in *Educational Review*, XVI, 12.)

**Alston Point.**—First used on plan of 1828. Alston is a New Brunswick family name, and hence may have been given for a resident. Could it be a corruption of Allen's, name of the first grantee of the point?

**Alva, Loch.**—As pointed out in *Acadiensis*, III, 16, the origin of this name still eludes me. I am now inclined to think, however, that there is some connection between a Loch Lomond a few miles east of St. John and a Loch Alva of about the same size about the same distance west of the city. Loch Lomond was named about 1810 by Lachlan Donaldson, a Scotchman, and early mayor of St. John, who had a grant of land near it; I am inclined to think that Loch Alva was named by Hon. Hugh Johnston, who received a grant of land on the Musquash River, in 1808. The proprietors of Alva House

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at Alva, in Scotland, are Johnstons. It seems to me possible that Hon. Hugh Johnston was connected in some way with them, and that where he or Donaldson, both Scotchmen and prominent residents of St. John, named a Loch near his property for his native land, the other followed suit. In this case Perley did not give the name, but simply adopted it.

**Andover.**—P. 1833. Said locally to have been so named by Mr. Sisson, an early resident, who came from that place in England.

**Antinouri Lake.**—This curious name is used locally, but its origin is unknown to residents in the vicinity. It seems to make its first appearance on the Geological Survey map of 1881, but Dr. R. W. Ells, author of that map, tells us he does not know its origin, though he obtained it from his guides in 1880. Recently, however, Mr. D. McMillan, who has long known that region well as Surveyor, has given me an origin which I believe to be correct, namely, that in former days the lake was called by the old residents Anthony Ree's, or Antony Ree's lake, after an old hunter of that name. He adds that one Anthony Ree was not long since a resident of Bathurst. This, pronounced by Dr. Ells' French guides, and taken down phonetically, would very naturally give Antinouri. Locally, it is said to be pronounced an-tin-oo-re, with accent on the third syllable.

**Aroostook.**—On D. Campbell's map of 1785 as *Restook*, followed by others. I think it very probable that *Woolastook*, *Aroostook*, *Restigouche*, and the Micmac name *Lustagoocheech* of the Miramichi are all fundamentally the same word, all signifying something akin to our phrase "The Main River." Campbell also calls it *Jacquo's River*. In a return of Indians living at Tobique in 1841 the names Jacques and Jacquo both occur. I have no doubt that the name was given it by the French for some chief whose especial hunting ground it was, a method of origin characteristic of many of our river names (compare *Place-nomenclature*, 189).

**Arthuret.**—Historically and in every other way a better form than the recent *Arthurette*.

**Atherton.**—Supposed by Raymond (Coll. N.B. Hist. Soc. I, 331) to have been applied at one time to Fredericton, but he writes me this is entirely a mistake, due to a misreading of an early letter.

**Aucpac.**—A collection of the remarkably-diverse spellings of this word has been made by Raymond in his "St John River" (page 142). Earlier uses are found in the census of 1733, having *Ecoupay*, in a document of 1735 in the Nova Scotia Archives (II, 98), naming Oepagne (misprint no doubt for *Ocpaque*), and in a treaty of 1721 given in Baxter's "Pioneers of France in New England" (page 118) as *Kouupahag*.

**Aulac.**—Occurs first in a document of 1746-1747, mentioned by Parkman. Called "Number 1" in early times by the English because including No 1 "body" of marsh (viz., a mass of marsh enclosed by a single dike).

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**Baie Verte.**—A much better form, historically and otherwise, than Bay Verte.

**Baker Brook.**—In the Land Memorials of 1820 it is said, "N. Baker asked land at the mouth of the Marinequanticook or Turtle River."

**Bald, Cape.**—In French, called *Cap Pelée*, a name coming into general use. The latter appears to be corrupted to Cape a Lee in Land Memorials of 1807.

**Bald Mountain.**—This name occurs several times in New Brunswick. In some cases alternative names have been proposed as follows:—

LOCATION.	ALTERNATIVE NAME.
South of Nictor Lake.	<i>Sagamook</i> (Gordon, 1863, "Wilderness Journeys," 54).
Head of South Branch Nepisiguit, "Big Bald."	<i>Kagoot</i> . (1903, Bull. N.H.S. V, 215).
Above Indian Falls on Nepisiguit.	Denys Mountain (1899, Bull. N.H.S. IV, 255).
Southwest of latter, "Little Baldy" of guides.	Cartier Mountain (1899, Bull. N.H.S. IV, 255).
Southwest of latter, "Little Baldy" Long Reach.	Champlain Mountain (Bull. N.H.S. IV, 321, and the <i>St. John Star</i> and <i>Globe</i> , of June 23, and <i>Sun</i> and <i>Telegraph</i> , of June 24, 1904).
Near Harvey, York County.	<i>Wedawamketch</i> (1901, Bull. N.H.S. IV, 321). It is called, apparently, Goodawamscoop Mountain on the Sproule Map of 1787, and it is called Lambton's Mountain (for Lieutenant Lambton, who was there in 1784) in the Field Book of the Magaguadavic Survey of 1797.

Bald Head, near Riley Brook is so appropriate and distinctive that no alternative therefor is desirable.

**Balmains Point, Grand Lake.**—Said in a newspaper article to have been called by the Indians *Woccasoon*.

**Baltic.**—Name of a cliff and eddy in the upper Oromocto, origin not known.

**Baltimore.**—Settlement in Albert. No doubt connected, though I do not know in exactly what way, with the fact that some of the original proprietors of Hillsborough were from Baltimore in the United States. Very likely some of the early tenants were from that place, and their descendants founded this settlement. (Albert County Maple Leaf, Sept. 2 and 9, 1886).

**Bantelorum.**—A brook on the upper part of Cains River. Of Indian origin? It is on Fairweather's plan of 1836 and in general local use.



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**Barreau, Point.**—Origin locally not known. A map of 1804 calls the island (or grove) there *Pt. de Bar* [Bass Point] which may have become altered to Barreau. Barreau in Acadian means a partition, etc., and the point may be so named for the way it separated Tracadie and Tabusintac. A local tradition also derives it from the name of an Indian who formerly camped there.

**Bartholomews River.**—In this form in 1809 in Land Memorials.

**Bay du Vin.**—It is very likely the origin of this name is to be found in some connection with the French frigate said to be sunk at the mouth of the Bay du Vin River (see later under the Acadian Period). It is to be remembered that Marston said in 1786 that the place was so named from the French captain who first anchored here, and it may be that either the captain or his vessel bore a name which has been corrupted to our present form. In this case the name would be strictly homologous in origin with that of St. Simon, later considered, and, perhaps, also with Aldouane. The earliest use of the name is in the form *Baie des Ouines* in a document of March 3, 1760.

Of other possible origins there are several, of which one thinks first of some connection with the Vinland of the Northmen, suggested by Bishop Howley in these Transactions IV, ii, 97. Another is suggested by Murdoch's Nova Scotia, II, 217, where he refers to a Père Badouin, at one time in Acadia. In this connection we recall that DesBarres in his charts of 1780 used the form Bedouin. There is also a stream called Ouine in Poitou, France, and one might imagine that the name has been brought here by early priest or settlers.

The local names in the vicinity are mostly self explanatory. John O'Bears Point, at lower Bay du Vin, is known locally to be a corruption of John Hebert. The eastern end of Vin Island is known as John O'Groats, though it is not known by whom that name was applied.

**Belas Basin.**—On a plan of 1836 the name Belos (Bellows?) is applied to a rock off the entrance to Lepreau Basin, and the word Basin is in such a position that the two might naturally be thought to form one name. It is probably thus that this name, which is locally unknown, came upon our maps.

**Belleisle Bay.**—Named, as M. Gaudet, Dr. Hannay and Dr. Raymond have all pointed out to me independently, from the French family of that name living on the St. John in late Acadian times. Murdoch (Nova Scotia, II, 255) shows that M. de Belleisle was settled on the St. John in 1754. M. Gaudet has documents which show that in 1737 Pierre Robichaux married Françoise de Belleisle, and in 1739 François Robichaux married Marie le Borgne de Belleisle, daughters of Alexander Le Borgne de Belleisle, then living on the St. John. Now, the Monckton map of 1758 shows "Robicheau," a group of several houses, at the mouth of the Belleisle. Hence it seems reasonable to infer that the Robicheaus settled near their father-in-law, who was settled at the mouth of the Belleisle, which accordingly took its name from him.

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- Belvisor Bar.**—On the St. John, above Meductic Falls. Used locally, but origin not known. *Belviso* occurs in a return of Survey of 1785.
- Benton.**—Said locally to have been named for a prominent American soldier (T. R. Benton?), though this seems unlikely.
- Bittabock.**—Name, locally known and undoubtedly Micmac, of a rocky island on the lower Nepisiguit. Being a well-known fishing place, it is mentioned in sporting books by Lanman, Norris, Campbell and Roosevelt.
- Black Brook** (near Loggieville).—Said locally to be a corruption of Blake's Brook (confirmed by the presence of *Blake's Flats* near by) for an early resident, traditionally said to be the Captain Blake who commanded the vessel which destroyed *Burnt Church* (narrated in Cooney, 35).
- Bonum Gould.**—Name of a settlement in Westmorland, so called for a prominent Acadian resident, apparently Bonhomme Gould.
- Brideau, Rivière à.**—Said locally to be so named for a former resident. It is a Canadian-French name.
- Britt Brook; also Portage Lake Stream.**—A New Brunswick family name; no doubt for some early lumberman.
- Burgoin's Ferry.**—On the St. John, established in 1817. No doubt for the Acadian family Burgoin, formerly, and still, residents of Upper French Village near by.
- Burnt Church.**—The teacher of the Indian school at Church Point, Charles Bernard, himself a Micmac from Cape Breton, has kindly given me the aboriginal Micmac names of a number of places in the vicinity of Church Point. I give them here precisely as he writes them to me. Some of them I have no doubt are correct, but as to others, especially in the meanings, I am doubtful. The Indian village here he gives as *Esginoo o putich*, fully confirming the name from other sources. Burnt Church River has no Indian name, he says, other than the village name with Seeboo added. Portage Island, *Mogulaweechoocadie*, meaning, "A place where the Brant Geese are plenty and they are generally shot, as it were"; River de Cache, *Peskej*, meaning "little branch"; Grand Dune River, *Abecamkej*, meaning "lined bottom" (?); Stymest's Millstream, *Akbaseek*, meaning "it curves"; Neguac, *Annikeoook*, meaning "Annie is wandering alone," explained as the expression of an Indian whose wife, named Annie, became lost (!!); Hay Island, *Ooenjooi*, *Menigoo*, meaning "French Island"; Portage Brook, *Gasbalaoocadie*, meaning "Gaspereaux are abundant," by some Indians called *Malliojek*, said to mean place where lived an Indian woman, Mallioj; French Cove, *Skassikuakenek*, meaning "place of torching."
- Cabin du Clos.**—Name of the point separating the upper from the lower part of Tracadie Bay. It is now simply a piece of low wooded upland (forming a very charming camping place), and is said locally to have been named from the camp or cabin of an Indian named

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de Clos, formerly living there. It is of interest to note that this name de Clos occurs as that of an Acadian family, early residents of Point Brulé, Shippegan, who afterwards removed to Shippegan Island.

**Calamingo Brook.**—Called *Comingoes Brook* in the original grant of 1823, *Conomingo* or *Conomingoes Brook* on other early plans. I am told by Mr. W. A. Colpitts, of Mapleton, that traditionally Conomingo is said to have been a half-breed who hunted there, and this explanation is very probably correct. *Dove's Hollow*, nearby, is said to have been named for another hunter.

**California.**—Name of two or more settlements in New Brunswick, probably given at the time the "emigration fever" to that place was at its height, in half-humorous allusion to these settlements as substitutes. Thus, Johnston (*Travels in N. A.* II, 39), who was in New Brunswick in 1849, speaks of the fever for emigration which swept over the country at intervals, and says, "the California paroxysm is at its height." Compare *Ohio* later.

**Campbellton** (Restigouche).—The Indian name for this locality, as I am told by Mr. D. Ferguson, of Chatham, formerly of Athol Farm, who knows the place and the Indians well, is *Wis-i-am-ca* or *Was-si-am-kik*, meaning "to be muddy," referring to the stirring up of the sediment of the river by the current in the narrowing of the Restigouche here.

Mr. Ferguson also tells me that the lower part of the present Campbellton was laid off in 1833 and named in honour of the then Governor of New Brunswick, Sir Archibald Campbell, though it was long before the name replaced the earlier *Martin's Point*, so named for a captain who had built a vessel there.

**Campobello.**—On the names of the island consult the Journal of Captain William Owen, in Collections of the N. B. Historical Society, Vols. I and II.

The first known name for this was *Passamaquoddy Outer Island*. In view of the fact that the name Passamaquoddy originally applied to the waters between Deer Island, Campobello and Moose Island (see Passamaquoddy), and not to the inner bay as at present, this name was a natural one for Campobello. Mr. J. Vroom has made the interesting suggestion, however, (in a letter) that the name may be a survival from the French, originally some such form as *L'isle outre Passamaquoddy*, and he further suggests that the *oultre* from which Harbour de Lute is supposed to have been derived, is this same word and not the French for Otter. Though without any support other than the resemblance of name, Mr. Vroom's suggestion may yet prove to represent fact.

**Canoose.**—This is explained by Gatschet (*Eastport Sentinel*, Sept. 15, 1897) as from *Kanusyik*, pickerels. I suspect the accuracy of this, since the pickerel is believed to be a modern introduction into these waters. This spelling represents very closely the pronunciation, and is preferable to other forms proposed or in use.

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**Canterbury.**—P. 1855. No doubt named in honour of Hon. Manners-Sutton, in that year Governor of the Province, who himself became Lord Canterbury in 1869. The fact that this parish and Manners-Sutton were named in the same year is very strongly confirmatory of this explanation.

**Car, Poin.e au.**—Without doubt a corruption of *Pointe au Quart*, that is, point of the square or right angle, which is precisely descriptive. All stages in the development of the word may be followed through the references under *Quart-Point* in the *Place-nomenclature*.

**Caraquet.**—Locally pronounced with very strong accent on the first syllable. The plan of *Caraquet River*, made by Davidson in 1836, has the following names for the brooks forming its branches, reading from above downwards:—*Innishannon, Youngs, Adams, Serby, Tauris, Esk, Ewes, Waughope, Bertrands*. Some of these are evidently local, but others appear to be fanciful, and their origin is not plain.

**Carleton Lake**, in York County.—Called in a grant to Francis Allen in 1827 *Carlton Lake*, and said to have been named for Governor Carleton.

**Carleton, Mount.**—The highest mountain in New Brunswick (about 2,700 feet). It was unnamed until 1899, when it was called in honour of the first Governor of New Brunswick (*Bull N. H. S. IV, 251*).

**Carleton, St. John.**—On this name and proposed alternatives see Raymond, *Canadian History Readings*, 51. Also on the Carletons, and places named for them in Canada, see Johnson, in *Canadian Magazine*, XII, 289.

**Carleton, Fort.**—A temporary name of the military post at *Presquille*.

**Caron Point.**—On plan of 1828 as *Carron Point*. Caron is a French family name, and it is likely it was given for some such person. There is a Caron Brook in *Madawaska*. There is, however, a *Loch Caron* in Scotland, and it may possibly be a repetition of that.

**Cassies Point.**—For the Acadian family *Cassie*, originally the Irish *Casey*, early grantees there.

**Cavanaghlight.**—(Of *Place-Nomenclature*, 224) is a misprint of *Cavanagh's Point*, which is in the *Land Memorials* for 1798.

**Caverhill.**—So named for Dr. Caverhill, a leader among the first settlers.

**Chaloupe, Ruisseau La.**—See under *St. Simon*, later.

**Chamcook.**—In the *St. Andrews Standard*, for Oct. 7, 1837, is advertised for sale "at *Beau-Sejour*, on the premises, the eastern half of *Ministers lot* (so called) . . . . at a short distance from the *Chamcook Mills* . . . . bounded by the waters of *Passamaquoddy Bay*, *Craig's Land* and the property of the Church . . . . on the lot are two dwelling houses, one at *Beau-Sejour*, the other at *Weepemaw* . . . . private road leads through the lot to *Tasse d'argent Cove* on the bay, which forms a good harbour for small vessels." I have no further information as to these interesting names.

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**Champlain, Mount.**—Proposed in 1901 (Bull. N.H.S.N.B. IV, 321) as an alternative for Bald Mountain on the Kings-Queens Boundary—and again in connection with the Champlain Tercentenary at St. John, June 24, 1904 (St. John newspapers of June 23, 24). It first appears upon White's map of 1906.

**Champlain, Village.**—Name applied in July, 1905, at the suggestion of the present author, to a hamlet of summer houses below St. Stephen, nearly opposite DeMonts, in Calais.

**Charlo.**—*Little Charleau* in 1799 in Land Memorials. Charleau is said to be a not uncommon Acadian form of Charles.

**Chatham.**—According to tradition, as I learned from Mr. William Innes, of Bartibog, through Rev. Father Morrissey, Chatham village received its name in honour of the younger Pitt, Earl of Chatham. The name was suggested by Mr. Francis Peabody, a prominent resident, and replaced the earlier name, *The Spruce Tree*, so-called for a great spruce that stood on the present site of Ritchie's store on Water Street.

**Chenire, Lake.**—See under *Miscou*.

**Chiputneticook.**—On Sproule's map of 1786 as Cheputnatecook. In Harris' Field-book of 1797 survey of the river as "River *Chiputnaticook* (called by the natives *Chibniticook*)," seeming to show that he took the former from some other source (such as his instructions), and the latter directly from the Indians. The Indian names of these lakes are discussed in *Boundaries Monograph*, 265.

**Clair.**—P. 1900. So named from its principal village, which was named for Peter Clair, a former prominent resident, whose descendants are numerous in the vicinity.

**Clearwater.**—One of the best of our descriptive place-names, occurring several times. No doubt the name is suggested not so much by the colour of the water in the stream itself, as by the striking contrast of the clear water entering a more turbid stream, a feature I have noticed on the Sevogle. In the same way, I think, the names Green River, and Grog Brook (Upsalquitch) were suggested by the colour contrast their waters present to those of the streams they enter.

**Cleuristic.**—*Clusostick* on Sproule's map of 1786; and the same on D. Campbell's of 1799. This form is nearer the original Indian (Kulloosisik) than the modern form.

**Coldbrook.**—Originally Colebrooke, a settlement established before 1843, and named, no doubt, for the then Governor, Sir William Colebrooke.

**Colebrooke.**—Former name of Grand Falls. An old newspaper item says Colebrooke and Edmundston were named about the same time (1848), one for the outgoing and the other for the incoming Governor.

**Cootes Hill, or Headline.**—A Protestant Irish settlement, very likely named for the Irish baronet of that name.

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**Corneille, Ruisseau.**—A name applied in 1686 apparently to French Fort Cove, Miramichi. (Compare later under "Settlement of Richard Denys de Fronsac.")

**Coude, Le.**—M. Gaudet tells me this settlement was at the Bend (Moncton) not above it.

**Courtenay Bay.**—Historically the better form, and that used locally on maps, though in pronunciation shortened to "Courtney."

**Cowassaget Brook.**—On Tabusintac, at northernmost bend of tidal part of river. As *Cowassagets* Brook in Land Memorials of 1808. Used locally and pronounced Cō-wass'-a-get (g hard). Undoubtedly Micmac, but meaning unknown to me.

**Crocks Point** (above Keswick).—No doubt for an early Acadian resident, surnamed *Croc* (see Raymond, Canadian History Readings, 336). Confirmatory of this is the occurrence of the name Crock in the Madawaska census of 1820, and of a *Crocks Island* below the mouth of the St. Francis.

**Crooked Creek** (Shepody).—Descriptive, and used in the Calhoun diary of 1771.

**Dalhousie.**—The hill back of the town was formerly called Charleforts hill. The Crown Land Records show that one Pascal Charlefort had a grant here in 1832.

**Damascus.**—In a Post Office Directory of 1857 in this form. Said locally to have been given on the spur of the moment to an inquiring "map-maker" by a resident as a kind of joke; but, placed on the map, it became adopted in earnest.

**Deep Creek** (near Newburg).—Called *Monomocook*, doubtless its Indian name, on Johnson's map of 1817.

**Demoiselle, Cape.**—As *Cap de Moselle* in the Calhoun Diary of 1771. At this point is the place locally called "the Rocks," where the soft sandstones are wonderfully carved into pillars, arches, etc. It is very probable that some one of these took the form of a woman, this giving origin to the name.

**Digdeguash Lakes.**—The nomenclature of these lakes is given in the Bull. N. H. S. N. B., V, 47. Locally the name is shortened to *Digity* or *Dikety* Lakes.

**Dipper Harbour.**—Thus on a plan of 1784. Said by Reynolds (N. B. Magazine III, 53, and confirmed in Fisher's Sketches, 51) to have been called Dippoo in early times.

**Dochet Island.**—Its various names are fully discussed in the Monograph on this island in these Transactions, VIII, ii, 142.

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**Douglas Mountain**, and Valley and River (for west branch of Nerepis). These all make their appearance in 1826, the year the surveys for the Fredericton-St. John Road were made under the direction of Governor Sir Howard Douglas. They were no doubt named for him. The popularity of Sir Howard is evinced by the many places named for him in New Brunswick—comprising Douglas Parish, Douglas Mountain, Douglastown, Douglas Harbour, with Howard Settlement and Howardville which have disappeared.

**Douglastown**.—Named a few months before the great Miramichi fire for Governor Douglas, who visited the Miramichi at that time (Cooney, 64).

**Drury Cove**.—Also *Portage Cove* on earlier maps, and earlier *Hunter's Cove* (N. B. Mag., II, 324).

**Dumbarton**.—P. 1856. Within this parish a grant was made to the St. Andrews Highland Society, and I believe there is some connection between this fact and the origin of the name.

**Dundas**.—*c.* 1826. Without doubt this parish was so named in honour of Ann Dundas, the wife of Sir Howard Douglas, then the popular Governor of New Brunswick. The parish of Douglas had been named for Sir Howard two years before. (Discussed in the Educational Review, XV, 160).

**Dungarvon**.—It seems there is no river of that name in Ireland—only a parish and harbour; my explanation of the name is very likely incorrect.

**Dunsinane**.—Said to have been named by Robert Shives, Emigration Agent at St. John, whose father was a Scotchman.

**Enaud, Point**.—In Bathurst Harbour. A persistence, no doubt, of the name of the early French settler, Enaud (Henault, etc.). See Historic Sites, 298, 300.

**Ennishone**.—Said locally to be named for a township in Ireland, though such does not appear on maps of Ireland. Probably the same as Innishowen. The earliest settlers were largely Irish.

**Enragé, Cap**.—A French name; called by English residents Cape Enrage, but also corrupted to *Roshea*, and applied to the bay to the westward (see *Roshea*). This is made clear by a passage in the Calhoun Diary of 1771 which reads:—"Cape Roshea, called by the English Cape Enrage from a ledge of rock to the S.S.W. which, in high winds, makes a very rough sea."

**Fairville**.—So named for the founder, Robert Fair, from Ireland, of whom obituaries appeared in the St. John papers of Sept. 2, 1901.

**Filomaro**.—See Philmonro.

**Foxbury**.—A place mentioned in Land Memorials of 1800, as location of lots owned by Judge Saunders; possibly the *Foxerbica* of Leland.

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**Francfort.**—This Pre-Loyalist township was very probably named for the place of that name near Philadelphia (shown on a map of 1777), rather than, as supposed by Johnson, from being at or near the French Fort [at Nashwaak].

**Frenchmans Creek (Musquash).** This is very probably connected with the fact mentioned in the Quebec Documents, II, 152, under date 1694, which says that in the Harbour of Nigarscorf [misprint and corruption of Mes-gos-guelk, the Indian name of Musquash Harbour], three leagues from the River St. John, Captain Baptiste with his corvette *La Bonne* spent the winter of 1694-95. Compare Gesner's note. I find it as *Frenchman's Brook* in a plan of 1820.

**French River, Bay du Vin.**—Settled by Acadian families, as described in the Settlements Monograph.

**Gallows Hill.** (Kingston, opposite Gondola Point).—So named for the two executions which took place there while the King's County Court House stood in the vicinity (*St John Telegraph*, Aug. 23, 1905.)

**Geary.**—I have at length been able to determine the origin of this name. The earliest use of the word I have found is in the Land Memorials of 1811, where it is called *New Gary*, though under 1807 it appears to be mentioned as a "new settlement back of French Lake." Mr. Thos. E. Smith, of Geary, tells me the name was suggested by his grandmother, his grandfather, Samuel Smith, being the first settler there. They came to New Brunswick from the United States as Loyalists, and remained for a time at Niagara, then locally pronounced "Niagary." Later they came to New Brunswick, and in settling here gave the name *New Niagary* to the new settlement, which name became changed to *New Gary*, and finally the New was dropped, and it became Gary or Geary. The same explanation has been given me by Mr. Leslie Carr, of French Lake. This tradition is finely confirmed by a mention of the settlement I have found in the Royal Gazette for Apr. 14, 1818, which calls it *New Niagara*, and I have no question the explanation is correct. It appears as Geary in 1818 in a MS. Journal of C. Campbell.

**Geologists Range** (in Restigouche-Victoria).—So named in 1899, as described in Bull. N. H. S., IV, 251; V, 87.

**Geordie Lake, on Rocky Brook.**—Named for an old hunter, as fully explained in *Forest and Stream*, May 17, 1902, 386.

**George, Lake.**—Raymond (St. John River, 7) says, this name is explained locally as given for John McGeorge, who settled there in 1816; he was killed by Indians in 1822. The same explanation is also given locally.

It is also stated in the New Brunswick *Courier* for Feb. 2, 1822, that it took its name from him, which seems conclusive.

Earlier its name appears to have been Nine-mile Lake, as shown by a notice of the settlement there in Royal Gazette, Feb. 29, 1820.



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- Germantown Lake.**—The name Germantown (located on Map No. 25 later) was used for the settlement of Shepody in 1768 (Canadian Archives, 1886, 488, 492). No doubt it was so named for Germantown, Pennsylvania, from which some of the first settlers came. A fine plan of 1801 has "German, or Sheppotee Lake."
- Gilmour Brook, Nepisiguit.**—Of course for the William Gilmour, the angling schoolmaster, an interesting character described by Lanman in his "Adventures," II, 31-33.
- Glenelg.**—P. 1814. So named for the native place in Scotland of Major McDonald of the 78th Highlanders, a prominent resident, who settled here about 1790, as I am told by a well-informed local authority, Mr. D. Lewis, of Escuminac.
- Gloucester, County.**—Named in all probability for Mary, fourth daughter of King George III, who married the Duke of Gloucester in 1816 and was devoted to good works.
- Golden Mountain, Albert.**—A common corruption of Gowland Mountain, so named for the leading family there.
- Gondola Point.**—In this form in the Land Memorials of 1786.
- Gooldsborough,** at mouth of the Oromocto.—Explained by Raymond in Coll. N. B. Hist. Soc., II, 50.
- Gordon Falls.**—Named for Governor Gordon, who visited them while in New Brunswick (local statements and St. John *Sun*, Aug. 29, 1888).
- Grande Anse, Bay, Dune, Falls, Lake, Point, River, Ruisseau.**—The *Grand* is, of course, a persistence of French nomenclature. As applied to all features, except river and brook, its meaning of big is perfectly appropriate, since those features are pre-eminently conspicuous in their localities. We have, however, also Grand River in Madawaska County, and a Grand Ruisseau in Shippegan (north end), while Eel River at Bay du Vin is also locally so called. These are all comparatively insignificant streams and the reason for the application to them of the term grand is not obvious. I believe, however, that the word is here used precisely as in the common French phrase *grand chemin*, which means a "highway." The two great rivers above mentioned were parts of important early portage-routes, and very likely Grand Ruisseau was part of a route to the interior lakes of Shippegan, though also it may have meant simply the largest brook of the vicinity.
- Grande Dune.**—Preferable to Grand Dune, because correct French.
- Grandigue.**—Presumably so called for the great dike or bar which makes out to the southward from the point.
- Grand John Brook.**—Said to be named for an Indian of that name who used to hunt there.

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**Grand Lake, Q.**—An old newspaper article in the *St. John Sun* says that a Mr. Garrison, prior to the coming of the Loyalists, surveyed this lake and gave names to Cumberland Bay, Salmon River, Newcastle, etc.

**Grand Manan.**—The *Great Mary* island of McDonald's Reports originated with David Owen, and represents one of his attempts to give a French origin to the Indian names of Passamaquoddy. (See at end of Dictionary). The Indian names for several places on or near the island are given by Gatschet in the Eastport *Sentinel*, Sept. 15, 1897.

**Grand River.**—Occurs first in Sproule's map of 1787 (see Map No. 39 later) as "Quidasquack, by the French Grande Rivière."

**Grays Island, Albert.**—So named for its first grantee, a Major Gray. In the Calhoun Diary of 1771 it is called Delatong's Island, no doubt an Acadian name.

**Green Hill.**—The name in 1783 of the hill on which the Burton Court House now stands. (Coll. N. B. Hist. Soc., II, 296).

**Green River.**—On Sproule's map of 1787 (Map No. 39) called "Quamquerti-cook or Green River."

**Greenwich.**—P. 1795. Possibly for Greenwich, a village now incorporated into New York City, in the Revolution the residence of many Loyalists. There is also a Greenwich Street in Hempstead, L.I., after which place our Hempstead was named. There seems to be no local tradition to explain the name.

**Guagus.**—Name of a lake emptying into the Lower North Branch of the Little Southwest Miramichi. It is also applied to a part of the outlet of Miramichi Lake and also to a place on the Renous River. It is without doubt Micmac, though I do not know its meaning. It seems to apply to a rocky place difficult of canoe navigation. Perhaps involves the same root as Naleguagus on Salmon River and Nara-guagus in Maine.

**Ha Ha River.**—Still used. It occurs in the Calhoun Diary of 1771.

**Hamomashoe.**—Some place, not known to me, in Madawaska (Winslow Papers, 572).

**Hanwell.**—Used in the St. Andrews-Fredericton road survey of 1826-27, and said locally to have been named for an early family of residents of that name.

**Harcourt.**—P. 1826. Confirmation of the derivation here given is in Fullom's *Life of Sir Howard Douglas*, 266. He was a friend of Sir Howard.

**Hardwicke.**—P. 1851. So named, as I am told by Mr. D. Lewis, of Escuminac, for Mr. Benjamin Hardwick, of London, who became interested in Rev. James Hudson's Church of England missions here, and contributed to them; accordingly the parish was named for him at Mr. Hudson's suggestion, the final e being an error of the lawmakers.

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**Hardwood Island.**—Called *White Wood Island* in 1785 in the Land Memorials.

**Hastings.**—Named by Hon. A. R. McClelan in honour of Hastings Doyle, then Governor of the Province.

**Hecklars Cove.**—West of Jacquet River; mentioned by Cooney, 203; location and origin not known to me.

**Hospital Island.**—Fully explained in *St. John Sun* of Aug. 27, or 28, 1903. In 1848 the "Star" immigrant ship arrived with many immigrants to work on the new railway, and among these were many fever patients who died, and to the number of 48 were buried on this island.

**Howard Settlement.**—Former name of the present Canterbury Station; named no doubt in honour of Sir Howard Douglas.

**Howardville.**—Town laid out at mouth of Cains River in 1826, by order of Sir Howard Douglas, and, of course, named in honour of him.

**Huskiisson.**—P. 1826. In honour of William Huskiisson, in that year one of the plenipotentiaries (*Addington* being the other) to settle the disputed boundary question. No doubt it was hoped and expected they would secure a decision favourable to New Brunswick.

**Indian Island.**—Called *Fish Island* on the Morris map of 1765. Its early name *Perkins Island* was, no doubt, from that of the agent of the proprietors in whose grant it was included in 1765, Beamsley Perkins Glasier. (See Coll. N. B. Hist. Soc., II, 357).

**Inglewood.**—The origins of the many interesting names in this Manor are discussed fully in *Acadiensis*, III, 7.

**Irish River.**—This river is wrongly located on Loggie's and the Geological Survey maps, but is correct on Wilkinson, 1859. It is said locally, and no doubt correctly, to be so named for a former Irish immigrant settlement on its upper part.

**Iroquois River.**—First appears on the Sproule map of 1787 (see later Map No. 39) as *Oroquois*, which is probably a corruption of *Wolumkuas* (or *Aoulasqua*, as M. P. L. Mercure gives it to me) a Maliseet name, applied to it by Moses Greenleaf in 1823 and on maps of the time. The form *Iroquoiz* occurs in a document in 1836 in the Boundary blue-book of 1851, 13. It is locally pronounced not only *Irockway*, but also *Rockway*, and it appears thus in Loggie's map of 1898, and also in the newspapers.

**Jacquet River.**—Appears as Jacket in 1803 (*Winslow Papers*, 501), and the same in Land Memorials of 1806. I find the q first on Baillie's map of 1832 (*Jaquet*), while Wilkinson, 1859, appears to have introduced the present form.

**Joes Point.**—In the Boundary MS. the American agent in 1797, or about that year, speaks of the mouth of the Scoodic being at "the southwest point of Saint Andrews, or Joze's Patent." This suggests that it was for a grantee, and as Joseph Goreham was the first grantee of

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the land in this vicinity in 1767 it may be from his name. Or, it may be derived from Francis Joseph, a Passamaquoddy chief, prominent at the time of the Boundary discussion. Some confirmation for this is found in the fact that the point at St. Andrews nearest Navy Island was named *Louis* point, without much doubt for Louis Neptune, another prominent chief. (Coll. N.B. Hist. Soc., II, 184).

**Jolicoeur.**—As *Jollycoeur* in the Land Memorials of 1788, and as *Jolicoeur* in 1811. The *Richart* of Montresor is not this, but *Prée des Richards* (see later, under Historic Sites addenda). *Jolicure* is in Fisher's Sketches of 1825, 61. Jolicoeur seems to persist as the correct, or literary, form, while the local pronunciation is "Jolicure."

**Jourimain.**—A possible, though not very probable origin for this puzzling name is the following. A memoir written in 1749, by Father Germain, a priest in Acadia (for a copy of which I am indebted to Mr. P. P. Gaudet), suggests as the proper boundary of Acadia a line extending along the north shore of the Bay of Fundy, thence to Tantremar, and thence to Baie Verte, or possibly Cape Tormentine. It is barely possible that such a line was discussed in Acadia and known as the Germain line, in which case it is conceivable that his name became associated with the termination at the present Cape Jourimain, which is near Cape Tormentine. The chief confirmation for such a possibility is the fact that the name is locally pronounced *Germain*. But I must confess to little faith in this explanation. Germain seems to occur also as an Acadian name (*Acadiensis*, II, 103), and it may be that the islands at the cape may have been so named for an early resident, the present form representing a surveyor's attempt to give the word a French form. It occurs first as *Jeauriman Islands* in the Land Memorials of 1809.

**Kagoot Mountain.**—So named, a restoration of an Indian name, in 1903, as a substitute for Bald, or Big Bald, Mountain, as described in Bull. N. H. S., V, 215.

**Kedgwick River.**—This name appears in the documents connected with the Boundary Surveys of 1818. Thus, C. Campbell in his Diary of that year has invariably *Madam Kiswic* or Grand Fourche, which strongly suggests that the name is fundamentally the same as that of the Keswick (which see); Tiarks has *Memkeswee*, while the Tiarks and Burnham map has *Katawamkisyw*.

The Belle Kedgwick is, no doubt, properly *Bell Kedgwick*; the Final Report of the Graham Commission of 1842 shows that a Captain Bell surveyed the Green River in 1842, and crossed to this branch, and on Graham's map of 1843 showing these surveys it is called, apparently for the first time, *Bell Kedgwick*.

**Kellys Creek.**—A branch is apparently called *Chichawagaan* (see University Monthly, XIX, 4).

**Kembles Manor.**—Still locally called "The Manor." Origin and history fully given by Howe, in N.B. Magazine, I, 146.

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- Kent.**—P. 1827. Compare also Fisher's Sketches, 41. The "Kent" regiment is said locally to have been settled here in 1817,—compare *Military Settlements* in Settlements Monograph.
- Kent, County.**—Established 1826, and, of course, named in honour of H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria.
- Keswick.**—As *Madame Keswick* on Sproule's map of 1787 (later, Map No. 38). Compare *Kedgwick*.
- Ketepec** (formerly *Sutton* on the C.P.R.).—Recent simplification of the Indian name of Grand Bay (see earlier in these addenda).
- Kewadu Lake.**—Appeared first on the geological survey map of 1887, placed there by Dr. Ells, who tells me he obtained it from a guide who had hunted much with the Indians. It is said locally to mean Indian Devil Lake; Dr. Ells' recollection is that he was told it meant Beaver Lake. No doubt it is Micmac, though I cannot trace it farther.
- Kilfoil.**—So named by the Post Office Department for a prominent resident.
- Kilmaquac.**—This name of the former Indian village of St. Croix, opposite Vanceboro, appears to survive in the *Kill-me-quick Rips*, at that place. (19th Rep. U. S. Geol. Survey, Vol. 4, page 49).
- Kilmarnock, Cove, C.**—Used in Acts of Assembly for 1830. Though not on maps, it is still in use. No doubt it originated with James Boyd, a well-known pre-Loyalist settler, who was connected with the Boyds of Kilmarnock, Scotland. (See Courier Series, XLI).
- Kingsclear.**—A local tradition asserts, as Dr. Raymond tells me, that this name originated from "King's clearings," applied in pre-Loyalist days to the open space left by the cutting of the King's pine-trees (which there were abundant) for the Royal Navy.
- Kingston, Kent.**—Changed in 1901 to *Reston*, which see. Kingston was at one time known simply as "The Yard" (shipyard), but when Messrs. Holderness and Chilton, of Kingston, England, established a business there, the place was so named in compliment to them.
- Kouchibouguac, Kent.**—Several other early uses of this name that I have found begin with *Pi*: thus *Pichibouguack*, 1803 Land Memorials; *Pissabeguake*, 1803 (Winslow Papers, 499); *Passibiguac*, 1812, Land Memorials; *Pichibouguack*, plan of 1815. In one of his lectures on New Brunswick rivers, published in early newspapers, M. H. Perley derives this name from *Koohawaak*, meaning Cariboo plain.
- Labouchere Lake.**—It appears on the Land Company's plan of 1834. Labouchere was, in 1839, Under Secretary for War and the Colonies, and President of the Board of Trade, and very probably held some position in 1834 entitling him to this honour.
- La Coote, Lake and Stream, York.**—No doubt named for the Indian La Coote, who lived just above Vanceboro (see Historic Sites, 223, and Acadensis, I, 195). On an old plan just at the outlet of this lake is placed *Ticket Madeoukai*, evidently an Indian word.

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**La Coup Creek.**—Locally called La Cook, but the French form is explained as meaning "a blow," because of the sharp turn it makes in entering the Aulac.

**Lamec.**—The preferable form of this name. See Alamec.

**Lancaster.**—P. 1786. Named for his former home in Lancaster, Massachusetts, by a prominent resident, Abijah Willard, as made plain by Gilbert Bent in *Acadiensis*, V, 162.

**La Nef.**—Compare the name applied by Champlain to Monhegan,—"We named the island La Nef, for at a distance it had the form of a ship" (Stafler, II, 91). It is possible that some confusion between these two *La Nef* localities led to some of the duplication noticeable on the Visscher and other maps of the time.

**Le Nim, Point.**—Locally pronounced La Nim or Le Nim. On a plan of 1816 as *Point au Nim*. I am told by Mr. D. Ferguson, of Chatham, that the Indians call it *An-an-ink*, or *An-an-im-kik*, though Cooney's meaning of a look-out place does not seem to him appropriate.

**Lepreau River.**—Called in the David Owen map and MS. *Minushadi* (possibly Misiushadi), no doubt an Indian name.

**Lerwick.**—Named for the native place of a group of Shetlanders, especially of a prominent one, Mr. Abernethy, who were brought out to work on the N. B. Railway, and settled here after its completion.

**Letite.**—Very possibly an Indian corruption *Petit*, i.e., Petit Passage; having labials they cannot pronounce the p, and the l would be a natural substitute. Still the evidence seems to favour a corruption of *La Tête*, applying to the great head on McMasters Island.

**Lillooet.**—Said locally to be so named by Senator King for a lumber centre on the Pacific Coast, visited by him or his brothers.

**Lincoln.**—P. 1786. The name is probably derived from the former home in Lincoln, Mass., of the Glasier family, among its first prominent settlers. Benjamin Glasier was a Lieutenant in a regiment in Lincoln, Mass.

**Liverpool.**—Named "in humble imitation of the Queen of the Mersey." Cooney, 150.

**Loch Lomond.**—In this form in Land Memorials of 1812. Earlier called *9-Mile Lake*.

**Loders Creek.**—Simonds Creek on Sproule of 1786. (See also N. B. Magazine, II, 87).

**Long Lake, Victoria.**—Called by de Meulles, 1786, *P8chpem Kachk8echpa*, probably the same as the modern Indian *Quasquispac*. Gordon's *Pechayzo* is very likely an error, really applying to Trowsers Lake (i.e., *Belchesog*, the Indianized Trowsers, or Breeches, Lake. See Bull. N. H. S., IV, 327.

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**Long Lookum.**—Name of long straight stretches of river on the St. Croix, Nepisiguit and Upsalquitch, no doubt a hybrid Indian-English expression.

**Louison.**—I have found several references to the use of this name for Indians. Thus the Journal of the Survey of the North line in 1818 shows an Indian helper named Louison.

**Ludlow.**—P. 1814. Named no doubt in memory of the brothers, Gabriel G. Ludlow, Administrator of the Province in 1803, and George D., Chief Justice of the Province, both of whom died in 1808.

**Lumsden, in Albert.**—Named, as I am told by Hon. A. R. McClellan, in honour of a man with whom negotiations were carried on to bring out settlers to the Province.

**Lynnfield.**—Said locally to be so named from the hymn-tune of that name, a great favourite of one of the earliest settlers.

**Maces Bay.**—On Sproule, 1786, as *Macs's Bay*. The origin of this name still eludes me, though I am inclined to believe it is from the Indian Mechescor. It is barely possible it was given by DesBarres. He named many places for contemporary British officers, and there was a Benj. Mace, a surgeon in the 22nd Regiment, serving about that time in America.

**Mactaquac.**—*Mactaguack* on Sproule's map of 1786, and as *Mactuquac* in the Land Memorials of 1786.

**Magaguadavic.**—This is the standard spelling of this word, though its pronunciation is invariably "Macadavy." The retention of the longer spelling is no doubt connected with the constant official use of the longer form through the many documents and maps of the Boundary disputes, as shown in the Monograph on Boundaries, 277.

**Magundy.**—I think, without doubt, of Maliseet Indian origin. Apparently an early Indian portage to the Magaguadavic Lakes passed by way of this stream (see later in these Addenda under "portages"). Very likely it is the same word as appears in Magundicook and possibly Mooselemeguntic in Maine, and, perhaps, related to Slugundy, which see. This origin is confirmed by the form *Magundie Ridge*, 1823, in the Land Memorials, and by the local tradition, which also makes it of Indian origin.

**Mainor Lake.**—On Loggie's and Geological Survey maps for a branch of the Little Southwest Miramichi. An interesting example of the errors that can arise simply mechanically through misprints, etc., for locally the stream is called *Mains*, or *the Lake, Branch*.

**Mahood Lakes.**—A name introduced in 1898 for a group of lakes in Charlotte County, in honour of William Mahood, a prominent early surveyor of the County, and first surveyor of that group. The name, with those of other lakes of the group are explained in the Bull. N. H. S., IV, 57.

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**Mal Baie.**—See Miscou.

**Malcontentes, Ruisseau des.**—A small stream emptying into Cocagne Harbour south of Dixon Point, so named, as I am informed by M. Gaudet, because a group of expelled Acadians settled there for a time after the expulsion.

**Malpec.**—Name of a small brook east of Neguac. Said by Chas. Bernard, Indian teacher at Church Point, to be in Micmac *Malbek*, meaning "water is low." Pronounced locally Mawl-pec.

**Maltampec.**—This name, though thus pronounced in local use, is misprinted on all printed maps, as Mattampec, though it is correctly written on plans in the Crown Land Office. It is undoubtedly Micmac, though I do not know its meaning. On the Ferguson map of 1811 it is written *Ranamagauch*, apparently another Micmac name.

**Mahalawodiac River.**—Very little known locally (called Little River, or Little Buctouche), except to local antiquarians; it seems to be known to them (Gaudet and Father Michaud) as Madagouiac.

**Mamozekel.**—First on Garden's plan of 1835 as *Mammyzekel*. I am told by Mr. M. Hardy, of Brewer, Me., that he was on the Tobique in 1858, and that the Indians give him the name as Ebemeenarzekel; ebemenar, meaning red berries like mountain cranberries, thus would agree to some extent with my Indian informant who gave it as "bushy stream." The name is also applied to Britt Brook, a branch of Serpentine, the latter, indeed, seeming to be the main He-be-se-kel, and the Mamozekel being *He-be-se-kel-sis*, the little Hebezekel, though a much larger stream than the former.

**Manne, Rivière de.**—River flowing into Miramichi in the Acadian Period mentioned by St. Vallier in 1688; probably Burnt Church River.

**Maquapit.**—The Indians agree that it is from the word Maqua = red. Rev. R. W. Colston has written me the explanation which is, no doubt, correct. He says there is much red gravel along its shores, and that after heavy rains much red mud is carried into the lake. I find it in 1785 as *Maquapec* in the Land Memorials. But it is not the R. de Maquo of 1672, as later shown under Seigniories in Historic Sites addenda.

**Marcelle, Pointe.**—Said locally, and no doubt correctly, to be so named for a former resident, Marcelle Le Clair.

**Mark Island** (also called Pope's Folly, which see).—So named, no doubt, because serving as a mark in the navigation of the West Passage.

**Maringouin Cape.**—Locally commonly called Merry Magwin. There is a local tradition that it was so called because a prisoner was once exposed there to be bitten to death by mosquitoes. This is probably only a legend, which has arisen to explain the name.



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**Marischal Keith.**—Name of a barony established in 1625 by Sir William Alexander, granted to Lord Keith and Altrie, on the east side of the entrance to River St. Croix, hence covering the site of St. Andrews. (Stafler's *Sir William Alexander*, 51).

**Marsh Creek, St. John.**—On this and its Indian name, see N. B. Magazine, I, 8, and III, 1.

**Martin Head.**—It occurs as *Martin's Head* in the Land Memorials of 1785, and again in 1786, and hence this, and not St. Martin's Head, appears to be the earlier form. I have, however, found no clue to its origin, unless there may be some connection with one James Martin, who had a grant in the Orange Ranger tract at Quaco in 1783. Some adventure of this man at that place might readily give his name to it. Locally it is called *Martin Head*, rather than *Martin's Head*, which form accordingly I have adopted.

**Martinon** (formerly *French's* on the C.P.R.).—A recent simplification of the old French name of a Seigniorship at St. John. (See earlier in these Addenda).

**Marys Point, Shepody.**—I am in error in stating it is locally said to be properly St. Mary's Point. It is said locally that it was for a squaw of that name (Mary), and one old and well informed resident told me that it was early called *La Pointe de Marie Bidoque*. I have no doubt this explanation is in essence correct.

**Mascabin.**—Some confirmation of my surmise that it is simply a chart error for Mascarin (Mascareen) is found in Hind's use of the word in his Report on N. B. Geology, 136.

**Maugerville.**—The real genesis of the name is given in Fisher's Sketches, of 1825, 103, and is traced by Raymond in his St. John River, 155, and Coll. N. B. Hist. Soc., II, 294, 323, who shows that it was temporarily called Peabody from a prominent resident. Had it not been for Joshua Mauger it is very probable the settlers would have obtained no grant of their lands, and hence the naming of the important township for him was natural and appropriate.

**Maxwell.**—Former name of a settlement made on Eel River in 1842 (see Settlements Monograph). It was probably named for Lieut.-Col. A. M. Maxwell of the 36th Regiment, the commander of the N. B. soldiers in the "Aroostook War." He returned to England in 1840 with the esteem of the people of New Brunswick.

**McAdam.**—The present site of the Junction was about 1850 called *City Camp*, because of the large number of lumber camps then in the immediate vicinity, as I am told by Mr. A. M. Hill. When railway construction (i.e., the eastern extension between Vanceboro and St. John) began in 1869, the place bore this name for a time. But a watering station established two miles up the line on McAdam Brook (so named be-

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cause lumbered by John McAdam) became known as McAdam, and the name gradually was transferred to the Junction, the watering place being later named Maudsley (for a British capitalist interested in the road). Thus the name gradually became applied to the junction and was afterwards extended to the parish. This is probably strictly correct, and it is wholly in conformity with the method by which place-names arise.

**Medisco.**—A point at Petit Rocher, according to Perley, Fisheries of N. B., 45; one of Gaudet's articles speaks of "Petit Rocher, autrement dite Madisco."

**Meductic.**—This name is now applied to the modern village just south of the mouth of Eel River.

**Meductic Falls.**—On the Peachey type of maps there occurs here a *Gath of Medoctu*, long a puzzle to me. On a recently obtained copy of that map, drawn by Sproule (mentioned later in Cartography addenda), I find it written Gall of Medoctu, which, I have no question, is a copyist's error for Fall—showing that Gath is an error for Fall or Falls.

**Memel, in Albert.**—Named by a German settler from that place in Germany, as I am told by Hon. A. R. McClelan.

**Messinet Stream.**—Named, no doubt, from some one of the family of a French physician of that name who settled in St. George, and whose descendants are still there, as I am told by Mr. J. Vroom. At one time I thought this word a corruption of an Indian name given in the Land Memorials of 1797, which speaks of a stream in Pennfield parish called *Waswaswinwick*, the identity of which is not known to me.

**Middle Island.**—The original grant of 1765 speaks of Middle Island lying off Windmill Point. (Compare *Numeheal*, later).

**Middle River.**—This appears to have been called by Plessis in 1811 *La Rivière du Mitan* (Journal, 114), though Mitan is, perhaps, a misprint for *Milieu*.

**Midgic, Westmorland.**—Appears first, so far as I have found, in the Land Memorials of 1812 as *Point Medjeck*, though it must have been used much earlier.

**Milnagek Lake, or Island Lake.**—The name and the local nomenclature of the vicinity is fully discussed in Bull. N.H.S., IV, 469.

**Milpagos.**—Compare Rand's *Milpaachk*, "having many coves" (Reader, 100). and *Milpagech*, variegated (101).

**Minaqua.**—See Northwest Miramichi.

**Miramichi.**—The origin of this name still eludes me. Its first use in a modern form is as *Mesamichi* in deMonts' Commission of 1603. To the various fanciful explanations of it may be added that of M'Gre-

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gor (British America, II, 260), who makes it, "a probable corruption of Miracheet, a tribe of Micmacs once inhabiting its banks," but he evidently here has in mind the Maliseets, sometimes called Mariseets. The meaning "Happy Retreat," first given by Cooney and widely accepted, is of no value whatever, since the same meaning is given in an old document as applying to the Nepisiguit (Coll. N.B. Hist. Soc., II, 128). On the map in the Micmac Almanac for 1902, published by Rev. Father Pacifique, the word appears in the form *Malimeoisitg*, and he writes me that this is the name applied to the peninsula where Chatham stands, and it can mean "Place where one collects diverse kinds of berries." But, he adds, that he does not know whether this is an aboriginal word, or simply a Micmac pronunciation of a word derived from the whites.

**Miscou.**—The suggestion<sup>4</sup> in Place-Nomenclature (page 253) that this name may be derived from an Algonquin word meaning red, "describing the low red cliffs about it," proves groundless, since, as I have found by personal observation, no such cliffs exist. I find the local tradition among the best-informed local residents makes the word Indian, meaning "low land" or, as one told me, "boggy land." This interpretation I find confirmed by Joe Prisk, the intelligent old Micmac of Bathurst, who told me he thinks the word is Micmac, and means "muddy land," having in it the root *susqu*, meaning "mud," in which case the aboriginal form (which the Micmacs appear to have quite lost) would have been something like *M'susqu*, easily shortened to Miscou. I take it that the word means not only mud in our sense, but also muck, marsh, wet bog. In this case it forms an admirable descriptive name, for the most striking fact about the physical geography of Miscou is the prevalence there of open bogs or barrens (copiously covered with boggy lakes), which, indeed, form over one-half of the surface of the island (compare the map and description in Bulletin of the Nat. Hist. Soc. of N.B., V, 449). The name Miscou seems to occur for the first time in Champlain's Narratives, under the year 1623.

The local and historical nomenclature is of much interest. No Indian names, except *Miscou* itself, have survived, but many French names are in use. The name *Isle de Saint Louis* is applied to it in the Jesuit Relations, and *Cap de l'Espérance* was given to its northern point by Cartier in 1534 because in rounding it he hoped he had found in Bay Chaleur the western passage. *I. à Monsieur* is applied upon old maps to a small island in this vicinity which I think can be only Money Island, the only one hereabouts which is striking enough to be named on the old maps. The name *Money Island* (called by the French *Isle au Trésor*) is, of course, descriptive of the supposed treasure there (see later, under Historic Sites). *Pointe au Vable* and *Boullin des Boeufs* occur upon West's original map of the island in 1820, and both names are still known to the older residents, though not now in actual use; *Vable*, I presume, is connected in some way with *Sable*, sand, while *Boullin des Boeufs* (spelled *Bouillin des Boufs* on West's map) was explained to me, and I have no question, correctly, by

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Mr. Andrew Wilson, as applying formerly to the fine birch woods where the lighthouse now stands, in which the cattle of the settlers formerly wandered; the word is an Acadian *mélange*, meaning "the birch (grove) of the cattle." *Mal Baie*, in common use, probably is a corruption of "Morue Bay," or "Cod Bay," a name occurring elsewhere in Acadia, and alludes to the cod which have appeared there frequently and have been left stranded at low tide. On the different maps the names *big* and *little* are applied to them, but with no constancy, and sometimes transposed, but they are not used locally. The term *Queue*, meaning of course "a tail," is in constant local use for the two narrow-necked bays as shown on the map, but the word does not occur elsewhere in the Province so far as I know. *Lake Chenire* is said locally to mean "Oak Lake" (obviously including the root *chêne*), though the word *Chenire* is not used now in Acadian; the name is known by the older residents to have been given when oak staves were made in the woods on its southern shore. *Grande Plaine* is descriptive of the great beach-plain here built up by the sea (as described in the paper above cited in Bulletin of the N.B. Nat. Hist. Soc.). *Lac Frye* is so named, without doubt, for the Canadian who had a fishing establishment here in 1775 (Canadian Archives, 1894, 331). *Munroe Lake*, on old maps applied to Lac Frye, but now used for the little lake near the lighthouse, is said to be for another early fisherman. *Landry River* is for the early settler of that name, afterwards one of the founders of Upper Caraquet. All of the other names on the map are obviously descriptive, either of physical peculiarities, ownership, etc. *Black Point* (*Pointe Noire* by the French) still in use by older people, applies not so much to the outer point at Wilson's as to the settlement, and probably was originally applied inside the harbour.

One series of the descriptive names, those applied to the smaller lakes, have been mostly given by Dr. J. Orne Green, of Boston, (a sportsman who has camped on the island in autumn for some twenty-eight years past) and for various reasons descriptive of physical peculiarities or commemorative of some of his friends or guides who have been with him there. The maps and charts commonly apply the name *Miscou Point*, or *Point Miscou* to the extreme northern point of the island, but this is not the local usage, which calls the northern end *Northwest Point*, and applies *Point Miscou*, or, more commonly, *Miscou Point* to the vicinity of the lighthouse, a usage which is, at least, as old as 1832 (Cooney, 177). The settlement near the lighthouse is called *Miscou Point Settlement*, with a strong tendency to shorten it simply to *Miscou Settlement*, or even simply to *Miscou*. On the charts occur the names *Mya Point*, *South Mya Point*, *Pecten Point* and *Pandora Point* (the former being the scientific names of the clam and the scallop respectively), given, no doubt, by the officers of the Admiralty Survey in 1838, but they have never come into use and are entirely unknown locally. All of the *Miscou* local names may be found upon an Historical Map, accompanying my paper, "The History of *Miscou*," in *Acadiensis*, Vol. VI.

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**Missaguash.**—The best form of this diversely-spelled word.

**Mistake Creek.**—Was earlier called Coy's (not McCoy's) Mistake (Raymond, St. John River, 327). Early grants appear to refer to a Mistake Creek on the Kennebecasis.

**Mistouche (or Tracy's) Brook.**—On the curious nomenclatorial history of this name, see Monograph on Boundaries, 407.

**Monash Cove.**—Presumably Micmac, but origin not known to me.

**Moncton, (now Gibson).**—See a note on this name in N. B. Magazine, I, 71.

**Money Cove, Grand Manan.**—For the supposed presence of buried treasure, as explained fully in Perley, Report on Fisheries, 103.

**Monument Brook.**—In Maliseet *Titiakmige*, meaning low-ground throughout. (Gatschet, Eastport *Sentinel*, Sept. 15, 1897).

**Moorefields.**—Important early settlement on the North shore of the Miramichi, since the great fire of 1825 included in Douglastown.

**Moreau, Pointe à.**—Said locally to be so named for a former resident.

**Mosquito Cove, near St. John.**—Used in the Morris Report of 1765.

**Musquash Harbour.**—Compare *Frenchman's Creek* earlier. The legend mentioned here is given in full in Leland and Prince, Kuloscapp the Master, 26.

**Nabouiane.**—A place near Shediac, mentioned by Bellin in his Description of 1755, page 31; identity unknown to me.

**Nackawic.**—A branch of this river appears to bear the name, doubtless Indian, *Naraguisis* (see Select Committee Report of 1861, 17, 70). Possibly connected with *Naraguagus* (Naleguagus, which see).

**Naleguagus.**—Name, still used, of a rapid on Salmon River, Queens County (above Castaway Brook); it is, no doubt, Indian and by the same origin as *Narraguagus*, in Maine, and connected with *Guagus*, which see.

**Nantucket.**—Perhaps connected with the Captain Folger, of Nantucket, Mass., who was at Passamaquoddy after whales in the eighteenth century (Kilby, Eastport and Passamaquoddy, 105).

**Negoot.**—Name proposed in 1901 for the group of lakes on the right hand branch of Tobique, a restoration of the Maliseet name of the river (see Tobique). It, together with all the local names of the vicinity are fully discussed in the Bull. N. H. S., IV, 326, 337; V, 67.

**Nepisiguit.**—The origin of the nomenclature of the hills at the head of the river is discussed in Bull. N. H. S., IV, 251, and of its south branch in the same Bulletin, V, 226.

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- New Brunswick.**—The earliest use I have found of this name is of date May 29, 1784, a document in Archives Report for 1894, 419. On other proposed names see Raymond in N.B. Magazine, III, 44; Canadian History Readings, II, 52; Canadian Archives, 1894, 418; Winslow Papers, 174. In earlier records and maps it appears very frequently as New-Brunswick. A frequent local pronunciation is Noo-Brumsick.
- New Horton.**—Settled by people from Horton, in Nova Scotia, whence the name, as I am informed by Hon. A. R. McClelan. This is confirmed by a statement in Johnston's North America, II, 112.
- New Mills.**—The former name, *Malagash*, occurs in the Land Memorials of 1789; and in 1814 in Winslow Papers, 689.
- New River.**—On Sproule's map of 1786.
- Nictor Lake.**—The origin of this name, and of the other local names, including mountains, of the vicinity is discussed in Bull. N. H. S., IV, 240.
- Nigadoo.**—In this form in 1807 in the Land Memorials.
- Northumberland Strait.**—The name *Red Sea* applied to its southern end on some maps was given, according to MS. Owen Journal of 1767 (which I have seen), "called by the French *La Mer Rouge* or Red Sea, probably because of the colour given by the soil of St. John's Island to the water."
- North Pole Branch.**—Its nomenclature is fully described in Bull. N. H. S., V, 468.
- Northwest Miramichi.**—Locally always pronounced *Norwest*. The Indian name of this river is Elmunakun, (*Atlee-ma-nagan*, M'Gregor, British America, II, 260, and *Menail-menaagun*, E. Jack in MS.). Rand gives the form *Elmunakuncheech*, meaning a "beaver's hole," for the Little Sevogle, though I think it likely he was misled by the diminutive *cheech*, and that really it applies to the Big Sevogle (see Sevogle). In his dictionary (133) he gives Elmunakun as a beaver's or muskrat's hole. As to why such a name is applied to the Northwest I think it very probable that it was descriptive of the occurrence at the place now called Big Hole of a remarkable cave (suggesting a beaver's or muskrat's hole), mentioned by Professor Bailey in Bulletin of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick, V, 158. The very name, Big Hole, is some confirmation of this supposition. Rev Father Pacifique, however, derives it from a word meaning silent, which is not appropriate.
- For this river the French maps used the contraction *Minaqua*; and I have proposed recently (Bulletin of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick, Vol. V, page 431) to restore this name as a convenient designation for scientific purposes for the north and south part of the valley of the Northwest. The Indian name occurs first in a document of 1686 (mentioned later under "Settlement of Richard Denys"), as *Mumunagan*.
- The local nomenclature of the headwaters of this river is discussed in Bull. N. H. S., V, 227.

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**Norton.**—P. 1795. As to this name the late Leonard Allison wrote me as follows:—"I have for a good while supposed, though I have no direct evidence of the fact, that the Parish of Norton, in Kings County, was named by the Honorable George Leonard, as the habitat of his branch of the Leonard family seemed to be Norton, Mass., as appears from W. R. Deane's Memoir of the Taunton Leonards (Boston, 1851), page 8, from which it appeared that his grandfather, Major George Leonard, removed in 1690 to Norton, then a part of Taunton . . . . The Honorable George Leonard's father, the Reverend Nathaniel Leonard, was born at Norton." This explanation is entirely in harmony with the mode of naming of many other parishes in the Province, and is probably correct. It may be that the Norton Brook, in Sussex, east of the parish may have some connection with the name, or it may be a coincidence.

**Nova Scotia.**—The very interesting genesis of this name with the curious reason for its persistence in the Latin form, is fully discussed in the Educational Review, XVI, 11, and in the Boundaries Monograph, 213.

**Numeheal Creek.**—According to Raymond (N. B. Magazine, II, 217) this was the Pre-Loyalist name of a creek "opposite Middle Island in Mauger-ville." I believe, however, that this is simply a bad misprint for Windmill Creek (now called Street's Creek?), for there was apparently a Windmill Point just beside it (see Middle Island).

**Oanwells Island** (of the Peachey maps).—Granted as *Fall Island* in 1785 to Capt. Atwood (Land Memorials). Just below it is *Belvisor Bar* (which see), and it is called Belviso Fall Island in a document of 1810, and also Cronkite Island, according to Raymond (letter). Now called Brown's Island.

**Ohio Settlement.**—Origin locally unknown. Johnston (Travels in North America, II, 62) speaks of it in 1849 as a new French settlement. I think it very likely that this settlement, as well as the several California Settlements in the Province, were named when emigration to those places was attracting much attention, in a half-humorous allusion to them as possible substitutes. Johnston, in his Travels in North America, II, 39, comments upon the "emigration fevers" which swept over the country at intervals, and adds: "These accessions of fever come on at irregular intervals. The Indiana, the Illinois, the Michigan, and the Wisconsin fevers have all had their turn, and now the California paroxysm is at its height."

**Old Mission Point.**—The Micmac name of this point, as I am told by Mr. D. Ferguson, of Chatham, who knows the place and Indians well, was *Chee-gook*.

**Onlockywicket.**—Name of a place on the Upper Nepisiguit, in local use by guides and lumbermen, doubtless Micmac.

**Ononette.**—(Formerly *Riverbank*, on the C.P.R.). Recent simplification of the Acadian name of Brandy Point (see earlier in these addenda).

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**Ormond Lake.**—In 1837, the year this name was given, the Marquess of Ormonde had his seat at Kilkenny Castle, Ireland, and very likely, as Chief Butler of Ireland, he had some part in the coronation of Queen Victoria in that year, thus leading Mahood to connect his name with that of Victoria and Adelaide. The late J. Allan Jack was of opinion, however, as expressed in letters to me, that it was named for Col. Ormond, of whom there is a full account in *Acadiensis*, II, 19.

**Oromocto Lake.**—For a discussion of this name, and of the various local names around the Northwest Lake, see *Bull. N. H. S.*, V, 193.

**Osnaburg.**—A temporary name for Fredericton, used as early as Oct. 20, 1784 (as shown by a petition of that date still extant), and used occasionally even after the name Fredericton was given in 1785. The name was for the same prince for whom Fredericton was named, Frederick, Duke of York, Bishop of Osnaburg.

**Pabineau.**—The origin of this name, from the Acadian name of the high-bush cranberry, is fully discussed in *Acadiensis*, I, 88.

**Palfrey Lake.**—Playford's plan of Survey around Howard Settlement, 1833, has Palphry Brook, and possibly the name was given by him, and the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway Survey, 1836, has the Palfrey Mountains. I am told, however, by Mr. John Stewart, who knew this country well, that it was so called for an old trapper of that name, while Mr. W. H. Venning tells me he remembers hearing, many years ago, that it was so named for the first man to cut a saw log on it. Inquiries at Vanceboro, made of old residents for me by Dr. Young, have failed to yield further information about such a person, though it is very likely the lake and stream were named for some early hunter or lumberman, or, very likely, for an Indian resident or hunter.

**Palmerston.**—Has vanished entirely, both the parish and settlement being now called St. Louis de Kent.

**Pamdenec.**—(Formerly Hillside, on the C.P.R.). Recent Maliseet name, meaning a little hill (see earlier in these addenda).

**Pamomkeag.**—(Formerly Nases, on the C.P.R.). Recent Maliseet name, meaning river beach (see earlier in these addenda).

**Passamaquoddy Bay.**—This word is fully analyzed by Prince, in *Proc. Am. Phil. Soc.*, XXXVIII, 181; also in Leland and Prince, *Kuloscap the Master*, 23. In the Jesuit Relation of 1675-77 (*Relations*, LX, 262) it occurs as *pessemouquote* or *pertemagouate*, which latter form is both the earliest known and also very near to the aboriginal form. The earliest use of the modern form appears in the account of Prince's voyage in 1734 (*N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg.*, V, 376) as *Pessamequoddy*.

The Boundary MS. contain abundant testimony as to the exact location of the name, from which it is plain that originally it did not apply to the spacious bay now having that name, but to the region between Deer Island, Campobello, and the American shore, from Head Harbor to the Cobscook (see *Monograph on Boundaries*, 277). This



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is the region still called *Quoddy* by the fishermen and other local navigators, who call the Bay of Passamaquoddy of our maps St. Andrews Bay. In the Boundary MS. it is said that pollock are not taken in the inner bay though abundant in the outer, which (if correct) is strong confirmation of this use of the word, since Passamaquoddy unquestionably means *the place of pollock*.

**Paticake Brook.**—As *Patticake Creek*, in Sproule's Map of 1786.

**Paunchy Lake.**—A small lake near Midgie, Westmorland, probably of Micmac Indian origin. Pronounced locally like Pawn-che. (It is shown on a map of the region in the Botanical Gazette, XXXVI, 164).

**Pays Bas.**—A name used by the Acadians of Madawaska for the lower part of the St. John, French Village and downwards, as I am informed by M. P. L. Mercure.

**Pekonk Hill.**—Just on the New Brunswick-Maine boundary west of Rapide de Femme. It is often mentioned in documents connected with the boundary surveys, and is on some of the boundary maps.

**Pelerin.**—A settlement in Kent, named for a family of Acadians of that name, as I find by local inquiry. The name has been wonderfully corrupted on different maps into Pulrang (Loggie, 1884), Pellerling (on Postal Map), etc.

**Peltoma.**—A chief named Piere Toma is mentioned in Kidder's Revolutionary Operations, 105.

**Pemwit Branch** (of Green River).—Said locally to be so named for an Indian who hunted there.

**Perth.**—P. 1833. Named, in all probability, in honour of Sir Archibald Campbell, then Governor of New Brunswick, whose birthplace and home seat were in Perthshire, Scotland, though locally said to have been named by patriotic Scotch residents for the place in Scotland.

**Petitcodiac.**—Occurs first on de Meulles map of 1686 as *Petcoucoyok*.

**Petit Rocher, not Petite Roche.**—It occurs thus in Plessis in 1811 (116).

**Philmonro.**—So named for a resident of that name (it is said locally), printed on some maps as *Filomaro*.

**Pikwaket.**—The best spelling for this variously-spelled name.

**Pirate Brook Lake, York.**—On an old plan the lake is called *Scooneygomskiktic*, no doubt its Passamaquoddy name.

**Pisiguit.**—Nothing to do with *Cowassaget*, which see.

**Piskahegan.**—On Sproule's map of 1786, where it is called also Grand Fork, perhaps a translation of its Indian name.

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**Point de Bute.**—Occurs as Point Debuté in Fisher's Sketches of 1825, 61; and apparently in a document of 1788 mentioned by Trueman; also in its present form in the Willard Diary of 1755 in possession of the Lancaster (Mass.) Public Library.

**Pokesuedie Island.**—As *Pocsuedier I* on a plan of 1816. It is Little Pokesuedie Island, locally *L'Ilet*, which is *I à Zacharie* on old Indian plans. Pronounced locally Poke-su-die (the u as in duke, and accent on the second syllable).

**Pokemouche.**—In the Crown Land Office is a large-scale plan entitled, "Sketch of the Upper Parts of the River Pocmouch," by William Ferguson, 1811, which gives a number of Indian names as follows:—

*Pidpudmoc* Brook, the present Caribou Creek; *Waganchitch* Brook, the present Peter's Brook; *Chicichichoc* Rivulet, the present Pelletier Brook (on the south side above Peter's Brook); *Ranamagauch* Brook, the present Maltempec. This map will be reproduced in my article upon "The History of Pokemouche," in *Acadiensis*, Vol. VI.

This map also applies the *Pte. de la Croix* to two points, the northern one at Upper Pokemouche (opposite Rivers Point), and that between Maltempec and the main Pokemouche. Presumably these mark the sites of Indian burial grounds.

The Micmac name of Trout Brook on the Upper Pokemouche (8 or 9 miles above head of tide on N. side) has been given me by the intelligent old Micmac, Joe Prisk, of Bathurst, as *Mat-wes-ka-be-jeechk*, meaning "porcupine was hanging."

**Pokomoonshine Brook.**—This name occurs also in Piscataquis County, Maine, and also in the Adirondacks (see *Forest and Stream*, May 18, 1901, 384, and the same, June 22, 1901). It is, no doubt, of Indian origin, but the aboriginal form and meaning seem unknown.

**Pollet River.**—Occurs as *Paulets River* in Land Memorials of 1791.

**Ponwauk.**—The deadwater on the St. Croix, from below King Brook to Kendrick's Rips, above Chepedneck Falls. Said by the Indians to mean "place of quiet water," as I am told by Mr. Irving Todd, who knows the place well. Perhaps the word has some relation with Penniac.

**Poodiac.**—A Post-office in Kings County; name of imported Indian origin. Its origin has been explained to me, and I have no doubt, correctly, by a resident, Mr. S. H. F. Sherwood, who wrote me that it was suggested by Poodic, a suburb of Portland, Maine. Asked for more detailed information, he wrote me as follows: "The office was established over 30 years ago. At that time we sent several names that we considered decent, but each was rejected at Ottawa as being already the name of an office in the Dominion, and we became discouraged. About that time there was a young lady visiting here who had been in Portland. She said the people there had a habit when anything annoyed them of wishing it 'tother side of Poodic.' She had also acquired the phrase. She suggested that we call the office

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'Poodic,' and, half in jest, this name was forwarded. In due time the office material arrived and on the stamp was Poodiac. Why the Post Office authorities inserted the a I never knew." This explanation is sustained by the fact that Poodic, from the Indian Purpooduck, is a suburb south of Portland, Maine, on the north shore of Cape Elizabeth. This name is of especial interest as illustrating well the extremely trivial origin of many place-names.

**Popelogan, C.**—As *Pokee Login* Bay and *Poughelagen* Bay in Land Memorials of 1785 and 1786; *Pocologin* Stream on Sproule's map of 1786; *Popologan*, 1815, in Land Memorials. The name is, no doubt, connected with *vogan* and *bogan* used for quiet coves beside a river in Maine and New Brunswick. The word is discussed by Tooker in the *American Anthropologist*, I, 165.

**Popes Folly.**—Two islands at Passamaquoddy have borne this name. One (now commonly called *Mark* Island, which see, close to *Campobello*) was named, no doubt, because of some connection with Zeba Pope, who lived there in 1808 (see Monograph on Boundaries, 359). The other, between Indian Island and Casco Bay Island, was, perhaps, named for the same man. Lorimer says that on this island (Passamaquoddy Islands, 95) "poor Pope, in 1812, established a trading post and lost all." This name *Folly* is not uncommonly applied to unsuccessful business ventures by neighbours, who are always wiser after than before an event, and it appears elsewhere in *Clinch's Folly* (on the charts for an island near Letang) and *Folly Point*, in Westmorland.

**Portobello.**—One of our still unexplained names. Portobello, in South America, was captured by Admiral Vernon in 1739, and I have been told that there were formerly residents of Maugerville of this name; probably this is only a coincidence, but there may be a cause and effect connection. It is locally explained, as given earlier, in these addenda.

Dr. Raymond has suggested that the name may have been given for some connection with Capt. William Spry, who had large grants in this vicinity in pre-Loyalist times, and who may have been at the taking of Porto-Bello in South America.

**Quaco.**—An old plan in the Crown Land Office has this inscription, north of the present Quaco Head,—"*Oreequaco*, so called, a point of rock resembling a human head and neck," while another reads, "High Point of Rock resembling the profile of a human head and neck, called by the Indians "*Oreequacco*." The origin of the name is discussed in Bull N.H.S., IV, 72. Locally explained as noted earlier, in these addenda.

**Quisibis.**—On the Sproule map of 1787 (Map No. 39, later) as *Squisibis*.

**Renforth.**—Named by summer residents in Oct., 1903, in honour of the English oarsman of that name, who died in a race on the Kennebecasis many years ago; earlier called *The Chalet*.

**Renous River.**—Its nomenclature is discussed in Bull. N.H.S., V, 311. It appears first as *River Renou* in the Land Memorials of 1808.

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**Restigouche River.**—The original plan of the river, of 1836, explains the origin of some of the names of its branches. Thus, the present Boston Brook is called Beaver Brook, and just at its mouth is a lumber camp with the name *New Boston*, no doubt a facetious name for the place; evidently Boston became extended to the stream and is now its name. On Jardine's Brook, William Jardine had a timber license in 1837. The reason for the name *Five-finger Brook* is given on MacDonald's map of his line of exploration from the Upsalquitch to the St. John, for that line crossed four branches of the stream radiating from near one another near its head, a feature shown on none of our existing maps.

The Indian name of this river is, I believe, the same fundamentally as that of the *Aroostook*, which see.

Rev. Father Pacifique, of Mission Point, writes me that he thinks it altogether probable the word Restigouche is derived from *Elistegei*, meaning to resist, to revolt, to struggle, which suggests one of the meanings commonly given, namely, "river of the long war."

**Rexton, Kent Co.**—Formerly called Kingston. The genesis of the new name is given in a letter from Dr. J. W. Doherty of that place, dated May 9, 1901. After relating the inconvenience of the former name, owing to the many duplications in Canada, he says:—"In consequence, I started a petition among the residents of this place for signature with a brief list of names appended to be voted upon, being careful that no name so voted on should be a duplicate of any other name in the Dominion. My choice of Rexton appeared to take the fancy of those signing and, in consequence, no general meeting of the inhabitants was thought necessary for the purpose of ratifying the change of name, or the name so voted on. The petition was then sent to our representative (O. J. LeBlanc), who presented it, with a strong recommendation, to the Government (Postmaster General) and, in consequence, the name of Kingston, Kent, was changed to Rexton, Kent." The change went into effect May 1, 1901. Of course the *Rex* is the Latin equivalent of *Kings*, making the name a Latin-English hybrid, but, perhaps, none the worse for that.

It is of interest to note that Kent County has been the scene of more changing of names, and by official procedure, than any other County of the Province, for, in addition to the above mentioned change, Palmerston has been changed to St. Louis, Liverpool to Richibucto, and the railroad station at first called Weldford was later changed to Harcourt.

**Richibucto.**—From the teacher of the Indian School at Big Cove, Miss Mary Isaacs, herself a Micmac, from Restigouche, I have received the following as the Indian names of places on Richibucto and vicinity:—Richibucto, *Itsebooktook*; Molus River, *Seegudeascook*; St. Nicholas River, *Helknowkon*; Bass River, *Boksnok*; Big Cove, *Melicksnadee*; Indian Island, *Unoo Maynegoo*, which, however, seems to be merely the translation of the English name into Indian.

Of other local names on Richibucto, most are self explanatory, being descriptive or for residents or owners. *Platt's Point*, just below

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the marine hospital, probably is named from an early Acadian, Jos. Richard, dit *des Plattes*, though his connection with the place is not known. In the Land Memorials of 1822 I find mention of *Marin Island* and *River Ro* (near the Forks), both of which seem now unknown.

**Richmond.**—Another possible explanation of this name is given by Raymond, in his History of Carleton County, 75th article, when he states that some of the early settlers were from Richmond, N.Y.

**Rivière du Cache.**—The preferable form of this name. An additional note of importance on the origin of this name is in the Historic Sites Monograph, 293.

**Rocher, or Rosher.**—A form of *Roshea*, which see.

**Rockwell Stream.**—For a grantee, not the stream of that name in Ireland.

**Rollingdam.**—It is mentioned in an Act of 1832 (Acts, page 563). The description given in the Place-nomenclature is not exact; it is a dam built on a sandy bottom, and having a slope down as well as up stream in order to prevent it being undermined by the fall.

**Roskey Lake.**—No doubt named by Mahood for one of the five lakes of that name in Ireland. The name is not locally in use; it is called Hurd Lake, for a grantee.

**Roshea.**—(Pronounced Ro-zhee). A bay (called on the maps, Salisbury Bay) and a settlement in Albert County. The name is, without doubt, an English corruption of Enragé, the French name of the Cape prominent here, though the name of the cape itself has been from early times Cape Enrage (see Enragé Cape). It occurs as *Roshea* in the Calhoun Diary of 1771, and in the Land Memorials of 1785 as Cape *Rosier* and *Rosear* apparently. In a N.B. Statute of 1875 it is called *Roshea Bay*. The Post-office name Little Rocher, is, of course a form of this name.

**Rothesay.**—In an article in the St. John Globe, of Dec. 14, 1901, it is said:—  
“On the 4th August, 1860, a deputation of summer residents [at Rothesay] waited on the Prince of Wales on his arrival there to take the steamer for Fredericton, and requested permission to name the young settlement Rothesay, after one of his titles, “Duke of Rothesay.”

**Rumbling Mountain.**—On the Odell, near Tobique, so called from noises said to be heard there (Bull. N. H. S., V, 237).

**Rusagonis.**—The preferable form of this name.

**Sabbies River.**—*Savoy's River*, in Land Memorials of 1818; said locally, and no doubt correctly, to be for a mill owner of that name.

**Sagwa.**—Recently named R.R. Station; name from Rand's Micmac Dictionary, meaning *waist deep water* (see earlier in these addenda).

**Saint Andrews.**—Our knowledge of the origin of this name is fully summarized in *Acadiensis*, II, 184.

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**Saint Croix River** (Charlotte).—The name St. Croix was at first given to the island, but was soon extended to the river by Champlain, who was rather careless in his use of it, applying it sometimes to the entire river and sometimes to its lower tidal part. Thus, some confusion later arose among those using his narratives, such as Denys, who understood him as making the River St. Croix and the River of the Etchemins two distinct rivers, when they are the same.

The local pronunciation is invariably St. Croy. There is some evidence that the early settlers pronounced the word Croix in English fashion. Thus, in the *Courier Series*, CII, there is a deed of 1785 which spells the name Saint Croyick's. B. Glasier in 1764 spells it St. Croys (*Coll. N.B. Hist. Soc.*, II, 313).

**Ste. Croix River.**—An early name for the Miramichi. In an important document of 1686, mentioned later (under "Settlement of Richard Denys de Fronsac") the name is restricted to the river below Beaubear's Island, but the maps extend it much higher.

**Saint David.**—The Patron Saint of Wales, and hence naturally associated with St. George, St. Andrews and St. Patrick.

**Saint John City.**—On this and the alternative names it bore or which were proposed for it, see Raymond in *Canadian History Readings*, 50; *Coll. N.B. Hist. Soc.*, II, 65. There is a discussion of the origin of its Indian name *Menaguasche*, meaning "place where dead seals are gathered," in *St. John Telegraph*, June 3, 1901.

**St. Marfins.**—Despite much search, I have not been able to find a reason for the application of this name. Possibly it was suggested by the presence within its bounds of Martin's Head. I have sought to find some connection with a former Loyalist centre in the Colonies. I find that the region now called St. Martin's, in Maryland, was a Loyalist centre in the Revolution (Van Tyne, *Loyalists*, 166; Scharf, *Hist. Maryland*, II, 296); and, curiously enough, just north of it in Delaware is a *Sussex* (as there was in New Brunswick when these names were first given), which is probably only a coincidence, but which may have suggested the name.

**Saint Simon.**—The origin of this name is probably not as given by Cooney from that of a French vessel sunk here in 1760, but for the name of her captain (compare later, under *Historic Sites Addenda*, *Acadian Period*, St. Simon). Locally the name is invariably pronounced St. Simo (or, at least, the final syllable a nasal hardly sounding the n), and the word Inlet of our maps and charts is never used.

Its Micmac name, as I am told by Joe Prisk, of Bathurst, a very reliable Micmac, is *See-bes'-kaa-daan*, meaning, as he says, something like a "carrying-over place." The earliest use that I have found of the name is in the *Land Memorials* of 1805, where it is called *River Saint Simon*, and *Saint Simon's River*, and it is called *St. Simond's Inlet* in the same *Memorials* of 1816, and *Saint Simon's Inlets* on Ferguson's plan of 1820, copied later in Map No. 33.

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**Saint Stephen, Town.**—A part of the town once bore the name Dover, which seems to have originated the name Calais. Thus, the late G. A. Boardman, in an article in the *St. Croix Courier* in 1895 or 1896, wrote as follows:—"In 1806, now ninety years since, the people of Township No. 5, by act of the legislature and in accordance with the wishes of the people, received the name of Calais. A part of St. Stephen was then called Dover Hill, and it was thought appropriate to call No. 5 Calais. It was hoped the people of St. Stephen would take the name of Dover, as that was the name of a coast city in England." This is curiously confirmed by a statement in Wedderburn's *Statistical and Practical Observations* of 1836, where (page 16) he says:—"Saint Stephen, from its locality, is the Dover of the Province, and opposite the thriving American Calais." Again, Johnston, who was here in 1849, tells in his work on North America (II, 157). "It was nearly dark when we arrived at St. Stephens; and found comfortable quarters in Dover Street—the names of the town on the one side of the stream, and of a principal street on the other, carrying the mind far away, to scenes very different on the whole, but where frontier towns and rival populations were also *vis-à-vis* with each other." There is now no Dover Street in St. Stephen, but the name Dover Hill is still in use.

The Indian name of St. Stephen was, according to Gatschet (*Eastport Sentinel*, Sept. 15, 1897), *Kitchi Medabiauht*, meaning great landing, because an important camping place.

**St. Tooley.**—One of the headlands of Quaco Bay (name used locally, but not on any map). In all probability a persistence and corruption of St. Louis, a name applied by Champlain in 1604 to one of the rivers here. (Discussed in *Bull. N. H. S. N., B.*, IV, 72).

**Salkelds Islands.**—It is, perhaps to these that Champlain applies the name *Jumelles*, "the twins" (or sisters) in this vicinity. The origin of "Fothergills" is not known to me.

**Savage Island.**—Called upon the early maps *Indian Island*. The persistence of the form *Savage* unquestionably is an inheritance from the French to whom, of course, it was *Isle Sawage*. There is a *Savage Island*, having, no doubt, a similar origin on the St. John about 10 miles below the St. Francis.

**Serpentine.**—This name occurs also as name of a branch of Shogomoc, as the outlet of French Lake Oromocto, and as an inlet of Ludgate Lake, St. John, all of them, no doubt, named for their crookedness.

**Sevogle.**—This name is, no doubt, of Indian origin, but the meaning is very doubtful. The late Michael Flinne, Indian teacher, told me it meant "sour," referring to some early incident in which the fish were supposed to have been driven away by a poisonous substance which spoiled or soured the water. On the other hand, Rev. Father Pacifique tells me the Indians derive it from a word meaning "cliffs," a meaning which would be fairly appropriate, though not more to this river than to others of this region. Considering that the Square

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Forks, in which two branches of the river meet in a great T-shaped gorge, is the most remarkable feature of the river, one might expect the name to apply in some way to them. I think it very possible, however, that the name originally applied to the Little Sevogle only, and was extended to both rivers by the whites, and for this reason, Rand gives (Reader, 91) for Little Sevogle, *Elmunakuncheech*, meaning "a beaver's hole." Now, *Elmunakun* is the universally used (by the Indians) name for the Northwest Miramichi, and the application of the name *Elmunakuncheech*, or "Little Northwest," to the Big Sevogle itself would be entirely natural (since in physical features, arrangement of branches, etc., the Northwest and Sevogle are strikingly alike) and in accordance with the Indian custom, while it seems wholly improbable that so insignificant a stream as the Little Sevogle would be called the "Little Northwest." Hence, I think, it likely that Sevogle was applied originally to the Little Sevogle, and extended to Big Sevogle by the whites as an easier word to pronounce than the Indian name.

The word first appears in the Land Memorials of 1805 as *Little Sougle*, though in 1809 as *Little Sewogle*; early maps and records also have Sevogle. The local nomenclature of the river will be given in an article on the Sevogle, to be published in Bulletin No. 25 of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick.

**Shediac River.**—An old plan in the Crown Land Office names the south branch of this river *Kibougouck*, no doubt its Micmac name.

**Sheephouse Brook.**—A large branch of the South Branch Sevogle; called also Big Brook. Locally the name is explained as originating in the building of a little house for a sheep which a hermit kept there one winter as a companion. This explanation seems to me very artificial, even though names and dates are supplied with it, and I think it very likely it is a corruption of the Micmac *See-boo-sis*, meaning "a brook." The fact that its English equivalent is Big Brook is rather confirmatory of this. (Its location is given approximately on a map in Bull. N.H.S., V, 228).

**Shemogue.**—As at present in Land Memorials of 1803. Rand (Reader, 84) gives for *Chimegue*, no doubt this stream, *Oosumoogwik*, meaning horned river. I have been given by a Micmac *Sim-oo-a-quick*.

**Shiktahawk.**—The preferable spelling of this name.

**Shin Creek.**—In this form in 1811 in the Land Memorials. Perhaps, for Shin River, in Scotland.

**Shippegan.**—Locally this name is pronounced in two ways; first, by the English it is very strongly accented upon the first syllable, the final syllable being very short; and second, by some French settlers speak-English it is sounded Shippegang, the final syllable strongly sounded, a form which is old, as shown by Winslow Papers, 501. Its earliest known appearance is in 1656 in the form *Cibaguen*. (Letter of Father Ignatius, Archives, 1904, 335).



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- Shogomoc.**—The D. Campbell map of 1785 has *Schogomuck*, or *Snow Shoe River*. It is called *Little Eel River* by Sproule, map of 1787.
- Siegas.**—As *Shiegask* or *Troublesome River* on Sproule's map of 1787 (see Map No. 39, later).
- Skiff Lake.**—Named, as I was told by Mr. John Stewart, by Hon. John McAdam because when he first cruised it for lumber, long prior to any settlement in the vicinity, he found there a skiff. This may have been a relic of the Titcomb survey of the lake in 1794.
- Slugundy.**—A name, apparently Indian, which is in local use (though not on any maps) on the St. Croix between Grand and Chepedneck Lakes, on the Lepreau and on Tobique. It appears to apply to rapids or small falls. The same word appears on the Mattawamkeg, according to Springer, *Forest Life and Forest Trees*, 167, and, perhaps, occurs elsewhere on Penobscot waters. Possibly has some relation with *Magundy*, which see.
- Smith's Creek, Kennebecasis.**—Said locally, as I am told by Mr. W. H. Venning, to have been named for an old trapper who hunted on the stream before the advent of the Loyalists, and whose camp stood at its junction with the river.
- Spednic.**—Name of falls and also a lake on the east branch of the St. Croix; of course, a lumberman's corruption and abbreviation of the Indian Chiputneticook.
- States Brook.**—No doubt given by the surveyors in 1818, because it fell just west of the due north line from the source of the St. Croix, hence falling into "the States" according to the American boundary claim.
- Sunbury.**—After long study I have been able to determine the origin of this name, which so long puzzled all our local historians. It was given, no doubt, in honour of the Earl of Halifax (for whom Halifax was named), who was also Viscount Sunbury, as fully discussed in the *Educational Review*, XV, 159.
- Surreau Blanc.**—Name of a stream and inlet at Tracadie, between Big and Little Tracadie, said locally to have no meaning in modern Acadian, but very probably an early corruption of Ruisseau blanc, that is, "white brook." I have found the name on an old plan in the Crown Land Office in the form *Seirreau Blanche*.
- Sussex.**—P. 1786. This parish was very likely so named in memory of Sussex, in New Jersey, a supposition to some extent confirmed by a recent newspaper statement, seemingly reflecting tradition, to that effect. Though I have not been able to trace a positive connection, the fact that Sussex, N.J., was a Loyalist stronghold in the revolution (Lee's *New Jersey*, II, 311 and elsewhere), and that many men from a New Jersey regiment settled in the parish seems to confirm this supposition, especially as so many of the parishes were thus named

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for the former homes of the settlers. It is, perhaps, only a coincidence that the names of the four parishes established in Kings County in 1786, namely, Sussex, Springfield, Westfield, and Kingston, all occur in New Jersey, and further, that Hampton and Norton, established in 1795, also occur in that State.

**Tabusintac.**—This name is pronounced locally, especially by elderly unlettered people, Tabasintac, a form almost exactly like the Indian pronunciation, thus affording another example (with Madawaska, Jemseg, etc.) of how much closer the local pronunciation keeps to the original form than does the map or literary form. The accent is strongly on the last syllable.

The three principal branches of this river bear Indian names which appear (apparently for the first time) upon Davidson's plan of the river of 1830, with the spellings *Maliaget*, *Eskedelock*, *Pisiguit*, which are exactly the local pronunciations used by lumbermen and others. I am told by Joe Frisk, the intelligent old Indian of Bathurst, that *Mal-e-a'-git* (g hard) means married, referring to two of something near together, while *Os-ka-dil'-lik* (as he pronounces it) means (though doubtfully) "a good shot." Also the branch *Cowassaget Brook* (which see) is still so called locally. (On *Batkwedagunuchk*, on Tabusintac Beach, see Rand, *Legends of the Micmacs*, 212).

**Tantramar.**—Occurs on a map of D. Campbell of 1799 as Tantamar, perhaps the earliest appearance of the first r.

**Tanty-wanty.**—This old name is locally said to be of Indian origin. I think it highly probable it is an imported Indian name, like *Poodiac*. The settlement Geary, as shown under that name, is a shortened corruption of Niagara, and was so named by settlers from that place. Now, a few miles from Niagara is a place called Tonawanda, but formerly called by variants of that name such as Tonawanta. Now, Tanty-wanty in New Brunswick is about as far from Geary as Tonawanda from Niagara, and hence I think it very probable the name was given to this stream by the early settlers of Geary. It occurs first on the map of the Queens-Sunbury County line in 1839, in its present form, Ward in 1841 (*St. John River*, 30) speaks of it (*Tante Wante*) as a place not a stream.

**Taxes.**—Both the older and better form is Taxes, not Taxis, since it was named, no doubt, for the Indian Tax.

**Tedish.**—In this form in 1803 in Land Memorials.

**Telegraph Hill.**—A more correct account of these places is in *Historic Sites*, 348, and also later in the present work.

**Terreo Lake, Kings.**—Undoubtedly for Therriault one of the Acadians formerly living at French Village. See later, in *Historic Sites Addenda*, and Map No. 22.

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**Tetagouche.**—Is the better form. A partially French form appears on Arrowsmith's map of 1838, in the form *Tete-a-gouche*. Gesner (New Brunswick, 197) says, "Tootoogoose corrupted by the French to *Tete-a-gouche*." A story has grown up to explain the French form of the name,—that the first explorers found it heading to the left, etc. Rev. Father Pacifique writes me he believes this name is simply the Micmac *Odoodooguech*, meaning a squirrel. Curiously enough, the older plans of the river show a narrow place near Grand Falls on this river, called "the squirrel's jump."

**Tiarks Lake.**—On Tiarks own map of 1820 this lake is called Rimousky Lake; it first appears in its present form on Graham's map of 1843. It is not true that Tiarks was afterwards an arbiter in the New Brunswick-Quebec boundary controversy—that was Travers Twiss.

**Tobique.**—There is, I think, no question that this river was named for an Indian chief of that name who lived formerly on the river. The tradition of the Indians themselves to this effect is confirmed by the D. Campbell map of 1784 which has (corrected copy) *Tobique's River*, the possessive confirming this origin very strongly. That there was such a chief as Tobique is shown by various documents which Mr. Raymond has mentioned, and also by an entry in the register of the Indian church at Kingsclear, which reads:—"Le vingt deuse aout 1767 a été inhumé a Medoactec Noel toubic chef decédé pendant l'hyver agé de plus de soixante ans. Le corps d'Agnes toubic sour du défund mort le printems fut aussi inhumé en meme temps. Charles Bailly, pretre."

The Indian name of the river is *Negoot*. I am inclined to think this name is connected with Nictau = Forks, alluding to the frequent forking of the river in its upper part, especially the right hand branch.

The nomenclature of the many lakes on the right-hand branch is mentioned under *Negoot*, which see, and that of the vicinity of Nictor Lake is given in Bull. N. H. S., IV, 250.

**Toby Guzzle.**—Name of a small deadwater, and very crooked branch of the Digdeguash near McAdam, and also formerly a station or siding of the railroad here. A Guzzle is an English term for drain or ditch. The word is also used in the Field-book of the Surveyors of the Magaguadavic in 1797 for tiny streams emptying into a lake.

**Tracadie.**—The local nomenclature is mostly simple and self-explanatory, being obviously descriptive. I have not been able to identify the *Anscout* branch of the river mentioned by Cooney. The odd Acadian name *Surreau Blanc*, and *Barreau Point* are discussed separately. *John Boys River*, a former name for Portage River, is said, as Dr. Smith tells me, to have been named for one John Nile, *dit*, John Boy, who lived beside the bridge crossing Portage River. *Bonami Nose Brook* was named, as I learn from different sources, for one Bonamy or Barnaby Noel, an Indian, who formerly lived there, and, I presume, the name is a corruption of Bonami Noel's Brook, though locally a rock of a nose-shape, etc., is adduced to explain the name. *Lord and Foy Brook* is so named for early lumbermen.

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**Traceys Brook.**—See Mistouche.

**Truittes, Rivière des.**—A river flowing into Miramichi, a boundary of the Seignior of Richard Denys de Fronsac; identity unknown.

**Trues.**—See under Settlement Origins.

**Tryon Settlement.**—So named, in all probability, in honour of Major Tryon, private secretary to Sir John Harvey at the time it was laid out in 1838. He married a daughter of Sir John Harvey. I have found no direct evidence of this, but have found no other person of sufficient prominence at that time to entitle them to the honour. It is locally explained by a legend mentioned a few pages earlier. It is commonly said it was named for the surveyor who laid it out, but this is not so, for it was surveyed by A. Blair in 1838.

**Tuadook.**—Name proposed in 1901, a restoration of the Micmac Indian name, for the southwest branch of the Little Southwest Miramichi River. The name, with the local names in the vicinity and along the entire branch, are discussed in Bull. N.H.S. N.B., IV, 463, and V, 321, 324.

**Two Rivers, Albert.**—Used first in the Calhoun Diary of 1771 in its present form.

**Udenack.**—On Sproule's map of 1786 as *Udeneck*.

**Upsalquitch.**—The history of this word, seeming to show that our present form is derived simply from a misprint of the locally-used form, *Absetquetch*, is given in Bull. N.H.S., V, 180. The mountains around Upsalquitch Lake were named in 1902, as fully described in Bull. N.H.S. N.B., V, 80.

The usual meaning attributed to the Indian form *absetquetch*, namely a branch or smaller river, is not accepted by Mr. D. Ferguson, of Chatham, who knows the place and Indians well. He says he has understood it meant *Aptsh*, meaning more or again, *al-cootch* or *at-cooch*, "blanket or covering," thus signifying more-blanket river, alluding to the coldness of travel upon it in winter. I think this fanciful; and I believe the explanation that it means the little river, in contradistinction to the main Restigouche, is correct.

**Utopia Lake.**—In an article on this lake in the St. John Telegraph, July 5, 1892 (copied from Forest and Stream), the late Edward Jack says that the lines on the Magaguadavic were only started by Buffington, the surveyor, and when Capt. Clinch ran them out and found them running into the lake, putting most of the land under its waters, he named it Eutopia. It occurs on Sproule's map of 1786 as Utopia. Its Indian name is further discussed in the Bull. N.H.S., III, 47.

**Vin, Bay.**—See Bay du Vin.

**Wakefield.**—P. 1803. I have not yet been able to settle the origin of this name, which, I surmise, must have been given for the early home of some of the settlers. It was, however, a district or settlement name before it was applied to the parish, for it occurs in 1801 in the Land Memorials.

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- Walkemik.**—Name proposed in 1904, a restoration of a Micmac Indian name, for the upper north branch of the Little Southwest Miramichi. It, with the many local names in the vicinity is discussed in Bull. N. H. S., N. B., V, 332.
- Wapskehegan.**—Occurs in 1819 as Wapskehagan. In a MS. left by Edward Jack it is said to mean "arrowhead river," because on it was found jasper good for the purpose.
- Wards Creek.**—The connection with Lieut. Ward, given by Lawrence, is questioned by L. Allison (letter), who finds no evidence for it.
- Washademoac.**—Called *Lac Dagidemouack* in a document of 1755 in the Parkman MS (New France, I, 243, in Library of Mass. Hist. Soc.).
- Waterford.**—P. 1874. Said locally to have been named by Mr. A. McAfee, from Ireland, presumably for that place in his native home.
- Waubigut.**—Appears first in the Geological Survey Map of 1881, and placed there by Dr. Ellis (or his assistant, Dr. Adams), who obtained it from a guide who had hunted much with the Indians.
- Waugh River.**—(Locally pronounced Wa-oo, and supposed to be Indian). For a former resident.
- Wauklehegan.**—Name of a lake, no doubt Indian, near McAdam Junction; see Bull. N.H.S., V, 47.
- Weldford.**—Name compounded from the names of the two members of the local legislature from Kent in that year (1835), John W. Weldon and John P. Ford, as shown in the Educational Review, XV, 160.
- Welsford.**—Named by Dr. Robert Bayard, a resident there when the railroad was built, in honour of Major Welsford, a friend of his son, who was killed while leading an attack on the Redan (Information from the late I. Allen Jack, and also so stated in a notice of Major Harvest, in the St. John Sun, Jan. 18, 1902).
- West Passage, Campobello.**—Called by Champlain *Petit passage de la rivière Sainte Croix* (Voyages, Ch. XV). This name (*Petit Passage*) was applied to it also in 1756, or later, as shown by testimony in the Boundary MS.
- Whatley, Mount.**—The statement here given is confirmed by Mr. A. D. Richard, Registrar of Deeds for Westmorland, who tells me his records show that Robert Whatley lived there in 1794.  
Mr. Trueman tells me it was earlier called Camp Hill, because of the camp established there by Jonathan Eddy in the Eddy Rebellion (amply confirmed in Archives, 1894, 362).
- White Horse.**—A MS. letter of 1796, by David Owen, gives this as "penguin-hors or outer penguin, now corrupted into White Horse." I do not understand this reference, but presume it is one of Owen's fanciful etymologies, mentioned at the close of this Dictionary.

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**Wickham.**—P. 1786. No doubt for Wickham, in Hants, England, with which Captain William Spry, who had extensive pre-Loyalist grants in this vicinity, was in some way associated, as fully discussed in the *Educational Review*, XV, 160.

**Wilkinson Mountain.**—In honour of John Wilkinson, New Brunswick geographer (*Bull. Nat. Hist. Soc. N.B.*, V, 333 and 445).

**Winiguit.**—Has the same history as *Waubigut*.

**Wolves.**—The name is very likely a translation and abbreviation of the French name for seals—namely, *loups marins* or sea-wolves.

**Woodmans Point.**—Mentioned in Allan's *Journal* of 1777 (*Kidder's Revolutionary Operations*, 92). It is not of course, that now so called at the mouth of the Nerepis, but was probably at the place where Randolph and Baker's mills now are, opposite Indiantown (*Coll. N.B. Hist. Soc.*, I, 115), as Dr. Raymond writes me.

**Woodstock.**—P. 1786. Named, without doubt, for the 3rd Duke of Portland (the same for whom Portland, St. John, was named), who was Viscount *Woodstock*. Discussed fully in the *Educational Review*, XVI, 13.

**Woolastook.**—Discussed also by Chamberlain in *N.B. Magazine*, II, 107. Mr. A. S. Gatschet writes me that as a result of his study of the name:—"About Woolastuk there is a mystery; navigable (good) river would be *Woolatuk*—now, what does the s mean?" He is inclined to agree with a suggestion of the Indian, Louis Mitchell, that it is wool, meaning good—ahs, meaning salmon-spearing, and tuk, meaning river. Compare Aroostook, earlier.

Recently applied to a railway station near Nerepis (see earlier, in these addenda), formerly called Ballentines.

The name was proposed in 1901 for the Glacial Lake which formerly occupied the basin of the lower St. John (*Glacial Lake Woolastook*), in *Bull. N.H.S.N.B.*, IV, 322. Two years later the name Glacial Lake Acadia was proposed for it by Dr. R. Chalmers, who was apparently unaware of the earlier name (*Geological Report*).

**Yoho.**—Occurs first as *Yahoo* in a grant and on a map of 1810, very likely given by the surveyors for some incident of their survey. As *Yoho Stream* in Land Memorials of 1818. (*Yahoo* occurs, of course, in Gulliver's *Travels*, by Swift). Its origin appears to be locally entirely unknown, though supposed to be Indian. The only other place in the world where it occurs is in the Yoho Valley lately opened up in British Columbia. I have found that in the latter place it is reported to be Cree Indian, an exclamation of wonder and astonishment.

**York, County.**—Certainly in honour of the Duke of York, for whom Fred-erickton was named (*Coll. N.B. Hist. Soc.*, II, 60).

**Youghal.**—Named, no doubt, for one of the places of this name in Ireland, from which country some of the early settlers came.

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283. The sketch of the development of our knowledge of the origin of place-nomenclature of New Brunswick, given on this page of the monograph, I find to be incomplete, and it is more accurately as follows. The earliest list of origins of place-names in New Brunswick, known to me, is a considerable list by David Owen, preserved in MS. among the Owen papers in possession of the Campobello Company. It gives origins to a large number of Indian names about Passamaquoddy, but, the author being dominated by the idea that all Indian names had been adopted by the Indians from the French, the list is quite valueless. Thus he derives Passamaquoddy from *Passe en Acadie*, "a way to Acadie," Grand Manan from French words meaning *Great Mary*, and so on, in sundry imaginings without any fact basis. The next list known to me is a very brief one, dated 1823, of Indian names on the upper St. John given along with a list of those of Maine by Moses Greenleaf, the Maine Geographer, and recently reprinted in his biography (Bangor, 1902). Then follows the important one of 1832 given by Cooney and cited on this page of the Monograph. Of later date is a short list (of some nine names) by Gesner in the New Brunswick Courier in Nov. (after the 18th), 1837, which seems to be the first appearance of several origins,—Oromocto, Nashwack, Pokiok, etc., which later became widely current. Considerably later, about 1855, a number of Indian names were collected by Dr. Robb in connection with his proposed History of New Brunswick, and the list is in his MS. now in possession of Rev. Dr. Raymond. It is, however, merely a general collection representing no critical study. Later came the various writings mentioned on this page of the Monograph. Since the publication of the Monograph I have continued my studies on the subject with results contained in synopsis in the preceding dictionary. Some of the matters of the most importance I have treated somewhat fully in articles in the Educational Review (XV, 159; XV, 204; XVI, 11 and XVI, 189) while in the first and fourth of these articles I have given Bibliographies bringing the subject down to the latter date. Since then I have published additional notes in various Bulletins of the Natural History Society of N. B. (Vol V, 47, 67, 80, 87, 180, 193, 204, 215, 226, 311, 321, 324, 332, 426, 434, 466) in collections of the N. B. Historical Society, II (scattered through Historical Geographical Documents) and in later Monographs of this series, especially in that of Origins of Settlements. A special phase of some interest is the naming of places for scientific purposes, as noted in the Bulletins, IV, 322, V, 204, 426. Dr. Raymond has also published some notes on New Brunswick names, in Hay's Canadian History Readings, 49, and Mr. George Johnson has discussed some New Brunswick

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names in articles on Canadian place-names in a pamphlet printed at Ottawa in 1898, in the *Canadian Magazine* XII, 289, in "Canadian History Readings, 87. Mr. A. S. Gatschet has also published a second article on Passamaquoddy Place-names in the *Eastport Sentinel* for Sept. 15, 1897. New Brunswick names occur in the Reports of the Geographic Board of Canada, and these, together with a newspaper discussion centering around them, have already been considered on an earlier page. The local names in and around St. John were discussed fully in the *St. John Globe* of June 20, and July 4, 1893 (with criticisms in intermediate and following numbers), and the street names of that city were all discussed in the *St. John Sun*, Feb. 22, 1905. Mr. James Vroom has published, as a separate leaflet, under date Sept. 22, 1904, a list of the names of school districts in Charlotte County with comments. These publications appear to bring the subject down to this date (March 1906).