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An Organization of the Scientific Investigation of the Indian Place-nomenclature of the Maritime Provinces of Canada.

(Second Paper).

By

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

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An Organization of the Scientific Investigation of the Indian Place-nomenclature of the Maritime Provinces of Canada.

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

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This paper is identical in aim and method with its predecessor, which was published in the preceding volume of these Transactions. In brief, I aim to apply the principles of exact scientific analysis to a subject which is at one and the same time unusually interesting and remarkably encumbered with doubt and error. This comparative method, of which the details were explained in the introduction to the preceding paper, is elucidating remarkably the problems of the subject, as the present contribution will further illustrate.

For convenience of reference I may add that the former paper thus treated the names Oromocto, Magaguadavic, Upsalquitch, and Manan, and some related words involving the same roots. In the present paper I have carried out more fully the discussion of the different names having identical roots, especially in the case of Kouchibouguac, Anagance and Wagan, thus giving greater prominence to the extinct names, which can be restored to great advantage for literary or other purposes.

It only remains to add that in the matter of pronunciation, I have myself made use only of the ordinary English sounds of the letters. Rand in his *Reader* and two *Dictionaries* uses exactly the same sounds and signs which are employed in English Dictionaries for explaining the pronunciation, excepting that in his *Micmac-English Dictionary* his editor uses the letters *tc* to express the soft sound of *ch* (as in church). Gatschet and M. Chamberlain both use the standard alphabet of philologists, in which the vowels are sounded for the most part in the continental manner.

Nepisiguit.

LOCATION AND APPLICATION.—The name of a large River in New Brunswick flowing into the southernmost bend of Bay Chaleur from the south and west: also the Bay forming the bight of Bay Chaleur into which the river empties: also some small Lakes at the source of the river: also a very small Brook entering the river from the south about one-third of the way from mouth to source: also formerly

in the Acadian period, applied to the basin or harbour now called Bathurst Harbour, at the mouth of the river, and extended to include the old Acadian settlements around the basin. The word is pronounced as though spelled NEP-IZ'-A-GWIT.

Although the name is universally in use on maps and in writings, and is still perfectly understood locally, it is being replaced in the speech of guides, lumbermen and local residents, so far at least as concerns the river, by the shorter and more familiar name Bathurst, extended from the town at its mouth. The river is also called locally Big River in distinction from the three smaller rivers which empty into the same harbour.

HISTORY OF THE WORD.—It occurs for the first time, so far as known, in the year 1643, in one of the Relations of the Jesuit Missionaries, in the form NEPEG-IG8IT (Thwaites' *Jesuit Relations*, XXIV, 150). This word must have been pronounced by the missionaries as if spelled NEP-PEJ-IG'-OO-IT, for the first G would naturally be soft before I, while other confirmatory evidence follows below; the 8, as is well known, was used by the French writers for the sound oo or ou (as in TOO or YOU); and the accentuation would of course accord with the Indian word, noted below, with which it is almost identical. The word occurs several times in the *Relations* during the next few years in the forms NEPEGIGOÛIT NEPIGIGUIT, NIPIGIG8IT, NIPIGIG8I and NEPIGIGOUIT (*op. cit.*, through the index). The Jesuits established on the border of the basin an important Indian mission, which inaugurated a settlement, and a prominence in Acadian affairs, almost unbroken to the present; and thus their form of this name came into universal use, and has descended from them to us with only insignificant changes. An independent Relation, by the Capuchin Father Ignace, of 1656, has NEPIGIGOUIT (*Report on Canadian Archives*, 1904, 334). Nicolas Denys, who knew this region intimately from his long residence at the basin, writes the name, in his well-known book, either NEPIGIGUIT or NEPIZIGUIT, the latter form showing, if further evidence were needed, that the first G of the Jesuits' form was soft, while it marks a stage in the transition from their soft G to our S (*Description géographique*, I, 44, 183; Champlain Society's edition 118, 198). It next appears on a map of 1685, by Father Jumeau, in the form NIPIZIGUI (*these Transactions*, III, 1897, ii, 363, and Father le Clercq's *New Relation*, mentioned below, opposite page 10), while the great Franquelin-de Meulles map of the next year (1686), which became the original for the French maps for a century after, has NEPISIGUY, the earliest known use of the S (*these Transactions*, III, 1897, ii, 364). Denys' son Richard, in a document of 1688, used the form NIPIZIQUIT, the earliest use of the Q, which still sometimes reappears (*Collections of the New Brunswick Historical Society*, III, 1907, 34). Father le Clercq, who knew the place well, uses the forms NIPISIGUIT and NIPISIQUIT in his book of 1691, showing that the S had then become well fixed in place of the Z and G, (*Nouvelle Relation de la Gaspesie*; published by the Champlain Society as *New Relation of Gaspesia*.) The important map and report of Sieur l'Hermitte, of 1723, have NEPISIGUI (*Mss. in Canadian Archives*). Thereafter the word occurs frequently, with, of course, sundry variants and aberrations of spelling, through the maps and documents of the French period.

The earliest English use of the word is found on a curious crude map of about 1700 by Southack, in the greatly corrupted form PISGUY (*these Transactions*, IX, 1891, ii, 72), and it appears thereafter on numerous English maps, obviously following French originals, whose forms are variously misspelled even to such extremes as NEPISIKI and MISSISQUIT. One of these misspelled forms, however, arose to marked historical importance, for the NIPISIGHIT used on Jeffrey's chart

of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence of 1757, apparently taken from French sources with a simple misprint of H for U, was adopted naturally enough on the next chart of this region, that of DesBarres of 1777; and the great prominence of Des Barres' chart, published in his superb work *The Atlantic Neptune*, fixed this aberrancy of spelling as the standard form for charts not only with Des Barres' immediate followers, but even down to this very day. Meantime various other English records have such forms as NIPISQUID (1761, *Collections*, above-cited, II, 1905, 365) and NEPISSEQUIT (*op. cit.* II, 1899, 128). The earliest New Brunswick map on which the word occurs is Bonnor's of 1820, (the first ever published of the Province as a unit), which has NEPISIGWET, while Lockwood's fine map of the Province, of 1826, has NEPISIGUIT, which was adopted by all the best maps thereafter,—by Baillie, 1831, by Wilkinson, 1859, by Loggie, 1885, and by the later sheets of the Geological Survey,—thus making it the standard form in New Brunswick. Occasionally, however, some map or document, influenced obviously by the illegitimate form of the charts, has NIPISIGHIT, or NIPISIGUIT; and among the more recent and prominent of these publications are those of the Geographic Board of Canada, which has, by some oversight, adopted the latter form. Yet the best New Brunswick usage for nearly a century, the earliest historical use in the French documents, and the principles of harmony of pronunciation (a diversity of vowels being easier to sound and more pleasing to hear than a monotony), all combine to establish NEPISIGUIT as the best form.

ANALYSIS OF THE WORD.—The Micmac Indians still living in New Brunswick, including a small settlement at the mouth of the River, all recognize the word as belonging to their tongue, and give its native form without hesitation. As I have taken it down at various times from different Indians, (quoting exactly my notes) this form is WIN-PEG-IJ'-A-WIT, or WIN-PAG-EEJ'-OO-IK, or WIN-PEG-I'-JOO-IK, the G being always hard. Rand, the eminent Micmac scholar, gives the forms WINPĒGĪJ'OOĪK (*First Reading Book in the Micmac Language*, 84), and WINEPUGLIJOITK (*Micmac-English Dictionary*, 192). These forms are all so closely alike as to make it certain that we possess the aboriginal form of the word, which may best be expressed, in a standard spelling, as WIN-PEG-IJ'-OO-IK, the G of course being sounded hard. Comparing, now, this form with that of the Jesuit Fathers, it is evident that the differences consist only in minor features. Thus, the early French NEPEGIGOOIT omits the preliminary vowel sound expressed by WI, a very natural result of the tendency to abbreviation in actual use, but interpolates a separative E between the N and P, which the Indians themselves must sometimes do, as one of Rand's forms, above cited, clearly shows. But the most important difference consists in the transposition of the hard and soft sounds of the G and J. Such transposition, however, is easy and common enough, and, once adopted by some early authority, is followed without question by all others thereafter. We have a conspicuous modern example of the same phenomenon in another part of this very same word, for Cooney, in his *History of Northern New Brunswick and Gaspé*, of 1832 (page 190), gives the Indian form of the word as WINKAPIGU-WICK, transposing the P and the first G sounds, and his form has been followed by later writers, e.g., by Gesner (*New Brunswick*, 197) by Lanman (*Adventures in the Wilds of the British American Provinces*, II, 25) by Dionne (*Le Canada Français*, II, 527) and doubtless by others. The use of a final locative T instead of K is due to confusion of the two very similar sounds.

Turning now to the meaning of the word, the Indians again are in agreement. One of the prominent Micmacs gave it to me as VERY CROSS RIVER, in the sense of "bad tempered," as I have noted in *these Transactions*, II, 1896, ii, 256. Rand

gives it as A ROUGH STREAM (*Reader*, 84), or as ROUGH EVIL-FLOWING (*Micmac-English Dictionary*, 192), while he gives the very same word as a verb which signifies TO FLOW ROUGHLY (*English-Micmac Dictionary*, 113). With this general meaning as a guide it is easy to separate and define the roots of the word, which are as follows. The prefix WIN signifies ROUGH, and is thus found in a great many Micmac words, as shown in Rand's *English-Micmac Dictionary* under the words "rough," "coarse," "crags." Furthermore, the word carries the meaning of rough in a disagreeable sense, even a malevolent sense, as witness its use in words for "accursed," and words connected with swearing. Indeed, in his *Micmac-English Dictionary*, (172) Rand gives WIN as a prefix meaning EVIL, FOUL, DEFORMED, which helps to explain the ROUGH EVIL-FLOWING of his explanation above given of the meaning of this name. The word carries, I think, something of the meaning expressed by the Anglo-Saxon in his favorite swear word, and could be rendered by DAMNED ROUGH, or, more elegantly, INFERNALLY ROUGH, though there is not enough of this implication to justify its incorporation into a usable explanation of the meaning of the word. The idea of malevolence in the root is also brought out in another way by my Micmac's definition VERY CROSS RIVER above mentioned. The prefix WIN occurs also with a similar meaning in other Acadian place names, notably WĪNÂMKEÂK', A ROUGH SANDY BANK, the name for St. Simon's Inlet (*Reader*, 99), and WĪNEBOOGWĒCHK', ROUGHLY-FLOWING, discussed below on page 186.

Passing to the remainder of the word, the root PEGIT or BEGIT, signifies TO FLOW, as shown in a number of combinations given by Rand in his *English-Micmac Dictionary*, 113. Thus Rand here gives WINPĒGITK, meaning TO FLOW ROUGHLY, and the same root occurs obviously in the BĒG of MĀDABĒGEÂK', the original of Matapedia, meaning ROUGHLY-FLOWING (Rand, *Reader*, 93) and of KĒSKABĒGEÂCHK', the original of Cascapedia, meaning WIDE-FLOWING (*op. cit.* 84), and of PEDABEGEAK, the original of Patapedia. These words, by the way, will be more fully discussed as to their remaining roots, in a later number of this series.

Finally as to the termination JOOIK, that also is plain. It is a common suffix conveying the meaning of POURING or STREAMING. Thus Rand gives PEMI-JOOIK as meaning IT POURS ALONG (*Micmac-English Dictionary*, 134), with exactly the same word (PĒMIJOOIK') meaning TO STREAM (*English-Micmac Dictionary*, 255); and he gives ĒTLIJOOIK' as an intransitive verb meaning TO POUR (*op. cit.* 202). The root occurs also in several other Acadian place names; thus WEIJOOIK, meaning FLOWING WILDLY, the name for Sheet Harbour (Rand, *Reader*, 99), COOLPJOOIK, meaning FLOWING CONCEALED, the name for Port Piswick (*op. cit.* 96 and 98, and *Micmac-English Dictionary*, 183), and KEGŪLŪGOJOOITK', meaning THE WATER TUMBLES AND DASHES IN ALL DIRECTIONS, the name for Andrews Brook (*op. cit.* 83; compare also *English-Micmac Dictionary*, 113). Furthermore, the word contains also the significance of TO BOIL, for Rand gives this very name we are considering, viz., WINPĒGIJOOIK', as meaning a BOILING SPRING (*English-Micmac Dictionary*, 40). In all of these cases the word has the significance of pouring or streaming or dashing in swift motion, thus giving to the root PEGIT, when associated therewith in the form PEGITJOOIK, or PEGIJOOIK, the meaning FLOWS DASHING ALONG, an idea expressed by our English word TORRENT.

Thus the three roots of this word would be WIN- PEGIT- JOOIK, meaning literally ROUGHLY-FLOWS-DASHING. There is no question whatever, I believe, as to the correctness of this explanation.

It remains now to inquire in how far this meaning is appropriate to the place, and the reason for its application. This will be immediately evident to everyone who knows the river. From about three miles above its mouth, to the Great Falls, twenty-two miles up, this river is one of the roughest and most difficult for canoe navigation in all of New Brunswick, being broken almost constantly by bad rapids interspersed with small falls. This I know well, for I have brought my own canoe the entire length of the river, including this part, to the no small admiration of the river experts. So rough is this part that for many a year the Indians and guides have avoided it by portaging all the distance along the wood road to the Falls; but in early days this was impossible, and the Indians had to face the severe labor imposed by the falls and rapids. It was in description of this part of the river, there can be no question, the name was given. And it is a coincidence of some interest that one of the roughest of the places is now called The Rough Waters.

OTHER EXPLANATIONS OF THE NAME.—The earliest explanation of the name that I have been able to find occurs in a prospectus designed to promote the settlement at the mouth of the river, issued by an early grantee, Arthur Goold, in 1784. It reads, NEPISSEQUIT, SIGNIFYING, IN THE INDIAN DIALECT, HAPPY RETREAT (*Collections of the New Brunswick Historical Society*, II, 1899, 128). For such a meaning, however, I cannot find the slightest justification in any Micmac roots bearing any resemblance to those involved in the word in question. Moreover, it is precisely this same meaning HAPPY RETREAT which Cooney, in his well known *History of Northern New Brunswick and Gaspé* (101), gave for the word Miramichi, thus originating an explanation for the latter word which has been widely adopted by later writers, and has become firmly fixed in local belief, though it is wholly without reputable foundation. The explanation is obviously conventional, and therefore as applicable to one place as another, for it owes its popularity not to historical but psychological causes. Some trace of Goold's idea seems to survive locally, however, for I have been told by residents of Shippegan that Nepisiguit means SAFE, alluding to the shelter it offered the Indians running in their canoes from a storm.

A second explanation is Cooney's own (*op. cit.* 190), viz., TROUBLED AND FOAMING WATERS, which is measurably correct; and this meaning was adopted by Gesner and other later writers with various slight modifications, and has become the usual local explanation in the form FOAMING WATERS, TROUBLED WATERS, or ROUGH WATERS. A very different explanation was given by Sir R. Bonnycastle in his book, *The Canadas in 1841*, viz., THE LANDING PLACE OF THE GREEN TREES, while somewhat similar is Father Vetromile's later explanation TREES GOOD FOR CANOES (*The Abenakis and their History*, 59). But for neither of these can I find the slightest authority or evidence in Micmac roots, and they represent apparently mere guesses, if not, indeed, freaks of memory.

The name Nepisiguit, as applied to the Brook above Grand Falls, is a white man's, doubtless a lumberman's, usage, for the Micmacs give that brook a very different designation (*these Transactions*, II, 1896, ii 256). The names PISIGUIT (a branch of Tabusintac River, New Brunswick), PISQUID (branch of Hillsborough River, Prince Edward Island), and PIZIGUID, the aboriginal name of the Avon River, Nova Scotia, are not at all abbreviations of Nepisiguit, as might be supposed, but different words, though involving the same root BEGIT, as I shall show later in this series.

SUMMARY.—The name Nepisiguit is a corruption, through the French, of the Micmac WIN-PEG-IJ'-OO-IK, which means ROUGHLY-FLOWS-DASHING, or

THE RIVER THAT DASHES ROUGHLY ALONG, in description of the torrential character of the lower course of the river.

Kouchibouguac.

A. Of Kent County, New Brunswick.

LOCATION AND APPLICATION.—The name of a minor River in Eastern New Brunswick, flowing into Northumberland Strait between Miramichi and Richibucto from the west-southwest; also a village near its mouth. A few miles south of it, and parallel, is the Kouchibouguacis, a river of about the same size. There is also another very much smaller river of the same name in southern New Brunswick flowing northward into Northumberland Strait between Shediac and Baie Verte; but this is considered separately below.

The word is pronounced in educational and cultivated circles very much as it is spelled, or, more exactly, like KOOSH-A-BOO-KWACK', but the local pronunciation is distinctly KISH-BE-KWACK', or, occasionally, KISH-IM-BE-KWACK'; while Kouchibouguacis is KISH-BE-KWAY'-SIS. It is called by the French KAGIBOUGUET or KAGIBOUGUETTE.

HISTORY OF THE WORD.—It makes its earliest known appearance in 1685 in the form PEGIBOUGOI (the first G of course soft), on the fine map prepared by the Recollect Father Jumeau who knew this region well (*these Transactions*, III, 1897, ii, 363, and the Champlain Society's edition of Father le Clercq's *New Relation*, opposite page 10). This form was adopted, with the slight alteration to PEGIBOUGOY, the next year (1686) on the great Franquelin-de Meulles map (*these Transactions*, III, 1897, ii, 364); and as that map became the original for all the later French maps of this region, it reappears continuously on the latter, and upon English maps which copy them, though commonly misprinted to PIPIBOUGOI, and even to PIPIBÛS (*these Transactions*, III, 1897, ii, 373, 375, 378, 379, 392). Its first use in modern records occurs, so far as I can find, in a document of 1793, in the Crown Land Office at Fredericton, as PISBYQUASIS (for Kouchibouguacis), while PISSABEGUAKE occurs in 1803 in the *Winslow Papers* (499), PICHIBOUGUACK in one of the Land Memorials of 1803, PASSIBIGUAC in another of 1812, and PICHIBOUGUACK on a plan of 1815. In all of these forms, taken down by English surveyors and settlers, the word begins with P, exactly as in the earliest French form, but this plan of 1815 is the last place in which I find it. Meantime a form of the word beginning with K had come into use, apparently originating with the Acadian settlers, for to this day they pronounce the word in the form KAGIBOUGUETTE, which form is at least as old as 1812, when it occurs, as KIGIBOUGUET, in the *Journal* of Bishop Plessis (*Le Foyer Canadien*, 1865, 180). There is some evidence of the use of the form in documents of 1763 cited by Rameau de Saint Père in his *Colonie Féodale*, though this may be result of editorial interpolation; and it occurs, partially at least, in the form CHISHIBOUWACK, used in 1761 by Gamaliel Smet-hurst, in his vivid account of his adventurous voyage along this coast, a form obviously taken from his Acadian guides (*Collections of the New Brunswick Historical Society*, II, 1905, 383). In English records the K first appears in 1800 in the form KOUCHIBOUGUACIS, on a fine survey plan by Watson, preserved in the Crown Land Office at Fredericton. This form of the word is obviously identical in substance with that used by the other English surveyors as noted above, excepting only that the sound KOU replaces the PI; and this sound was adopted by Watson,

I have no doubt, under the influence of the pronunciation KAGIBOUGUETTE used by the Acadians who were settling there at the time his survey was in progress. His plan being official, was naturally followed by Bonnor's fine map of New Brunswick of 1820, which has KOUCHIBOUGUAC and KOUCHIBOUGUAC-SIS, while Lockwood's map adopted these forms with a change in the latter to KOUCHIBOUGUACIS (omitting the first S of the last syllable), thus establishing the forms which have been followed by all of the best maps, and in records, down to the present, making KOUCHIBOUGUAC and KOUCHIBOUGUACIS the standard and correct forms of the name.

ANALYSIS OF THE WORD.—Every feature of the word implies an Indian origin. I have not myself attempted to obtain its aboriginal form from the Micmacs, but one of my most valued correspondents, the late Michael Flinne, teacher of the Indian school at Eelground near Newcastle, obtained it from them for me as PEE-CHEE-BOO-GUAK. Furthermore Rand, in his *Micmac-English Dictionary* (188), gives it as PIJEBOOGWEK, though locating it as a "place in Richebucto"; but on the same page he corrects the mistake by describing PEJEBOOGWASĒS as a "place near Richebucto." The close resemblance, amounting to identity, between these forms and those which occur in the earliest French and English records, make it clear that we have the aboriginal form of the name, which can best be expressed as PEJ-E-BOOG-WEK'. The early French forms differ from ours chiefly in their omission of the final locative K, a sound which the Indians commonly omit when using the name at the place itself, and which shows that Father Jumeau probably took down the name from the Indians while with them on the river.

We turn now to consider the meaning of the word, and it is not difficult to find. Rand gives the clue in his *Dictionary* above mentioned by making this word identical with the name for Sable River, Nova Scotia. He does not further notice Sable River in this *Dictionary*, but in his *Reader* (99), he gives its Micmac name as PĪJEBOOG-ŴĒK', meaning LONG RIVER. And this interpretation he confirms in the *Dictionary* itself by making PEJEBOOGWASĒS (i.e., KOUCHIBOUGUACIS) mean THE LITTLE LONG-FLOWING STREAM (*op. cit.* 188, and also 132). Armed with this information, it is easy to distinguish the roots of the word. The root PIJ, or PEJ, or PECH, is an inseparable prefix meaning LONG, as shown by the large number of words in which it occurs with this meaning in Rand's *Micmac-English Dictionary*, 139, and his *English-Micmac Dictionary*, 160. Moreover, it occurs in at least two other aboriginal place names in these Provinces, in the same sense of LONG, namely PIJELOOASKEK and PIJOONEGUNUK, both discussed more fully in the following section.

The second syllable of the word is obviously simply separative, for ease of pronunciation between the two roots. The second root BOOGWEK is clear. It is a very common termination in the aboriginal names of Acadian rivers, as this list, more fully discussed in the following section, will testify, viz., OKOBOOGWEK, NEMCHEEBOOGWEK, MOOLABOOGWEK, KIKCHEEBOOGWEK, AMASI-BOOGWEK, MOOSKUDOBOOGWEK, KESOOSKIBOOGWEK, APSIBOOG-WECHK, WINEBOOGWECHK. Now all of these rivers have one feature in common, namely, their lower courses are invariably tidal, while the termination BOOKWEK nowhere in these provinces, so far as I can find, applies to any stream whose whole course lies away from the tide. With this fact as a guide, we can analyze BOOGWEK into its components. Evidently the BOOG is identical with the root BOOK, meaning a bay or inlet (of salt water), and forming a component of numerous words later to be discussed in this series, such as Richebucto, Buctouche, Chebucto. Thus Rand gives PIJEBOOK, as meaning A LONG BAY OR INLET

(*Micmac-English Dictionary*, 139), a very important word, by the way, in connection with the explanation of our PIJ-E-BOOG-WEK. The second part of BOOGWEK I take to be identical with the root GWEK or QUEK, already discussed under the word Upsalquitch, and meaning A BRANCH or a minor river (*these Transactions*, V, 1911, ii, 189). Thus BOOGWEK signifies collectively, an inlet of salt water forming a river, that is, an inlet which forms part of a river as distinct from one forming a cul-de-sac. Such a feature is called in geography an "estuary," and in this region is always called A TIDEWAY. Thus the roots of the word would be PIJ-BOOGWEK, meaning LONG TIDEWAY. I think there is no doubt at all as to the correctness of this meaning.

The word KOUCHIBOUGUACIS is, of course, simply the diminutive of KOUCHIBOUGUAC, and means THE LITTLE KOUCHIBOUGUAC. The termination CIS or SIS suggests the Maliseet rather than Micmac tongue, which would read CHICH or CHITCH: but our form is without doubt simply the result of the white man's, especially the Acadian's, simplification of the very similar sounds, for an old plan in the Crown Land Office has PISAMAGUATCHETH for this river, showing clearly enough the Micmac termination. It is, by the way, a bit unfortunate that the C instead of the S was retained by Lockwood when he dropped one of the two needless letters, for the S would have allowed no possible doubt as to the pronunciation, while the C carries a suggestion that it ought to be sounded hard as in Kouchibouguac, though it never is.

If now we inquire how the aboriginal PIJIBOOGWEK became transformed into the Acadian KAGIBOUGUET, I can only surmise that it occurred through a confusion of the two rather similar sounds in the direction of familiarization by some early user of the name, whose influence was enough to give that form a start which was followed by all later comers. Such an origin is wholly in harmony with our knowledge of the modes of transformations of place names.

We consider now the reason for the application of this particular name to the place. As I know from my own observation and experience on the spot, the tide runs up the somewhat narrow and winding Kouchibouguac to some distance above the village,—originally a mile above though now somewhat less because of changes introduced by mills,—thus making the total tideway some 7 to 8 miles in length; and that of the Kouchibouguacis is only a little shorter. This is by far the longest tideway exhibited by any river in this vicinity, excluding of course the broad arms of the sea formed by the Richibucto and Buctouche, and is therefore a distinctive and important feature, amply explaining the reason for the application of the name. As to Sable River in Nova Scotia, whose Indian name is identical, the large-scale charts show that it likewise possesses an unusually long tideway.

OTHER EXPLANATIONS OF THE NAME. The earliest explanation of the word that I have found was given by M. H. Perley in one of his lectures on New Brunswick Rivers, published in an early New Brunswick newspaper whose identity and date I have lost; he derives it from KOOHAWAAK, meaning CARIBOO PLAIN (*these Transactions*, XII, 1906, ii, 29). Now Perley obviously took this idea from Cooney (*History of North and New Brunswick and Gaspé*, 1832, 147), who, however, although he mentions KOOHAWAAK, OR THE CARRIBOO PLAINS, and KOUCHIBOUGUACK on the same page, does not in any way connect them. Hence Perley's explanation is merely a guess, if not, indeed, merely a freak of his own observation or memory. This word KOOHAWAAK, by the way, is simply the Micmac KWAAK, or M'KWAAK, meaning BOG, or BARREN, as will later appear in this series.

Another explanation was given me by my correspondent, Mr. Michael Flinné aforementioned, who says the word means A STRONG IN-FLOWING TIDE THROUGH A NARROW GULLY. At first sight this seems a different explanation from the one I have given, but I think it is simply a somewhat elaborate paraphrase of exactly the same idea, and really confirmatory of it,—the two ideas of the stream being tidal, and narrow like a river (not wide like an arm of a bay) being emphasized.

Still another explanation is involved in a curious error in Rand's *Micmac-English Dictionary* (70), where he gives KESEBOOKWĀK, "the name of the river between Mirimichi and Richebucto," meaning A RIVER WHOSE CHANNEL NARROWS AND WIDENS, while on page 183 he repeats the word with the meaning COMING TOGETHER IN NARROW PLACES. The use of the K in this case shows that Rand, who had no personal knowledge of the geography of the east coast of New Brunswick, and makes many such slips in his works, thought that KESEBOOKWĀK and PIJEBOOGWEK were two separate rivers, instead of two forms of the name of the same place. The roots he had in mind as an explanation of KESEBOOKWĀK were doubtless KWES, found in words signifying POINT or HEADLAND (*Mi mac-English Dictionary*, 84) and POOGWĀK, meaning A NARROW PLACE IN A RIVER (*op. cit.*, 142).

SUMMARY. The name KOUCHIBOUGUAC is a corruption, partially through the French, of the Micmac Indian PIJ-E-³OOG-WEK', meaning LONG TIDEWAY (RIVER), or better, RIVER OF THE LONG TIDEWAY, in description of the length of its tidal estuary. KOUCHIBOUGUACIS is the same word with the addition of a suffix signifying LITTLE, making it mean LITTLE KOUCHIBOUGUAC.

B. The Kouchibouguac of Westmorland County, New Brunswick.

This little river of southeastern New Brunswick, flowing northward into Northumberland Strait between Shediac and Baie Verte, has a name identical in spelling and pronunciation with that of the much larger river of Kent County, fifty miles distant, just considered.

The earliest use I have been able to find of the word is on a plan of this region, of 1810, by the skilled surveyor Watson, the same already mentioned under the other Kouchibouguac; and on this plan the word has the present spelling. The next use I find is in one of the Land Memorials preserved at Fredericton, of date 1821, where it has the form KISSEBEQUICK. The first printed map to show it is Baillie and Kendall's of 1831, where it has the form KOUCHIBOUGUAS, evidently a misprint for KOUCHIBOUGUAC, and as evidently adopted from Watson's official and excellent plan; and this form has naturally been followed by all other maps of the Province down to the present.

In seeking explanation of the word, one naturally assumes at first that it is identical in origin, as well as in form, with the Kouchibouguac of Kent County. But against this view is one weighty fact, which I know from personal observation of the place, supplemented by local inquiry, viz., the tideway of this river is relatively short,—not over from three to four miles in length at the utmost. Furthermore, and of even more importance from the present point of view, its tideway is actually shorter than that of another river so close beside it that the two have an identical outlet into the sea, viz., the Aboushagan, whose tideway is at least a full mile longer. This latter fact would render the name "River of the Long Tideway" wholly inappropriate, and inapplicable from the Indian point of view, to this Kouchibouguac

River. Accordingly we turn, for further suggestion, to the alternative form of the name, viz., KISSEBEQUICK; and at once a resemblance becomes manifest between this word and KIJEBBOGWEEK, or KIKCHEBOOGWEK, or KIKTCEBOOGWEK the Micmac name for Cavendish and Bay View in Prince Edward Island, the word discussed at the foot of this page. This word means FLOWING ALONG CLOSE UP, from the root KIKTC, meaning CLOSE, and BOOGWEK, meaning TIDEWAY. And in these words are involved a striking characteristic of this river, and one unusual on this coast, viz., the stream after flowing straight toward the sea, as it nears the sand beach of the coast turns abruptly at right angles to its course and flows for a half mile and more parallel with the shore just inside the great beach, before it turns through a gully into the sea. In this peculiarity, accordingly, I have no question, is contained the explanation of the name, which is in reality KIJEBBOGWEEK, or KIKTC-(E)-BOOGWEK, that is the CLOSE ALONGSIDE TIDEWAY (RIVER), or RIVER WITH A TIDEWAY CLOSE ALONG SHORE. The very near resemblance of this word to Kouchibouguac made its familiarization into the latter, and much better-known, form very natural, especially to Watson, the Surveyor, to whom the other Kouchibouguac was already familiar from his surveys there. And if it ever becomes desirable to differentiate this name in spelling, to prevent confusion with the other Kouchibouguac, a very good form would be *Kitchibouguac*.

It is, by the way, possible, that aboriginally the name applied not to the present river flowing inland, but to the salt water stream that flows through pleasant marshes inside the beach from near Tedish, and which affords a most useful and pleasant canoe route, as I know from experience, along this part of the coast.

Another fact about this name needs emphasis at this place. I formerly thought, as stated in *these Transactions*, II, 1896, ii, 244, that this name is identical with the KIGISKOUABOUGUET of the grant of the Seigniorship of Chignecto in 1676; but this I have since found to be wrong, for the latter word is obviously identical with the Indian name of River Philip, Nova Scotia (*op. cit.* V, 1899, ii, 315, and under KESOO-SKIBOOGWEK below). The KIMONGOUITCHE of the same grant, by the way, was no doubt, a misprint for SIMOUGOUITCHE, that is LITTLE SIMOUGOUIT, now called Little Shemogue.

Another place-name in New Brunswick which probably involves the same root KIKTC, meaning CLOSE in the same sense, is that now called QUISIBIS, a branch of the upper Saint John; for it has this same peculiarity, in that its lower course runs parallel for a mile or more with the main river. As this word is Maliseet, its root would differ somewhat in form from the Micmac.

Other Aboriginal Acadian Place Names Containing Roots Identical With Those in Kouchibouguac.

KIKCHEBOOGWEK, the Micmac name of Cavendish River, Prince Edward Island, according to Rand, (*Reader*, 85), and meaning FLOWING ALONG CLOSE UP. Cavendish River appears to be a branch of, if not identical with New London Bay, and in his *Micmac-English Dictionary* 183, Rand gives New London Bay as KIKTCEBOOGWEK-BOOKTĀBĀ, meaning GREAT BAY OF NETS (ENCLOSURES), though on page 76 of the same work he gives for the same bay KIJEBBOGWEEK KOOKTĀBĀ (obvious misprint for BOOKTĀBĀ), meaning GREAT BAY OF SHOALS. Furthermore, Bay View is also on the shore of New London Bay, and for Bay View Rand gives KIJEBBOGWEEK (*op. cit.*, 76 and 183), or

KIKTCEBOOGWEK, meaning I ENCIRCLE AROUND IT, ENCLOSE IT. All of these words are obviously forms of the same word and represent the Micmac name of some branch of New London Bay, for BOOKTĀBĀ means a BAY or HARBOUR. Bellin's *Carte de l'Acadie of 1757*, by the way, applies HAVRE QUIQUIBOUGAT, evidently the same word, to the first harbour east of Magpac (aboriginal form of Malpee), and therefore to New London Bay or Harbour, while the Morris map of 1749 has KEKEBOQUET for the same place. But as to which of Rand's three several meanings is correct, that must be determined by further study, though it is to be noted that the prefix KIKTC means CLOSE, as shown by several words having that meaning in Rand's *Micmac-English Dictionary*, 76, 77, while KIKCHOO also means CLOSE (*English-Micmac Dictionary*, 60). The BOOGWEK meaning, as shown above (page 180) TIDEWAY, implies that the name originally was applied not to the Bay but to one of the streams flowing into it.

But the complication in this name does not end here, for Rand also gives KIKTCEBOOGWEK as the Micmac name for Darnley, Prince Edward Island, presumably Darnley Basin, and meaning CHANNEL GOES AROUND CLOSE BY, and himself identifies it with KIJEBOOGWEK above mentioned (*Micmac-English Dictionary*, 76, 77). A curious thing about the matter is that two places so close together, only about twelve miles apart in fact, should bear an identical Indian name. Still further, in the same work (*op. cit.*, 183), Rand also gives the apparently identical name KIKTCISEBOOGWEK to Lennox Island, not ten miles west of Darnley. This, however, is simply some error of Rand or his editor, for in his *Reader*, 91, he gives for Lennox Island the name KĪKCHESEBEIĪK, meaning THE PASSAGE IS CLOSE IN SHORE (obviously from the roots KIKTC meaning CLOSE, and SEBEIĪK a common word for PASSAGE), a form and meaning so appropriate to the place that I have no question this word is correct and the other is an error. And doubtless the same remark applies to Rand's ascription of the same word KIKTCISEBOOGWEK to an "Island near Merigomish," viz., that form also should be KĪKCHESEBEIĪK. And precisely the same name is applied to Saunders Harbour (*Reader*, 100). Evidently there is some confusion in Rand's use of this name, and it is in order to form a basis for the elucidation of the matter that I offer here the available data. Doubtless it could be settled by the aid of the living Indians at Lennox Island. But in the main, it seems clear that these words KIKCHEBOOGWEK, KIJEBOOGWEK and KIKTCEBOOGWEK are identical, and the same as the original of KOUCHIBOUGUAC just discussed, describing the way in which a part of the estuaries of rivers flow parallel with the coast inside of great beaches.

PIJELOOASKAK, the Micmac name for Lahave River, meaning, according to Rand (*Micmac-English Dictionary*, 139), HAVING LONG JOINTS. He spells the word also PIJELOOISKAT (*op. cit.* 188), while his spelling in his *Reader*, 91, viz. PĪJENOOĪSKĀK, appears to contain a misprint of N for L as the root implies. The roots are in general plain. The PIJ is obviously the same as in PIJIBOOGWEK (page 179) and means LONG; the remainder of the word is evidently equivalent to ŪLGWISK or ĒLKWISK in words meaning JOINT or JOINTED, of which several are given by Rand in his *English-Micmac Dictionary*, 149, though I do not understand the elimination of the G, or K; while the AK or AT is clearly the locative suffix which makes the word apply to a place. Hence the full form of the word would be PIJ-ELKWISK-AK, meaning LONG JOINTS PLACE. I take it, however, that the JOINTS are the straight stretches of river commonly called REACHES by sailors and others, which do in fact constitute a notable feature of this river. Hence we can better render the word as RIVER OF THE LONG REACHES.

PIJOONEGANUK, the aboriginal Maliseet name of the River Saint Francis, a large branch of the upper Saint John. I have myself taken down the name from the Maliseets as PECH-AN-EEG-AN-*IK* and PEECH-AN-EE'-GUN. The word first appears on a map of 1792 by Hedden in the form ABITSENEGAN, and appears on a very beautiful map by John Wilkinson, of 1843 preserved in the Crown Land Office at Fredericton, in the form PISH-E-AN-AY'-GAN. As to its roots and meaning, while an older list of Maine place names by Greenleaf gives PE-CHE-NE-GA-MOOK, the M being an obvious misprint for N (*Moses Greenleaf Maine's First Map-maker*, 124) there is no question, for the Indians all agree and the matter is obvious. The PIJ, or PECH, means LONG, precisely as in the Micmac words already cited, while OO-NE'-GAN is the Maliseet word for a PORTAGE; and the termination IK or OOK is simply the locative which makes the word refer to a place. It would therefore read in full, PIJ-OONE'GAN-UK, meaning LONG PORTAGE PLACE, or RIVER OF THE LONG PORTAGE. The name is descriptive of the long but important portage to the Saint Lawrence, one of the most travelled of the early routes between the Saint John and the Saint Lawrence, as described in *these Transactions*, v, 1899, ii. 258.

PIJAMKEEUK, the aboriginal Passamaquoddy name for Herring Cove Beach Campobello, and perhaps also for Letang Harbour. For the former locality the name is given by Gatschet in the form PITCHAMKI'AK, and meaning AT THE LONG BEACH; and he derives it from PITCHÉYU, meaning IT IS LONG; ÂMK, meaning GRAVEL; KIE, meaning BEACH, which in the locative case is KÍAK (*National Geographic Magazine*, VIII, 1897, 22). Certainly the name is very appropriate to the place, for the beach is one of the largest in all this region. I have obtained the same word in the form PEECH-AM-KEE-YUK, from a Passamaquoddy for Letang Harbour, though I am doubtful as to its appropriateness and therefore its exact location. Gatschet's explanation makes the roots perfectly plain; and the word simply means THE LONG BEACH, used locatively. The latter part of the word is obviously identical with the latter part of WÎNÂMKEÂK', cited earlier on page 176.

PIJEBOOGWEK, the Micmac name for Sable River, Nova Scotia, identical in form and meaning with the aboriginal form of KOUCHIBOUGUAC, as explained above, on page 179.

NEMCHEBOOGWEK, the Micmac name for Middle River, Cape Breton, given by Rand as NĚMCHĚBOOGWĚK, meaning FLOWING DOWN HILL IN A STRAIGHT COURSE (*Reader*, 93), though in his *Micmac-English Dictionary*, 185, he gives MENTCEBOOGWEK, obviously the same word, for Middle River, Pictou County, Nova Scotia. The termination of this word is obvious, but not the remainder, and I reserve it for further study.

KAJEBOOGWEK, the Micmac name for River John, Nova Scotia, meaning according to Rand, DESERT FLOWING (*Micmac-English Dictionary*, 182). This name is given by Gesner as CAJJ-BOO-GINEK, a misprint, I believe, for CAJI-BOOGWEK, meaning WINDING THROUGH THE WILDERNESS (Murdoch, *History of Nova Scotia*, I, 534). The termination is plain, but the first part I reserve for further study.

AMASIBOOGWEK, the Micmac name for Grand River, Cape Breton, and also for McKinnons Harbour (a branch of Bras d'Or), given by Rand as AMASĪBOOGWĚK', meaning LONG RIVER (*Reader*, 88, and *Micmac-English Dictionary*, 180). The roots are plain. The prefix AMAS means LONG, as shown by its use in this significance in many words given by Rand in his *Micmac-English Dictionary*, 17, 18;

the I is merely separative for ease of pronunciation between the roots. BOOGWEK, of course means TIDEWAY, as explained above (page 180). The word would therefore be AMAS-I-BOOGWEK, meaning LONG TIDEWAY RIVER. But I have not been able to determine the reason for the application of this name to these two places. AMAS appears to mean LONG in the sense of FAR or DISTANT, thus being differentiated from PIJ, meaning LONG in the ordinary sense, as noted earlier (page 179); and one might suppose that AMAS was used in description of a long straight stretch, or reach. But this explanation appears negatived by the fact that the tideways of both Grand River and McKinnons Harbour are only about four miles long and curved.

MOOLABOOGWEK, the Micmac name for COUNTRY Harbour. Country Harbour Nova Scotia, is given by Rand as MOOLĀBOOGWĒK', meaning DEEPLY GULLIED OUT (*Reader*, 86, *Micmac-English Dictionary*, 185). The roots are plain. The prefix MOOL is the root of MOOLEOGEK, meaning A DEEP VALLEY, GULLY, connected with MOOLKWI, meaning I dig (Rand, *Micmac-English Dictionary*, 102). The root occurs also in a place name in the closely-allied Maliseet tongue, for those Indians call Sullivans Creek on the Saint John below Woodstock, MOOL-A-KESK', which means, they say, IT RUNS DEEP, alluding to the depth of its valley. As applied to a large river such as Country Harbour really is, it would be equivalent precisely to the geographical term FIORD. The word in full would therefore be MOOL-A-BOOGWEK, meaning RIVER OF THE FIORD TIDEWAY, or RIVER OF THE DEEP VALLEY TIDEWAY. This name is strikingly descriptive and appropriate, for Country Harbour is remarkable for the bold rock walls bounding the most of its greatly elongated and river-like course.

TEDUMNEBOOGWEK, the Micmac name of Ship Harbour, Nova Scotia, given by Rand as TĒDŪMŪNEBOOGWĒK, meaning BLUNT RIVER (*Reader*, 99; *Micmac-English Dictionary*, 190-155). The roots are plain. TĒDMŪNĀAK means BLUNT according to Rand's *English-Micmac Dictionary*, 40, *Micmac-English*, 155; the E is evidently separative for ease of pronunciation between the roots; and the BOOGWEK means TIDEWAY, as explained above (page 180). The word, therefore, would be TEDUMUN-E-BOOGWEK, meaning BLUNT TIDEWAY (RIVER), in description, no doubt, of the way in which the tideway comes to a blunt end at its head, not merging as usual imperceptibly with the fresh-water river, but receiving small abruptly entering streams directly into the tide water.

KESOOSKIBOOGWEK, the Micmac name of River Philip, on the North Shore of Nova Scotia, said by Rand to mean FLOWING THROUGH HEMLOCK (*Micmac-English Dictionary*, 183). The roots are plain. Rand gives as the name for the hemlock ŪKSOÓSK, evidently identical with the KESOOSK of the name in question (*English-Micmac Dictionary*, 131); the I as usual is merely separative for ease of pronunciation between the roots; while BOOGWEK means TIDEWAY, as explained above (page 180). The word in full would be UKESOOSK-I-BOOGWEK, meaning TIDEWAY THROUGH HEMLOCK (RIVER) or RIVER OF THE HEMLOCK-BORDERED TIDEWAY. Rand also gives a diminutive of this, KESOOSKIBOOGWASĒS (*op. cit.* 183) but does not locate it; but in one of Gesner's writings the identity of which I have lost, River Philip is given as KOOS-SOOS-TI-BOO-GUAC, RIVER WHERE HEMLOCK GROWS, while the KOOS-SOOS-TI-BOO-GUAC-SIS is given as the Pugwash River, which is doubtless correct. As to the appropriateness of the name, however, I have no knowledge, though I predict its accuracy.

A matter of special interest about this name is this, that it is without doubt the KIGISKOUABOUGUET of the grant of Chignecto Seigniory of 1678 (these

Transactions, V, 1899, ii, 315), for both the form of the name, and the location unite to confirm this identification. I find it also as KICHIBOUAK, a river seven leagues to the eastward of Baie Verte, in a document of 1747 in the Parkman MS. in the Library of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Apparently KESOOSKOWOSTOOGWEK', the Micmac name for Little River, a branch of Sheet Harbour, Nova Scotia, (Rand, *Reader*, 92, and *Micmac-English Dictionary*, 183), meaning FLOWING AMONG HEMLOCK BOUGHS, is only a variant of KESOOSKIBOOGWEK; but the details require further study.

MOOSKUDOBOOGWEK, the aboriginal form of Musquodoboit, a river east of Halifax in Nova Scotia; given by Rand as MOOSUKDÖBOOGWĒK, meaning FLOWING OUT SQUARE AND PLUMP (*Reader*, 92), though in another place (*Micmac-English Dictionary*, 186) he gives it as MUSKOODEBOOGWEK, meaning ROLLING OUT IN FOAM. The termination BOOGWEK undoubtedly means TIDEWAY, as explained above (page 180), but the earlier roots are obscure, and must receive further study; and I only mention the name here in order to complete the series having the termination BOOGWEK.

OKOBOOGWEK, the Micmac name for New Harbour, Nova Scotia, given by Rand as OKOBOOGWĒK, meaning FOAMING (query FLOWING?) WITH DIS-COLOURED FOAM (*Reader*, 94, *Micmac-English Dictionary*, 187). The roots are plain. There is a word COGŪN, apparently abbreviated as a prefix to OK, meaning SCUM, in the sense of FOAM (Rand, *Reader*, 64); the O is of course the usual separative syllable for ease of pronunciation between the roots; while the BOOGWEK means TIDEWAY, as explained above (page 180). Hence the word should be OK-O-BOOGWEK, meaning FOAM-TIDEWAY (RIVER), or, better, RIVER OF THE FOAMY TIDEWAY. I do not know the place myself, but I predict the name will be found appropriate, the foam coming from the rapid part of the river. A closely-allied name is applied to Eel River in Restigouche County, New Brunswick, as I know for myself, and as Rand confirms (*Reader*, 87); but its discussion will follow later.

NENADOOGWEBOOGWEK, a river between Truro and Hantsport, according to Rand (*Micmac-English Dictionary*, 186), further particulars still to be determined, but evidently belonging with the present series of TIDEWAY rivers.

It is also possible, or probable, as I shall show later in this series, that the name Kennebecasis contains the same root in the diminutive form BOOGWESIS. Also Kibougouek, the Micmac name of the southern branch of the Shediac River (*these Transactions*, XII, 1906, ii, 48) may be really KIBOUGOUEK, and hence one of this series.

In connection with this word BOOGWEK, it is worth noting that Rand gives ELMIBOOGWEK, as a common noun meaning A CREEK, presumably a salt water creek (*Micmac-English Dictionary* 46), for the word seems identical with ELUM-BOOGWEK, meaning THE BAY EXTENDS BACK (*op. cit.* 49). Also he gives NIKTOOEBOOGWEK, THE FORKS OF A RIVER, of course a tidal river (*op. cit.* 119).

WINEBOOGWECHK, the Micmac name for Jeddore, Nova Scotia, given by Rand as WĪNEBOOGWĒCHK', meaning ROUGHLY-FLOWING (*Reader*, 90); and he gives it also as WINEPUGWĒTC, meaning ROUGH, EVIL-FLOWING (*Micmac-English Dictionary*, 192). The roots of the words are perfectly plain:—WIN means ROUGH, as fully explained already under Nepisiguit (page 176); the E is merely separative between the roots for ease of pronunciation; BOOGWECHK is merely the BOOGWEK, meaning TIDEWAY as described above (page 180), in combination

with the diminutive suffix CHICH meaning LITTLE. The word therefore would be in full WIN-E-BOOGWEK-CHICH, meaning LITTLE ROUGH TIDEWAY (RIVER), or better, LITTLE RIVER OF THE ROUGH TIDEWAY. I do not know the place, and hence cannot explain its full significance of the name, which reads as though descriptive of a tideway exposing many rocks at low water,—perhaps in the tidal part of Salmon River.

APSIBOOGWECHK, the Micmac name of Port le Bear, (i.e., L'Hebert) Nova Scotia, given by Rand as APSIBOOGWĚCHK, meaning LITTLE RIVER (*Reader*, 97). The roots are plain. APSI is the word for LITTLE in the sense of LESSER, as fully explained under the word Upsalquitch (*these Transactions*, V, 1911, ii, 189), while BOOKWECHK means TIDEWAY in the diminutive sense. The word would therefore read in full APSI-BOOGWEK-CHICH, meaning LITTLE TIDEWAY RIVER. I do not know the place, but judging from the maps, the name would appear to be connected with the fact that this port, though elongated like a river, has no river, but only some insignificant brooks, entering its upper end.

Anagance.

LOCATION AND APPLICATION.—The name of a small stream in southeastern New Brunswick, flowing into the Petitcodiac River at its westernmost bend from the southwest; also the name of a minor railroad station in the vicinity. It is pronounced exactly as spelled, with the accent on the first syllable.

HISTORY OF THE WORD.—The earliest use of the word I have found occurs on an undated plan of about 1800 in the Crown Land Office at Fredericton, where it has the present spelling. This was adopted on Bonnor's fine map of New Brunswick of 1820, and was followed by others and in various documents later, bringing the name down in the original form to the present, though with occasional variation to Annagance.

ANALYSIS OF THE WORD.—The Indians now living in New Brunswick, both Maliseets and Micmacs, all recognize the word, and give both its aboriginal form and meaning without the least question. I have obtained it from a Micmac in the form OON-E-GAN-SOOK, and from a Maliseet as OO-NEE-GUNS'-IK (quoting my notes.) The same word is given by Rand as OONEGŨNSŪK (*Reader*, 95); Edward Jack, another good authority on Indian subjects, gives the Maliseet name as WE-NĒ-GOU-SECK, (French é) an obvious misprint for WE-NĒ-GON-SECK (*Journal of American Folk Lore*, VIII, 1895, 205), while M. Chamberlain, likewise a high authority in these matters, gives it as WE-NA-KAN'-SEK (*Maliseet Vocabulary*, 58). The differences between these spellings represent not so much a difference of pronunciation by the different Indians as the different ways we students try to reproduce the sounds, which do not correspond exactly with those of our English letters, but lie between. There is, therefore, no question at all as to its aboriginal form, which may best be represented as OO-NE-GAN'-SEK, the OO being sounded as in WOOD, with the preliminary W scarcely audible, and the NE as in NEGRO.

The meaning of the word is equally certain. All agree that it means PORTAGE, which confirms the obvious testimony of its roots. The word OO-NE'-GAN is the universally-used Maliseet Indian word for PORTAGE, "any Portage," as Newell Paul, my best Maliseet informant once told me, though the Micmacs also use the same word, OONEGŨN', as Rand writes it (*English-Micmac Dictionary*, 201). Precisely the same word is used by the Penobscot and Abnaki (Kennebec) Indians,

for Rasle's well-known *Abnaki Dictionary*, gives for Portage 8 NI'GAN, the 8 of course being the French symbol of our sound OO, as earlier noted. Thus the main root of Anagance is plain; as to the S towards the termination, that is obviously an abbreviation of SIS, the familiar diminutive suffix, meaning LITTLE; while the final EK is the locative signifying PLACE. Thus the roots of the word would be OONEGAN-SIS-EK, meaning literally LITTLE-PORTAGE-PLACE with stream implied, or better, THE LITTLE PORTAGE STREAM.

As to the appropriateness of the name, there is also no question. Between this stream and the Kennebecasis there was formerly an Indian portage, two miles long, which formed a link in one of the two important aboriginal routes of travel between the Petitcodiac and Saint John Rivers, as fully described in these *Transactions*, (V, 1899, ii, 246, and XII, 1906, ii, 90). The significance of the "little," is found in the fact that two portages existed between Petitcodiac and Saint John waters, the other extending to the Washademoac and being no less than some fourteen miles in length (*op. cit.* 90). The name, lacking the W sound, is probably Micmac, which tribe, indeed, may have borrowed the word from their neighbours, since they have another word of their own for PORTAGE, namely OWOKUN, the root of WAGAN, discussed a few pages later; as to the etymological difference between these two words having the same meaning, Father Pacifique, the scholarly Missionary to the Micmacs at Mission Point, Quebec, informs me that OWOKUN signifies the path between two heads of rivers, while OONEGAN or OONIGUN signifies the act of portaging or carrying.

SUMMARY.—The name ANAGANCE is a corruption of the Maliseet Indian OO-NE-GAN'-SEK, meaning THE LITTLE PORTAGE STREAM in allusion to a former important short portage from the Kennebecasis thereto.

*Other Aboriginal Acadian Place Names Containing Roots Identical
with those in Anagance.*

WINNEGANCE, a place in Maine; the name of a creek with a village of the same name beside it, leading from the Kennebec River below Bath southwest to a narrow neck of land which separates it from Winnegance Bay, an arm of New Meadows River, marked on the charts and maps. The coincidence of the name, with the geographical relations of the places, makes it seem clear that there was formerly an important Indian portage across this neck, and that the name Winnegance, in the language of the Kennebec (Abnaki) Indians was substantially identical in form and meaning with Annagance, discussed above. This is confirmed by the presence of the W in Jack's and Chamberlain's forms above noted.

PIJOONEGANUK, the aboriginal Maliseet name of the Saint Francis River, in New Brunswick, Quebec and Maine, is PIJ-OONEGAN-UK, meaning LONG PORTAGE PLACE, or RIVER OF THE LONG PORTAGE, as discussed earlier, page 184.

OONEGESK, the aboriginal name for Kingston Creek, a deep creek extending from Belleisle Bay, New Brunswick, well through southward to the Kennebecasis, with which it was formerly connected by a short portage (these *Transactions*, V, 1899, ii, 240, and XII, 1906, ii, 87). I have obtained the name from the Maliseets as OO-NEE-GESK' (the G hard), and they say it means, PORTAGE. The word appears, therefore, to represent a shortened form of OO-NE-GAN-SIS-EK, making it substantially identical in origin with Annagance discussed above.

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

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

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

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

KETEPSKONEGAN, given as KETEPSKŌNĒGAN, the aboriginal Penobscot name for falls and dead water on the West Branch of the Penobscot, by Hubbard, in his *Woods and Lakes of Maine*, 197. Hubbard derives the name from roots KAT (KEHT or K'T), meaning BIG, PESK meaning ROCK or LEDGE, and ωNI'GAN, CARRY (i.e. PORTAGE), the word thus meaning BIG LEDGE CARRY. It seems to me more probable, however, that the name will be found to represent, KAT meaning BIG, WAPSK, meaning ROCKS, and OONEGAN, meaning PORTAGE, the word thus meaning BIG ROCKS PORTAGE. At all events the termination OONEGAN is certain. It is, of course, possible that this word is really identical with *Skudapskanigan* discussed above.

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

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

conjunction with the description makes it plain that this word is an abbreviated form of OO-NE-GAN-ISIS, that is OO-NE-GAN with the diminutive suffix SIS, making the word mean LITTLE PORTAGE, and almost equivalent to Anagance discussed above.

OONIGUN^SUK, the Micmac name for Clyde River, Nova Scotia, given by Rand as OONĠŨNSŪK, meaning A PORTAGE (*Reader*, 86), presumably in description of some important portage towards Pubnico or Tusket waters, and OONIGUN, the name of Portage, Prince Edward Island, meaning THE CARRYING PLACE (Rand, *Micmac-English Dictionary*, 187) are obviously the same word, which no doubt was also used for innumerable other portage places in the provinces.

OONIGUNS, given as OONĠŨNS, meaning A PORTAGE, the aboriginal name of Jardine's Bank according to Rand, (*Reader*, 90) and OONĠŨNEENŪCH, meaning A PORTAGE, the aboriginal name of Dunk's Cove (*op. cit.* 87). The former place I have been wholly unable to identify, but the latter is the old form of Duncan Cove, near Halifax, though perhaps meant for Dunk River, Prince Edward Island.

MED-AU-AN-EEG-AN-UK, meaning CARRYING PLACE has been given me by a Micmac chief at Mission Point, Quebec, as the aboriginal name for Stillwater Brook, a branch of the Restigouche. It involves the root OONEGAN, very obviously, and the portage probably led into a branch of the Upsalquitch.

It is of interest to note that the word OONEGUN was known, and in precisely the Indian sense, by Nicolas Denys. In his well-known book of 1672, in describing the portages between the waters of the Saint John River and the neighboring waters, he says, "It is these which the Indians call Louniguins," the L in his word forming evidently the French article (*Description géographique*, I, 45; Champlain Society's edition, 119). Furthermore the fine great Franquelin-de Meulles map of 1686 marks the word ONIGUEN exactly in the place of the portage between the Little Tobique and the Nepisiguit Rivers, where lay one of the most important of all the ancient portages of New Brunswick (*these Transactions*, III, 1897, ii, 364). Still further, in the *Genuine Letters and Memoirs relating to Cape Breton*, by Pichon, of 1760, the word occurs as AUNIGUEN (26, 29, 34), though wrongly defined by the editor on page 26.

Finally it is possible that the root OONEGAN occurs in the termination of the name AK-E-AK-WAPSK-OONEGAN, the aboriginal form of Wapskehegan (on the Tobique), said by some Indians to belong to Red Rapids; but the origin of this name is probably very different, as I shall show in the next number of this series.

Wagan.

LOCATION AND APPLICATION.—The name of a small stream in northern New Brunswick entering the Restigouche River from the south at the southerly bend which the river makes near its source. On some maps it is spelled WAAGAN, which rather better expresses the local pronunciation, viz., like WOG'-ON, or WAH'-GUN. Also, on recent maps the name WAGANSIS (pronounced locally with accent on the last syllable) is applied to a tiny stream heading near the latter and flowing south into Grand River.

HISTORY OF THE WORD.—It makes a first appearance in the form AVAGANEITZ in 1786, on a map of the Restigouche made from survey by Von Velden, of which map a copy is preserved in the Crown Land Office at Fredericton. This map became the original for all others of this region for a long time thereafter, and is followed by Bonnor's large map of the Province, of 1820, and others later. Meantime, how-

ever, another form, which obviously had arisen independently, was coming into use, for Bishop Plessis, who passed this way in 1812, uses the form WAGHENSIS in his *Journal (Le Foyer Canadien, 1865, 267)*. This name was taken without doubt from his Acadian guides, and must represent the form in which the word was adopted by the Acadians from the Indians. This is confirmed by the use of WAGANSIS by Bouchette on his *Map of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, of 1831*, for Bouchette knew this region personally, and undoubtedly used Acadian guides in connection with the surveys he made along the line north from the source of the Saint Croix (*these Transactions, VII, 1901, ii, 317*). His form was adopted by later maps down to the fine one of Wilkinson, of 1859, far the best map of New Brunswick that has ever been made, which uses WAGANSIS, applied to the stream now called the Wagan. Meantime, however, still another form of the same name was coming into use for the same stream, namely WAGAN, or WAAGAN. The earliest use of this form I can find is in 1855, in Hardy's *Sporting Adventures in the New World (II, 126)*, where it appears as WAAGAN, adopted, as there seems no doubt, from the English-speaking lumberman who accompanied him; which form, accordingly, appears to have been an English abbreviation of the Acadian WAGANSIS. The same form appears in 1864 in Gordon's *Wilderness Journeys, 22*, where also the little stream flowing into Grand River is called WAGANSIS,—for the first time, as it appears, since Hardy had called this stream simply LITTLE WAAGAN. Gordon's usage appears on later maps, notably Loggie's of 1885, (with one A), and that of the Geological Survey, (with two A's). The names, therefore, may be considered as now firmly fixed in this usage., viz., WAGAN for the branch of Restigouche, and WAGANSIS for the branch of Grand River. As to the two forms WAGAN and WAAGAN, both historical precedence and practical convenience unite to favor the former, which has been adopted officially by the Geographic Board of Canada.

ANALYSIS OF THE WORD.—The Micmacs now living at the mouth of the Restigouche and elsewhere all recognize the word as belonging to their tongue, and give its aboriginal form and meaning without hesitation. Thus I have been given A-WOG-UN-BOOK for this stream by a Micmac chief, while Mr. Michael Flinne, my correspondent above mentioned (page 179) obtained it for me as O-WOK'UN. As to its meaning, the Indians agree that it means PORTAGE. Rand uses the word, (OWÖKŪN) indeed, in this sense in his *Reader, 97*, and M. Chamberlain gives it as HA-WA'-KŪN, (*Maliseet Vocabulary, 61*). WAGAN, therefore, is now equivalent to the Micmac O-WOK'UN, meaning A PORTAGE. But what as to the termination SIS, which appears in all of the earlier records of the name? This, I presume, has been dropped by the modern Micmacs under the influence of the universal use of the shorter form by the whites, a phenomenon of which I have observed other instances, as will later appear. But the universal occurrence of the SIS in the earlier records proves that it occurred in the aboriginal form of the name. Its meaning there is clear, for it is obviously the diminutive suffix meaning LITTLE. In Micmac this is always CHICH, which the French familiarize into SIS, as the case of Kouchibouguac, already discussed, further illustrates (page 180); but the attempt to reproduce the Micmac termination explains the ending of the AVAGANEITZ of Van Velden whose spelling of all names on his map is noticeably peculiar. The original form of the word would therefore have been O-WOK-UN-CHICH', meaning LITTLE PORTAGE, making the name precisely equivalent to the Maliseet ANAGANCE earlier discussed. Its appropriateness is plain, because from near the head of this stream a short portage, not over two or three miles, extended across to a small stream emptying into Grand River, forming by far the most important aboriginal portage route in all this region, as has been fully described in *these Transactions V, 1899, ii 256*.

The history of the word, then, seems clear. The aboriginal O-WOK-UN-CHICH', was adopted by the early French voyageurs as WAGANSIS. This was abbreviated by the English lumbermen into WAGAN, our present form. The adoption of the form WAGAN for this stream released the older WAGANSIS, and that name very naturally became transferred to the branch of Grand River, which, as it happens, is a smaller stream than the WAGAN, though this use was probably not aboriginal.

This mention of Grand River recalls the fact that the name Grand River occurs several times in the Maritime Provinces, and always, I believe, in connection with a portage route, and usually, if not always, an inheritance from the French. In most of these cases the name Grand is conspicuously inappropriate as a descriptive name, but the presence of a portage gives the clue to the reason for its application; it is evidently used in the same sense as in the common phrase *Grand Chemin*, which means a *Highway*. It was because these streams were the old highways of travel that they were named Grande Rivière by the French, though often very insignificant in size.

OTHER INTERPRETATIONS OF THE NAME.—A very different explanation was given by Van Velden on his map, for he names the brook AVAGANEITZ OR LITTLE KNIFE, and this is copied on some later maps, and in a number of books. It is quite obvious that Van Velden mistook the word O-WOK'-UN for WÖK-ŪN, the common Micmac word for KNIFE (Rand, *English-Micmac Dictionary*, 151) the diminutive of which, WOK-UN-CHICH', would mean LITTLE KNIFE. But against this meaning, and in favour of a derivation from O-WOK'-UN meaning PORTAGE, are three lines of evidence, viz., the occurrence of the preliminary A in Van Velden's own form, which would have no meaning on his interpretation, but belongs in O-WOK-UN: the testimony of the living Indians: and the obvious appropriateness of the latter word in face of the absence of any reason for the former, and indeed any analogy in Indian place nomenclature elsewhere.

SUMMARY.—The word WAGAN is a corruption, through the French, from the Micmac O-WOK-UN-CHICH', meaning LITTLE PORTAGE, with BROOK understood, and therefore LITTLE PORTAGE BROOK. WAGANSIS is an earlier form of this name, transferred in recent times, to the tiny brook so called on our maps.

Other Aboriginal Acadian Place Names Containing Roots Identical With Those in Wagan.

OWOKUN, the aboriginal Micmac name for Portage River, Miramichi, (flowing into the North-west Miramichi at its northeasternmost angle from the north), given by Rand as OWÖKŪN, meaning PORTAGE RIVER (*Reader*, 97). This is obviously the pure common-noun form of the word without even the usual locative suffix. This river leads up to an old portage, the principal one between the Miramichi and Nepisiguit, described in *these Transactions*, XII, 1906, ii, 99.

Furthermore, Gordon Brook, the branch of Nepisiguit up which the portage route ran from that side, is still called by the Micmacs by the same name O-WOK'-UN, as I know for myself (*these Transactions*, II, 1896, ii, 256).

Furthermore, the same name OWÖKŪN, according to Rand (*Reader*, 96) is applied to Parrsboro, Nova Scotia, and said by him to mean A CROSSING OVER PLACE, obviously in allusion to the old portage route which extended from this place to Chignecto Basin by way of River Hebert.

WAGANSIS, a name applied on the Geological map to a very small stream on the north side of Lake Matapedia. It seems surely the same word as that discussed under Wagan above, but I do not know its appropriateness, though its position suggests its use as part of the old portage route on the Matane River. There is also, by the way, some suggestion of an abbreviation of O-WOK-UN-CHICH' in the AWANTJISH River flowing into the head of the same lake; and this is confirmed by the fact that Portage Brook, on the upper part of the Nepisiguit, appears to be called by the Micmacs OW-UN-JEECH, an obvious abbreviation of O-WOK-UN-CHICH (*these Transactions*, II, 1896, ii, 256).

AWAGANASEES, the name of a brook near the source of the Patapedia in Quebec, marked on the Geological map as heading near Upper Metis Lake, from which it is separated only by a "Portage $\frac{3}{4}$ mile." Obviously it is the same word as WAGANSIS, corrupted from O-WOK-UN-CHICH', or LITTLE PORTAGE, discussed above. The extra syllable in the diminutive ASEES appears also in M. Chamberlain's form for WAGANSIS, viz. HA-WA'-KUN-US-SIS (*Maliseet Vocabulary*, 61).

WAGANCHITCH, name of a tiny brook on the south side of Pokemouche River, about four miles above the Village, shown on a plan published in *Acadiensis* (VII, 1907, 12) and mentioned in records (*these Transactions*, v, 1899, ii, 255). It is obviously the same word as WAGANSIS, and of special interest because exhibiting almost exactly the original Micmac form. Its appropriateness, however, is not clear, and it may only refer to an early portage road cut by the whites southward from this place.

WAGANITZ occurs on the detailed plans in the Crown Land Office at Fredericton as the name of the Southwest Branch of the Kedgwick River above Lake Charlotte. It is of course the same as Wagansis, and no doubt perpetuates a portage to Rimouski waters.

The terminations of the words NAPUDAGON, ABOUSHAGAN, and SEMI-WAGAN all suggest a connection with OWOKUN, the more especially as those names are applied to streams having portages. But I reserve them for further consideration.

