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

(Third Paper).

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This paper is identical in aim and method with its predecessors which were published in the two preceding volumes 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 first 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 papers thus treated the names Oromocto, Magaguadavic, Upsalquitch, Manan, Nepisiguit, Kouchibouguac, Anagance and Wagan, with a good many related words involving the same roots. In the present paper I have carried out still more fully the discussion of the different names having identical roots, thus giving prominence to the extinct names, which can be restored to great advantage for literary or other purposes. For this purpose, however, they must, for the most part, be shortened, softened, and familiarized; and such simplified forms I have tried to give where it seemed desirable.

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, adopting this system in order to make the words more widely understood. 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. All of the citations from Father Rasle are to be read as French.

Pokiok.

LOCATION AND APPLICATION.—The name of five places in New Brunswick, all within the basin of the River Saint John, outside of which the word appears to be unknown. In all cases it is pronounced PÖK'-Ē-ÖK,—the PÖK as in POKE and accented, the Ē as in HE, and the ÖK as in ROCK. I know personally all five places.

A. The Pokiok River between Fredericton and Woodstock.

This small river flows into the Saint John, on its western side, though coming from the southeast, somewhat more than half way from Fredericton up to Woodstock. It is noted locally for the remarkable vertical-walled narrow gorge and high waterfall just at its junction with the Saint John.

HISTORY OF THE WORD.—It makes its first appearance upon the earliest known map of the upper Saint John waters made from survey,—that of 1762 by Captain Peach,—in the form BOGWIAK (*Ms. in the Canadian Archives*). It appears next on a map of the river by Charles Morris, in 1784, in the form PUKUYAUT (*Ms. in the Crown Land Office at Fredericton*); on a Ms. Plan of the next year it is POQUIOUK (*Ms. in the same office*); and on a fine map of the river made by C. Campbell in 1784-1785 it is PEKUYAUK (*New Brunswick Magazine*, II, 1899 233, corrected copy). Other maps or reports of this time have POCWACK POCQUIOCK, POQUIOUK, POQUEOUK, POQUACOUTE (evidently a misprint), and POQUEHOUK, which latter is misprinted on Bonnor's fine map of New Brunswick, of 1820 as POQUEBOUK. The present form POKIOK first appeared on Lockwood's large and excellent map of New Brunswick of 1826; it was followed on Baillie's map of 1832, and, with occasional small variants to POKIOCK and returns to the older form on general maps, has been followed by all New Brunswick maps down to the present day, making it the standard form of the name. And this status has received official confirmation through the adoption of this form by the Geographic Board of Canada.

ANALYSIS OF THE WORD.—The Maliseet Indians now living along the Saint John River all recognize the word as belonging to their language, and give its form without hesitation as PO-KEE'-OK, in which form I have received it from several of them, as my notes record. It is given by M. Chamberlain as PO'-KI-HAK, a form evidently identical with mine, except for the accent, which may be displaced accidentally in Chamberlain's word (*Maliseet Vocabulary*, 60). Comparing, now, these modern Indian forms with those in the early documents above recorded, it is plain that they are identical except for two minor points;—*first*, the early use of such spellings as BOG, PUK, PEK show clearly that the first vowel sound was originally short, not long as now sounded, and for this there is other evidence later given; second, the earlier forms possess after the K a W sound missing from the modern forms, showing that it was present in the aboriginal form. As the records above-cited were made independently of one another, and the words could only have been taken directly from the Indians, there can seem to be no question that the aboriginal form of the name contained the short O and the W sound, wherefore it must have been something very closely like PÖK-WEE'-ÖK, which we may accept as the nearest our alphabet will render the aboriginal word. As to why the modern Indians have partially altered their pronunciation of the original form, that, I think, is fairly obvious; it is under the influence of their long and close association with the English residents of the Saint John, who have familiarized and shortened the sounds in conformity with the genius of their speech, for to us PÖK'-EE-ÖK is easier to sound and of more familiar aspect than PÖK-WEE'-OK. We have ample other examples of this same influence of European influence upon Indian pronunciation, as will appear later in this series, in Becaguimec and other words.

As to its meaning, the Indians are also in agreement. Newell Paul, my best Maliseet informant, told me (I cite my notes made at the time), that it means SO NARROW AND RUNS DEEP . . . ANYTHING THAT COMES IN NARROW AND RUNS DEEP; Jim Paul gave me WHERE COMES INTO RIVER HIGH AND NARROW; Mitchel La Porte gave NARROWS BETWEEN LEDGES; and Gabe Acquin NARROW, which latter meaning was confirmed independently by the late Edward Jack who was well versed in these matters. With this information to aid, it is easy to separate the name into its component roots, which are evidently three. First is PÖK, which means NARROWS, in precisely the sense in which that word is used as a geographical term by all the white residents of this region at this day, viz., a constriction in a watercourse, especially with rocky banks or walls, and still more distinctively if the walls are of the post-glacial vertical ledge sort, with rough ledge bottoms often including falls. These latter are the NARROWS par excellence of New Brunswick, precisely the feature called geographically a GORGE; and such as the typical PÖK of the Maliseets. The same root occurs also in Micmac, though perhaps with a more general meaning, and sounded rather like POOK, as attested by several words cited below, and also by Rand's POOGWĀK, meaning NARROW or A NARROW PLACE IN A RIVER (*Micmac-English Dictionary*, 142). I do not find it in this sense in Penobscot or Abnaki, though I take it the root is identical with P^oK in combinations meaning "half the size" as given in Father Rasle's *Abnaki Dictionary* (561), and it recalls likewise the second root PEK, or BEK, of the word KEBEK which in Micmac has the meaning of NARROWS, and gave origin, it seem certain, to the place-name *Quebec* (Rand, *English-Micmac Dictionary*, 177).

The second root is WE, or, in view of the fact that the K is obviously the common locative suffix making the word apply to a place, is WE-O. The late A. S. Gatschet of Washington, who had made a study of the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy dialects, wrote me in 1898 in connection with this very word, that YAK, IAK, HAK, that is YA, IA, HA without the locative K, describes the RUN OF WATERS, and means also TO DRIP. Apparently the root is related to the Micmac JOOIK, meaning TO POUR or FLOW SWIFTLY, as discussed earlier under the word Nepisiguit (*these Transactions*, VI, 1913, ii, 182) and identical with the WEA of STEWIACKE discussed below (page 8). It seems also plain that it is identical with the root ĪSI, or as we would write it EE-OO-EE (the 8 representing the sound of OO) which is part of NA^oISI meaning the lower part ("le bas") of a river, in the allied Abnaki as given by Father Rasle (*op. cit.* 523, 558, 561). Taking all the evidence together therefore, this root WE-O seems clearly to refer to the running out or emptying of waters. Then as the final K is obviously the locative, the entire word would be PÖK-WĒ'Ö-K, meaning literally NARROWS-RUNS OUT-PLACE, or in more general terms, THE RIVER THAT RUNS OUT THROUGH NARROWS. There is not the least doubt, I believe, as to the correctness of this interpretation. It is not only in harmony with the explanations given by the Indians, but is in perfect descriptive agreement with the most remarkable feature of the river, namely, the lofty narrow rock-walled gorge, or "narrows," through which it pours into the Saint John.

OTHER EXPLANATIONS OF THE WORD.—The earliest explanation I have found is in a brief list of New Brunswick place-names published by A. Gesner, the geologist, in the *New Brunswick Courier*, Nov. 18, 1837, where it is POKIOCK, meaning, THE FRIGHTFUL RIVER, though in his book *New Brunswick*, of 1849, he gives (80) PIQUIHOAK, meaning DREADFUL PLACE; and this explanation has been followed in other local literature. While seemingly far from accurate, I have no question that this meaning is really founded upon the correct one, large additions

having been made by Gesner's exuberant imagination acting upon his personal knowledge of the really uncanny impression given by the deep rough gorge. Again, the late Samuel W. Kain, in a list of New Brunswick Place names published in the *Saint John Sun*, Jan. 14, 1886, gave the meaning as PLACE WHERE WATER RUSHES THROUGH A DEEP GORGE, which is very nearly correct, more nearly so than my own incomplete NARROW PLACE or GORGE, given earlier in *these Transactions*, II, 1896, ii, 263.

SUMMARY.—The name POKIOK is certainly of Maliseet Indian origin, a corruption of PÖK-WEE'-ÖK, which involves the roots PÖK-WĒ'Ö-K meaning literally, NARROWS-RUNS OUT-PLACE, or THE RIVER THAT RUNS OUT THROUGH NARROWS.

B. Little Pokiok Brook, below Hartland.

This little brook flows into the Saint John River from the east some ten miles above Woodstock and two below Hartland. It enters the Saint John valley through a fine little vertical-walled gorge containing a considerable waterfall. Both gorge and fall can be seen by an alert observer from the railway train which passes just in front of them.

Although the place is locally well-known, the name does not appear upon any map, so far as I can find, prior to the Roe and Colby *Map of Carleton County*, of 1876, where it reads POKENOCK CREEK, evidently a misprint for POKEHOCK. It is on Loggie's map of the Province of 1885 as POKIOK CR., while the present form of the name appears first on the Geological Survey map of 1886.

The presence of the typical little gorge at its mouth in conjunction with the exact identity of name, makes it certain that the word is identical in origin and meaning with the Pokiok just considered.

C. Pokiok Brook, an upper branch of the Becaguimec River.

This tiny brook, even smaller than the preceding, flows into the Becaguimec (itself a branch of the Saint John entering at Hartland) from the east. At its mouth is a fine little waterfall and gorge, inferior however to that on Little Pokiok Brook just considered. The name first appears, so far as I can find, on the Geological Survey map, published in 1886. The word is evidently identical in every particular with the foregoing.

D. Pokiok Brook, a branch of the Lower Tobique.

This small stream empties into the Tobique River (itself one of the principal branches of the Saint John) from the northward, about six miles from its mouth. As it enters the Tobique valley, it falls in many broken pitches through a rocky gorge-like channel.

The name appears first, with the present spelling, on the original survey map of the Tobique by Maclaughlan of 1830, applied, however, not to the stream but to the island at its mouth. On New Brunswick rivers, the islands are frequently named for the streams near whose mouths they lie, and I take it the name was omitted from the stream by oversight on Maclaughlan's map. It is applied to the stream in the form POIKIOK, on Saunders' map of New Brunswick of 1842, as POKIOK on Perley's map of 1852, as POQUIOQUE on Wilkinson's map of 1859 (this form being deliberately adopted by Wilkinson, I presume, to differentiate it from the larger Pokiok on the Saint John), as POKIOK on Loggie's map of 1885, and in this form on others since then.

Thus, the history of the word, in conjunction with the characteristics of the place, seem to identify it completely with those that precede.

E. The Pokiok heights, near the City of Saint John.

This name is now applied to the elevated broken land forming the eastern side of the Narrows, of the Saint John River, just above Indiantown, a part of the City of Saint John. The place commands a grand view, on which account it is occupied by a few summer cottages or club-houses. These Narrows are of post-glacial cliff-walled sort, and are separated by an open basin from a far narrower and more remarkable gorge below, in which lie the famous "reversing falls." At one time I supposed (*these Transactions*, II, 1896, ii, 263), that the name Pokiok became extended to this place from a tiny brook thus called, falling into the Narrows, but no brook of that name, but only some tiny small ravines, exist here. Seeking further for explanation, one recalls that the gorge and fall below Indiantown are just such a place as gave origin to the name Pokiok in the localities above mentioned, and the theory is attractive that we have here another, and in this case the grandest of all, of the Pokioks. But this can hardly be correct for three reasons,—first, the word Pokiok applies in the other cases not to the gorge and fall, but to the stream that runs through them, and the River Saint John was obviously not called Pokiok; second, on this view the name would apply not to the Narrows where it does, but to the gorge at the Falls below; third, if the name were a persistence from an aboriginal name of this locality, it could not have escaped mention in some of the many detailed early maps and records relating to this region, whereas it does not appear in them at all, and has only a modern conversational and newspaper use. Accordingly it would seem that we must seek its origin in a modern transference here from some other place. In this connection, Mr. Clarence Ward, of Saint John, well known among New Brunswick historians for the extent and accuracy of his local knowledge, has recently written me as follows:—"I have ascertained the following facts. Some sixty years ago, Robert Robertson, a lime-burner, acquired the lands on the heights, which he named Glenburnie. He built a saw mill in the ravine at the foot of the hill, which for a time was run by his son. It was sold to Miller and Woodman. They procured the most of their logs from the Pokiok River [the first mentioned in this paper], and in time it got to be called 'The Pokiok Mills.' About fifty years ago the name Pokiok became generally applied to the height above and the land in the vicinity, and is now in general use for that locality." This statement of Mr. Ward's comes directly from his sources of information in Saint John, accords so perfectly with the known methods by which place-names arise, and is so entirely consistent with all the data we possess with respect to the name, that I have no question as to its essential correctness. It seems clear, therefore, that the word Pokiok in this case is merely a transference from the river of that name first mentioned in this paper.

Other Acadian Place-names involving the root PÖK identical with that in Pokiok.

The root PÖK, or POOK, meaning NARROWS, is liable to be confused with two others which occur very frequently in Acadian place-names,—viz., POKW meaning SHALLOW as in POKWOGAMIS and others to be discussed, and POG, meaning DRY, always found, however, in conjunction with OMK, or OPSK, as will later be shown. Other roots BOOK, meaning FIRE, with POOK and BOOG in compounds meaning PORCUPINE and ROUND CLAM (in both latter cases probably ultimately from our POK or POOK) are usually easily distinguishable by the associated roots. The same is true also, no doubt, of the Maliseet PUKANUS, meaning BUTTERNUT, which occurs in place names later to be noted. Words undoubtedly

including this root POK or POOK meaning NARROW, with some that probably include it, are the following:—

BOCABEC, discussed separately below.

PUKSEGLIAK, a place in Eastern Maine which I have not yet been able to identify, cited to me by the late A. S. Gatschet, in a letter in 1898, as PUKSEG-IAK, meaning NARROW LEDGE OF ROCKS-RUN, "for a river or brook runs through that ledge." The roots PUK and IAK, i.e., WEE-OK are evidently identical with those in Pokiok. It is possible that the root SEG is equivalent to the Micmac SAK meaning LEDGE, though it is also possible that it is the root SAG meaning OUTLET, as in the SANGHEDÉ^oTEG^oŠÉ of Rasle (*Abnaki Dictionary*, 523), the original of Sagadahoc. But there is evidently no doubt as to the identity of PUK with our POK.

POGSEGLASS. The Indian name of the branch of the Magaguadavic River now called Cox's Brook, as used in the authoritative records of the original survey of that river (*Collections of the New Brunswick Historical Society*, III, 1909, 184). A plan of 1832 in the Crown Land office, by a Surveyor named Smith, has "POK-SEGLIAS, commonly called Cox's Brook." The word is evidently identical with the preceding except that it is in the diminutive form, the SS an abbreviation of SIS, meaning LITTLE, replacing the K. But I have no information as yet as to its applicability to the place, nor why it has the diminutive form.

POKESK. The aboriginal Maliseet name of the narrow part of the thoroughfare between Grand and Maquapit Lakes in central New Brunswick, formerly an important fishing ground with a village site close by, as described in the *Bulletin of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick* No. VI, 1887, 6. This name is given also by Edward Jack for this place (*Journal of American Folk Lore*, VIII, 1895, 205). The root PÖK signifying NARROWS as in Pokiok (page 3) is perfectly plain; the S I take for an abbreviation of SIS, the diminutive with a separative E between it and the preceding syllable; while K is of course the locative. The word in full would be POK-(E)-SIS-K that is LITTLE NARROWS PLACE or THE LITTLE NARROWS. This locality while in one sense a "Narrows" is not of the typical sort, having low intervale banks; and it shows the flexibility of the root PÖK in Indian just as NARROWS is flexible in English. The typical usage has already been discussed under Pokiok (page 3).

POKESHAW. The name of a small river in northeastern New Brunswick emptying into Bay Chaleur through cliffs between Caraquet and Bathurst. Rand derives it from POKSAAK, meaning A LONG NARROW STONE (*Reader*, 97), and the word evidently describes the narrow gash in the cliffs through which the river enters the Bay; but I am not yet satisfied as to the details of the latter root, and reserve the word for further study. I think it probable the SAAK is really a root meaning OUTLET. But there is no question as to the first part of the name, which is the Micmac POOK, exact equivalent of the Maliseet POK, meaning NARROWS.

BOOKSAAK. The Micmac name of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, given by Rand (*Reader*, 86) as BOOKSĀĀK, meaning A NARROW ENTRANCE BETWEEN STEEP ROCKS. It is apparently identical with the preceding, but I wish to give it likewise further study.

POOGESEBEIİK, the aboriginal Micmac name for Kenedy's Island, some place in Nova Scotia which I have not been able as yet to identify; given as POOGESE-BEIİK by Rand (*Reader*, 90) and meaning A NARROW PASSAGE or CHANNEL. The roots are perfectly clear; the POOG is the POOK, equivalent of Maliseet PÖK, meaning NARROWS as discussed above (page 3), in conjunction with

SEBEIKK, meaning PASSAGE, a word common in Acadian place-names as will later be shown.

POKSINAK. The aboriginal Micmac name of the Northwest Millstream, a minor branch of the Northwest Miramichi from the north between Beaubears Island and Redbank. It was given me by the late Michel Flinne, teacher of the Micmac school at Eelground near by, as PŌKSĪNĀK', and the accuracy of the localization and form are attested by the occurrence of the name in just this position in the form POKCHENE on the fine de Meulles map of 1686. The word apparently carries some indelicate allusion, for Mr. Flinne wrote me "It is considered best not to give the meaning of this word." It looks very much as if related to Pokeshaw, earlier considered. In any case it apparently includes the root POOK, meaning NARROW. Probably BOKSNOCK, Micmac name for Bass River, Kent Co., N.B. is the same.

POKUMMOOWADOOGWITCHK SEEBOO. The aboriginal name for Oxford Brook which empties through the Indian village of Eelground above Beaubears Island on the Northwest Miramichi. It has been given me by the late Michel Flinne as PŌ-KUM-MOO-WĀ-DOO-GWITCH SEBOO, and he explains it as originating from the settlement there of some Indians from Pokemouche, which may possibly be correct. In any case it appears to involve our root POOK meaning NARROW. The word has also another interest in helping to explain, perhaps, the presence of a word on the l'Hermitte map of 1724 in this position, viz., PACTQUEMA, which looks as though it might be connected with the above name of Oxford Brook, if indeed the two words do not have a common origin (*these Transactions*, III, 1897, ii, 376). On the point just east of this brook stood formerly a fortified post belonging to Richard Denys, Sieur de Fronsac, and its commander was Sieur de Grez or Degré, who had lived at Pokemouche. (The Champlain Society's edition of Father le Clercq's *Nouvelle Relation de la Gaspésie*, 179, and *these Transactions*, V, 1899, ii, 318).

POKEMOUCHE. The name of a River in northeastern New Brunswick. Despite much study, and a close personal acquaintance with the place, I have not yet been able to satisfy myself as to its exact origin. But there is no question I believe that the prefix POK is the Micmac POOK of the preceding words meaning NARROW, and refers to the notable Narrows where the river cuts through a ridge just below the junction of the North and South rivers, a distinctive feature not found, in the lower courses at least, of any other rivers of this region. But I expect yet to solve the name in full.

POKESUEDIE. The name of an Island on the extreme northeast coast of New Brunswick between Shippegan and Caraquet. Despite much study I have not yet been able to determine definitely the roots of the name, but the earliest known form, viz., PICQUECHSDEE, and the form of some charts, POQUESUEDIE, suggest a connection with POKW, meaning SHALLOW, though other forms of the word, POCSUEDIER, POKSUDI, suggest rather a connection with POOK, meaning NARROW. This is strongly confirmed by Rand's BOOKSAKADĒK, "an island in Shippegan River," of which one meaning is A NARROW PASSAGE BETWEEN ROCKS (*Reader*, 100). I suspect the name belonged originally to the narrow and shoal passage separating this island from the mainland; but the matter must have further study.

POOGUNIKPECHK. The aboriginal Micmac name of Pictou Harbour, given by Rand as POOGŪNĪKPECHK, but without meaning (*Reader*, 97). It seems to me probable that the root POOG is POOK, meaning NARROW in allusion to the relatively narrow entrance to the Harbour; but this is tentative, and the word awaits further study.

It is also possible that PUGWASH, name of an important River of Northern Nova Scotia, POPELOGAN, name of a small River of Southern New Brunswick, and POCKWOCK, name of a large lake of central Nova Scotia, also involve the root POK or POOK, meaning NARROW; but these names are held for consideration along with the word POKWAGAMUS in the next number of this series.

Other Acadian Place-names involving the root IOK or WEOK of Pokiok.

PENNIAC, from BAN-WEOK, discussed separately below.

PAGOPSKEOK. The aboriginal Maliseet name for Little River, the stream which flows into the river Saint John from the northeast just on the brink of Grand Falls. The name occurs on the Hedden map of 1792 (*Ms in the Canadian Archives*) as PAWGAOWBSKIPANK, the terminal PANK being, I am sure a copyist's error for HAUK. It is also on the Bouchette map of Canada of 1831 as RAA-GAUBSKIHANK, the R being clearly a misprint for P and the N for U, two of the numerous misprints of that otherwise excellent map. The same name occurs in Greenleaf's early list as POGOP SKE KOK (*Moses Greenleaf, Maine's First Map-maker*, 124). I have myself obtained it from different Indians as PAH-KOPS-KEE'-OK, and a correspondent obtained it from Indians for me as PAUGOPS-KE-OK. Its meaning is given by them as FALLS RIGHT DOWN AT MOUTH, or equivalent. Thus the roots of the name become plain. PAGOPSK is the Maliseet word for FALLS, especially large individualistic falls as I shall later show in detail. It is of course practically identical with the KOPSKW of COBSCOOK later noted (page 25). EE-OK is obviously identical with the corresponding WEE-OK, or WĒŌ-K in Pokiok (the W being a sound very easily run in with the E), meaning RUNS OUT PLACE. The entire word is therefore PAGOPSK-Ē'O-K, that is FALLS-RUNS OUT-PLACE, with River understood, or more generally THE RIVER THAT RUNS OUT AT THE FALLS. As this stream empties just on the brink of Grand Falls, with its vertical pitch of 77 feet, by far the largest fall in eastern Canada, the appropriateness of the name is both evident and, so to speak, inevitable. I think there is no question as to the correctness of this interpretation.

Since there are many streams called Little River in New Brunswick, it is desirable that alternative names should be brought into use; and the name of this river might well be adopted for ordinary use as PAGOPSKEOK, with the accent on the second syllable, or even as PEGOPSKEG.

STEWIACKE. According to Rand (*Reader*, 99), this is a corruption of SESĪKTĀWEĀK', which means WHIMPERING AND WHINING AS IT GOES OUT, and precisely the same name was applied to Jordan River, Nova Scotia (*op. cit.* 90). In another place, however, (*Micmac-English Dictionary*, 150) he gives the word as SIKTĀWEAK, meaning OOZE, FLOWING IN SLOW STREAMS FROM STILL WATER, or OOZING FROM DEAD WATER (*op. cit.* 189). Despite considerable study and the acquisition of considerable material on the history of the word, I have not been able to determine the first roots with certainty in adjustment to the characteristics of the places, and thus to decide between Rand's two interpretations; but there seems no doubt whatever that the word involves the equivalent of our root WĒŌ-K of Pokiok (page 3), with, probably also a root TĀ meaning OUT (e.g., TAWOPSKIK, Rand, *Reader*, 82), thus intensifying the significance of RUNS OUT. This very homology of the roots WĒŌ-K with those in Pokiok, not to mention the root TĀ, confirms strongly the correctness of Rand's

first GOES OUT as against his second FLOWS, or OOZES FROM. But the matter must have further study.

It is also possible, or probable, that the following words contain this root WĒŌ-K of Pokiok, with the same significance of RUNS OUT, or EMPTIES, viz, A BES SA WE OK, the Micmac name of a branch of Tracadie River, New Brunswick, heading up near Teagues Brook, as given me by a Micmac: OGUMKĒGEOK, the Micmac name for Liverpool River, Nova Scotia (Rand, *Micmac-English Dictionary*, 187) also written OGOMKĪGEĀK' (*Reader*, 91): MĒDABĒGEĀK', the original of Metapedia (Rand, *Reader*, 93), with the equivalent originals of Cascapedia and Patapedia: NĒMTĀKĀYK', the original of NEMTAGE (Rand, *Reader*, 95): MAHALAWODIAC, the aboriginal Micmac name of the Little Buctouche (*these Transactions*, II, 1896, ii, 249): and very likely SCOODIAC, the aboriginal name of the River Saint Croix, between Maine and New Brunswick, which is probably of Micmac origin, like the other principal names of this region (page 10 following) and not Maliseet or Penobscot as has commonly been assumed in the attempts at explanation of the word.

Bocabec.

LOCATION AND APPLICATION.—The name of a small River in southwestern New Brunswick, flowing southward into Passamaquoddy Bay; extended also to a Lake and a Harbour both lying to the westward, and to the small settlement at the mouth of the River. It is pronounced locally BŌC'-Ā-BĒC, the BOC as in ROCK, and accented, the A as in CAB and the BEC as in BECK.

HISTORY OF THE WORD.—The earliest known use of the name occurs in a journal of an early settler, James Boyd, of 1763, in the form BOQUAKECK, which is obviously misprinted for BOQUABECK, and has possibly experienced editorial alteration (Kilby, *Eastport and Passamaquoddy*, 107). But it appears certainly as BOOKWEBWEEK, applied to the river, in Mitchel's Field Book of the survey of this region in 1764 (*Collections of the New Brunswick Historical Society*, II, 1904, 184), and on a map derived therefrom (*these Transactions*, VII, 1901, 229). It then occurs as BOCQUOBECK in Lieutenant Owen's Journal of his voyages around Passamaquoddy in 1770 (*Collections* above cited, II, 1899, 20); and on the remarkably fine survey map of Passamaquoddy, made for Des Barres Atlantic Neptune in 1772 by Thomas Wright it appears as BOCQUABECK (Ms still unpublished in the British Museum). A plan by Morris, of 1784, has BUCKIBACK (Ms. in the British Museum), and this is followed by Sproule's map of 1786 (*these Transactions*, VII, 1901, ii, 412), though in his map of 1798, Sproule adopted BOCKOBACK (*op. cit.* VII, 1901, ii, 254). The fine map of New Brunswick by Lockwood of 1826 has BUK A BUK, that of Saunders of 1842 has BUCOBE (with the obvious accidental omission of a terminal C); while Wilkinson's great map of 1859 has BOCOBEC. The Geological Survey map of 1880 introduced BOCABEC, which was followed by Loggie's map of 1885, and the influence of these two maps in conjunction with the clearness with which this spelling reflects the local pronunciation should make BOCABEC the standard, as it is the local, spelling of the name.

ANALYSIS OF THE WORD.—The Indians now, or formerly, living at Passamaquoddy recognize the word as belonging to their language, and give its form as PO-KA-BESK', and BO-KA-BEKSQU, as I have obtained it from them in the forms of my notes, or BOC-E-BEC-SEQU, as it has been given me by Mrs. Wallace Brown of Calais, who knows them well. As to its meaning an Indian gave me NARROW AND LONG TIDE RUNNING UP, or, as Mrs. Brown obtained it, A SMALL STREAM OPENING OUT LARGER. In both explanations, it will be

noted, the idea of NARROW occurs. Comparing, now, this modern Indian form with the earlier forms from the first records above mentioned, it is evident that we have a phenomenon parallel with that displayed by the name POKIOK, viz., the earlier forms show a short O in the first syllable, and contain after the K a W sound which has been gradually lost in the evolution of the word under use by the whites, but which must have occurred in the aboriginal form of the name. Obviously in this word as in Pokiok, the sound has been dropped gradually because of the greater ease of pronunciation of the word without it; and similarly this new usage has influenced the pronunciation of the Indians, whose association with the whites in this region is very close. The sounds B and P are interchangeable, or rather, undifferentiated, in the language of these Indians, as, indeed, two of the Indian pronunciations above given illustrate, so that the first part of the word can be written equally well BOC-W or POK-W. The second vowel evidently lies somewhere between A, E, and O, the nearest intermediate form being E. The similarity of these syllables to those in Pokiok earlier discussed (page 3) at once becomes evident, and raises the question whether this river presents any feature comparable with that which gave Pokiok its name. In fact it does, and a very striking one, as I know from my own personal observation. A mile or so up from its mouth, and a quarter of a mile below the bridge where the highway road crosses the river, the valley narrows to a small typical vertical-walled post-glacial gorge, through which at low tide, the clear green salt waters of the tidal basin above pour down in rapids through a natural sluice, the whole arrangement being one of the typical "Pokiok" type already explained (page 3). In this feature, accordingly, which is found in no other river of this region, and is therefore distinctive as well as striking, we seem without doubt to have the explanation of the first two syllables of the name, that is, as in Pokiok (page 3), PÖK-WĒ, the O being either crushed out as a superfluous sound between this syllable and the next, though originally, I have no doubt, present, or else it is now with the preceding E which is thereby shortened. The first part of the word would therefore be PÖK-WĒÖ, meaning, as in Pokiok, NARROWS RUNS OUT, or RUNS OUT THROUGH NARROWS. As to the terminal BEC, or PEK, that also seems equally plain. Its meaning is suggested by the word TIDE in the explanation on the preceding page. A root PAK, or PAAK, is an inseparable suffix occurring in numerous Micmac words connected with TIDES. Thus Rand gives for "The tide is coming in" WĒCHKWÖBAAK, and for "the tide is very high" ÄOOSAMPAAK (*English-Micmac Dictionary*, 265): while, as will later be shown in this series, the important old Indian name AUCPAC (used for the Springhill region on the Saint John) means simply the HEAD OF TIDE. The word also is extended to large bodies of tidal water, or tidal lakes, as in the case of MALPEC, originally MACPAC, in Prince Edward Island, and WONPAC, the name for the lake-like Coles Harbour near Halifax. It is true this root as I cite it is Micmac, but as abundant evidence attests (e.g. Magaguadavic and Oromocto, earlier discussed in this series, with Passamaquoddy, Cobscook, and others later to appear), the place-names of the southern part of New Brunswick are prevailing if not exclusively, Micmac; while moreover, as above shown, the roots of POKIOK are Micmac as well as Maliseet. Now a very peculiar fact about these Narrows of the Bocabec, and one which immediately strikes the attention, is this, that they occur in the tideway of the river, for at high water the rapid is completely buried by the tide which flows for nearly a mile above it. Accordingly it would seem that the PEK of our word must represent a form of PAK meaning TIDE or TIDAL, which interpretation makes the word perfectly clear, that is, it would be in full PÖK-WĒÖ-PÄK, meaning NARROWS-RUNS OUT-TIDALLY, or RUNS OUT THROUGH

TIDAL NARROWS. The final S sound in conjunction with the terminal K as given in the Indian forms above mentioned, is obviously simply an abbreviation of the common diminutive SIS, meaning LITTLE, with the locative K added, as is common with Indian place-names. If actually present it would make the word read PÖK-WĒÖ-PĀK-SIS-K, making the word involve the meaning LITTLE. Since, however, no trace of this diminutive occurs in any of the several early forms of the name, taken independently from the Indians, it would seem to be modern, and we may conveniently omit it in the adoption of a standard form and meaning of the name.

OTHER EXPLANATIONS OF THE WORD.—No explanation of the word whatever has heretofore been published so far as I can find, and the only other one I know consists in a suggestion, made to me some years ago by Mr. James Vroom, of St. Stephen, that it may be a corruption of the Micmac word BOKTĀBĀĀK' meaning GULF (Rand, *English-Micmac Dictionary*, 126). Nothing, however, except the somewhat distant resemblance between the words favors this suggestion, and it is not a serious competitor of the consistent explanation above given, as to the substantial correctness of which I have personally no question.

SUMMARY.—The word BOCABEC is of Micmac-Passamaquoddy origin, a corruption of PÖK-WĒ-PĀK, involving the roots PÖK-WĒÖ-PĀK, meaning literally NARROWS-RUNS OUT-TIDAL, or the RIVER THAT RUNS OUT THROUGH TIDAL NARROWS, in description of the remarkable tidal Narrows near its outlet.

Penniac.

LOCATION AND APPLICATION.—The name of a small stream flowing into the Nashwaak River from the east near its mouth, not far from the City of Fredericton, in New Brunswick. It is pronounced locally PĒN'-NĒ-ĀC,—the PĒN as in PENNY and accented, the NĒ as in NEAR, and the ĀC as in PACK.

HISTORY OF THE WORD.—It appears first in a Report on the lands of the Saint John River, 1783, by John Munroe, in the form PAMOUYACK (*Report on Canadian Archives*, 1891, 29), but as that document is known to be full of errors, I take it the word was intended for PANOUYACK. It is given as PENNUYACK on a fine map of southern New Brunswick, by Sproule in 1786 (*these Transactions*, VII, 1901, ii, 412), and in a very detailed map of the lower Nashwaak of about the same date by that best of our early surveyors, Dougald Campbell, as PENUYACK. It is given as PENNUYOCK in a letter of 1791 published in the *Report of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel*, for 1790-1. On Bonnor's Map of New Brunswick, a fine provincial map, of 1820, it is PENYACK; on Lockwood's of 1826, the next map, it is PYNIAUK, doubtless an error for PENYAUUK, in which form it appears on Baillie's map of 1832. The earliest appearance of the modern spelling is on the excellent Baillie and Kendall map of 1831, where it is PENIAC, which was followed by Wilkinson on his great map of 1859. This form was adopted with an additional N, making PENNIAC, by Loggie in 1885, and by the Geological Survey map of the same year; and all local usage, in newspapers, etc., now conforms to this spelling, making it the standard form of the word. Thus, contrary to the usual experience in such matters, the word has gained a letter in recent times, obviously on a basis of utility, because PENNIAC expresses the local pronunciation much better than does PENIAC, which implies a long sound to the E.

ANALYSIS OF THE WORD. The Indians now living at Fredericton recognize the word as belonging to their language, and give its form as PAN-WĒE'-OK, or BAN-WI'-AK (in the spelling of my notes); and this form is confirmed by its use as PAN-WE-OCK by Edward Jack, who knew the Indians and the place well

(*Journal of American Folk Lore*, VIII, 1895, 206). Comparing, now, this form with those given by the early records above cited, all of which were made more or less independently of one another, and taken, in most cases at least, independently from the Indians, it is evident that they all agree, and therefore we possess the aboriginal form of the name, which may best be expressed as PAN-WĒ'-ŎK. If, now, we compare this form with the aboriginal form of the word Pokiok, earlier given (page 2), viz., PŎK-WĒ'-ŎK, it is obvious that the two words are identical except for the first syllable. This identity, indeed, is confirmed by the striking similarity in the terminations of the two names in their various early uses as recorded on pages 2 and 11 of this paper. In the case of both words the whites have thrown the accent forward to the first syllable, though in the case of PAN-WĒ'-OCK the Indians appear to have kept the original pronunciation more exactly than in PŎK-WĒ'-OK. The two words then seem identical except for the first syllable, and the latter part of the word would mean, as in Pokiok, RUNS OUT (page 3). Accordingly we turn now to seek the meaning of the root PAN. Here we are helped at once by the Indian explanations of the word, for they say it means OPEN, or OPENS OUT, as I have obtained the meaning from them. Thus the word clears up, for there is in the closely allied Micmac a root PAN, or BAN, or PON, meaning OPEN, as shown by its use in that signification in a number of words which follow, while a similar root is found also in the allied Abnaki, as will be shown a few pages later (page 19) in connection with the word Penobscot, which involves the same root. PAN, then, would seem to mean OPEN, and the significance and appropriateness of the name will be evident at once to anyone having acquaintance with the physical characteristics of that place; for just here the Nashwaak valley, which is comparatively narrow both above and below this place, broadens or opens out into an extensive basin, filled with wide intervalles in the midst of which the Penniac Stream joins the Nashwaak. This stream, therefore, is specially distinguished among the tributaries of the Nashwaak by emptying or running out in the midst of an open basin, and in this fact I have no question we have the correct explanation of the name, which aboriginally would have been BAN-WĒŎ-K, meaning OPEN-RUNS OUT-PLACE. The word is thus the precise opposite of POKIOK.

OTHER EXPLANATIONS OF THE WORD.—The only other explanation I have found for the name is that given by Edward Jack in the paper above cited, where he makes it mean LEVEL LAND BROOK. While incorrect in form, I think this meaning is really based upon the correct idea, the open basin being here expressed in terms of the extensive flat intervalle lands which are correlated with its open character.

SUMMARY.—The name PENNIAC is of Micmac Indian origin, a corruption of BAN-WĒ'-ŎK, involving the roots BAN-WĒŎ-K, meaning literally OPEN-RUNS OUT-PLACE, or, in more general terms, THE STREAM THAT RUNS OUT IN AN OPEN BASIN.

Other Acadian Place-names involving the root BAN, meaning OPEN, of Penniac.

PENOBSCOT. Discussed separately below.

PONHOOK. The name applied on our maps, and in local use, to two long lakes on the Saint Croix River, a branch of the Avon River, in central Nova Scotia. This name is explained by Rand (*Reader*, 97) as derived from BANOOK, meaning THE RIVER OPENS OUT INTO A LAKE; and in his *Micmac-English Dictionary*, 31, he gives a number of words fully confirmatory of this meaning, one of which,

viz., BANOOĀK, signifying IT OPENS OUT, I take to be the exact original of PONHOOK.

The same name PONHOOK, is applied on our maps to the lowermost lake on the Port Medway River, in southcentral Nova Scotia. In this *Reader*, 96, Rand derives this name from BANOOK, meaning OPENING OUT, making it identical with the preceding and the following.

BANOOK. The aboriginal Micmac name of the lowermost lake on the Liverpool River in south central Nova Scotia, according to Rand (*Reader*, 91), now called First Lake on the maps. The word appears, by the way, as PANUKE in the Morse Report of 1784 (*Report on Canadian Archives* 1884, XXXVII). Rand states (*Reader*, 97), that this is a common name for the first lake of a series as you go up a river, the word meaning, as above noted, THE RIVER OPENS OUT INTO A LAKE, and being identical with PONHOOK preceding. These are the only lakes which actually bear the name, however, so far as I can discover.

PONWAUK. The name of a deadwater on the Saint Croix River, between Maine and New Brunswick, extending from Kendricks Rips to King Brook, between the West Branch and the Canouse (*these Transactions*, XII, 1906, ii, 42). The word is in constant use by the rivermen, and is known to the Indians, one of whom (*op. cit.*) has affirmed it to mean PLACE OF QUIET WATER. I am of opinion, however, that the prefix PON, is the root BAN of Penniac and Ponhook, and means OPENING OUT, in description of the first quiet expansion of the river above the great Forks of the two branches. But I wish to give the word further study. It is probably identical with **PONHOOK**.

BANOSKEK. The aboriginal Micmac name for the Entrance to Bras d'Or Lake in Cape Breton, according to Rand, who gives it as BANOSKĒK, and meaning OPENING OUT INTO A MEADOW (*Reader*, 83), though he seems to interpret the word somewhat differently in his *Micmac-English Dictionary*, 31, 180. But whatever the meaning of the latter part of the word, which will yield to further study, there seems no question as to the first root, which is obviously our word BAN, meaning OPEN as in Penniac. It is PANOUĀCH on the Jumeau map of 1685.

In his *Dictionary* above cited, 180, Rand gives this same word as the Indian name of Nine-mile River.

Possibly also **BANKWENOPSKW**, a place in Brookfield, Nova Scotia, according to Rand (*Micmac-English Dictionary*, 31, 180) may belong to this series. But *Penobscuis*, in New Brunswick, has a very different origin (*these Transactions*, II, 1896, ii, 261). Possibly also *Panmure* Island, in Prince Edward Island involves this root PAN. *Benacadie*, in Cape Breton, and *Panacadie*, the aboriginal name for Halls Creek, on the Petitcodiac, New Brunswick, have probably a different origin, implied by the termination *acadie*, later to be considered.

PANWAAKMEKIOK, Maliseet name of the brook on the west side of the Saint John about four miles above Grand Falls, as obtained for me from the Madawaska Indians, by Mr. Aaron Lawson of Edmundston. They gave its meaning as WIDE PLACE RIVER, further explained as "stream at the place where the river opens out wide, and banks are low." Obviously the word includes the root PAN, meaning OPEN in the form of the preceding PONWAUK, and the termination IOK, meaning RUNS OUT; but the intermediate MEK I cannot yet interpret.

PANAWOPSKETCHK. In a Micmac Almanac, published in 1902 by Rev. Father Pacifique, a most interesting and valuable publication, is contained a list of the Indian reserves and settlements in the Maritime Provinces, with their Indian names. As one of the reserves he gives Indian Point, (a place on the Northwest Miramichi River a little above Redbank on the east bank), with the Indian name

PANOAPSGETJG, which in our mode of writing would be PANAWOPSKETCHK. This word evidently bears a very close relationship to PANAWOPSKEK, the original of Penobscot, considered below; and presumably is substantially identical with it. I have not been able to identify the word on the ground, however, though I hope later to do so. An obliging correspondent, Mr. M. Sutherland, the Postmaster at Red Bank, has interviewed the Indians of that vicinity for me, and he finds they have a different name for Indian Point, where they no longer live. Accordingly there seems to be some mistake in the location of the word in Father Pacifique's list, though I have no question that it will be found to apply appropriately to some place on the Northwest Miramichi.

Pentagoet—Penobscot.

LOCATION AND APPLICATION. The early French (now extinct) and English names, respectively, for the principal river of Maine, which drains the central part of the State southward, and of the Bay at its mouth. Their early history is closely interlocked with that of Acadia.

HISTORY OF THE WORD PENTAGOET.—This name appears for the first time, so far as I can find, in Champlain's narrative of his expedition to the Penobscot in the autumn of 1604, in the form PEIMTEGOÛET (*Voyages, Laverdière's edition*, 179), while PEMETEGOIT and PEMETEGOET are the forms adopted in his edition of 1632, (*op. cit.* 725, 773, 782), and PEMETEGOIT on his maps of 1613 and 1632, while a map of 1610, based on Champlain, adopts PEMETOGAT (Map in Brown's *Genesis of the United States*, I, 456). Champlain's contemporary Lescarbot adopts PEMPTEGOET in his *Histoire de la Nouvelle France (Champlain Society's Edition*, II, 273, 322). Father Biard, however, who, like Champlain, had visited the place, has PENTEGOÛET (*Thwaites' Jesuit Relations*, II, 47), thus introducing the sound of N instead of M, and this, obviously under the influence of the easier pronunciation of PENT than PEMT, soon became the prevailing form, the latest use of the M I have found occurring in Father Le Jeune's Relation of 1635 as PEMPTEGOÛS (*Relations, cited*, VIII, 13). In all of these early records, as witnessed well by the maps, and especially by Father Biard's statement that the Chiboctous (the Castine River) emptied into it (*op. cit.* II, 49) the name is applied to the lower part of the river only, the tidal part below the present Bangor, while the upper part was called Norumbega, a word whose history will later be traced in this series. The word occurs frequently in later records of the French period, in the forms PENTAGWET, PENTAGOEÛT, PENTAGOUIT, but mostly PENTAGOUET, and gradually became extended from the lower part to include the entire river. The word was pronounced, I take it, with the accent on the last syllable. It was given much prominence in the French period through the maintenance there (at the present Castine) of a strong fort, which witnessed many vicissitudes; but with the abandonment of the fort and river by the French about 1670 the name gradually ceased to have practical importance, and soon became verbally extinct, though of course it lingered long upon the maps as an alternative to Penobscot, which obtained a complete ascendancy with the occupation of the river by the English. An interesting aberrant form is the POUNTEGOUYAT, apparently used by the Dutch in connection with their expedition to the river (Wheeler, *History of Castine*, 1875, 14). For historical purposes the word is now generally spelled PENTAGOET, which may be regarded as the standard form since its adoption by Wheeler, in his monograph on the Fort (*Collections of the Maine Historical Society*, second series IV, 1893, 113, 123), and by Mr. C. W. Noyes, in his remarkably complete Plans and Restoration of the Fort published in 1907.

ANALYSIS OF THE WORD PENTAGOET.—I have not myself obtained this name from the modern Indians, but fortunately it seems preserved, as taken directly from the Penobscot Indians, in two authoritative works. In Springer's *Forest Life and Forest Trees . . . of Maine and New Brunswick* (New York, 1856), a book which, despite some errors, contains a great deal of accurate fact obtained directly from original sources, and which, in its derivation of other Indian names is one of the most accurate works known to me, we read in connection with the Penobscot,—“From the head of the tide-water, at the City of Bangor, to the mouth of the river, a distance of about thirty miles, it was known to the Indians by the name of BAAM-TU-GUAL-TOOK, which means broad river, sheet of water, or, more literally, all waters united” (page 186). This name is given by Springer wholly without any reference to, or apparent knowledge of, the ancient Pentagoet. Further, this general form is fully confirmed, independently, by another good authority, namely, Moses Greenleaf, the Maine geographer, who, in his list of Maine place-names of 1823, gives as one name for the Penobscot River, PEM-TA-QUA-IUK-TOOK, and identifies it with the ancient “Pemtageovet,” which he thinks an erroneous form of the same word (*Moses Greenleaf, Maine's First Mapmaker*, 121). Again, Father Vetromile, in his book *The Abnakis and their History*, 49, makes this statement, “PENTAGWET, or BOAMTUQUET means BROAD-WATER, and it expresses a locality after the narrows of Bucksport up towards Bangor,” and in another place he gives the name as BOAMTUQUAITOOK (*op. cit.*, 48). As Father Vetromile was a missionary to the Penobscot Indians and must have known these localities well, his testimony on this point is important, even though in all matters that lay beyond his own immediate observation his book is quite untrustworthy. Thus, Springer's and Vetromile's forms, by statement, and Greenleaf's by implication, applied to the lower tidal part of the river, precisely as did those of the early French. Comparing, now, these three forms with those of the early French records above cited, it is evident that all are in essential agreement, excepting that Springer's and Greenleaf's forms, with one of Vetromile's, have an additional OOK, or TOOK. Accordingly we can deduce with reasonable certainty the aboriginal form of the word. The first syllable, as shown by the forms PEIM, BAAM, BOAM, could not have had the simple sound of PAM or BAM, but must have had a long, or partly double sound, which, following a hint later to be noted, we can perhaps best express by the spelling PEHEM; then followed syllables like TE-GOO, and then a final AT or AK, the former representing the form in which the French always caught the peculiar TK sound expressive of the Indian locative, which the English usually caught as K; and finally to these the modern Indians add the OOK or TOOK. Thus the aboriginal form of the word would have been very close to PEHEM-TE-GOO-AT, accented probably on the last syllable.

Turning to the roots of this word, the latter part is at once obvious. The root TE-GOO-A is plainly identical with the TEGŌÉ (or, in our spelling, TEGOOĀ) of the closely-allied Abnaki, as given by Father Rasles, in his authoritative *Abnaki Dictionary* (page 523) in the sense of FLOW in a good many compounds meaning “river.” When to this root we add the final locative K, or T, making the word apply to a place, we have TE-GOO-ĀT or TE-GOOĀ-K identical with the early French termination, and meaning literally FLOWING-PLACE, in description of a large river. This root survives abundantly in this sense in the form TIGOOK, often contracted to TOOK, in Maine and New Brunswick place-names, for example, *Chiputneticook*, *Woolastook* (aboriginal name for the Saint John); other instances are given by Hubbard in his *Woods and Lakes of Maine*, and yet others will appear later in this series. To this root TE-GOO-ĀT, the Indian informants of Springer

Greenleaf and Vetromile have obviously added a final locative OOK, quite missing from the earlier form, in this, doubtless, treating the ancient word PEM-TE-GOO-AT as a unit, and adding thereto a familiar modern ending to show that it applied to a place. Or, possibly, this termination was TOOK, the modern form of the word for RIVER, repeated on the same principle.

Thus much for the termination; as to the prefix PEHEM, that seems equally clear, for, taking Springer's meaning of the word as a clue, we find in Rasle's *Dictionary* (551, 561), that the closely-allied Abnaki has the root BAĚM, or BAĪĚM, which means LARGER or VERY LARGE; and this meaning, in view of the fact that the name in question applies only to the lower, tidal, broader, part of the Penobscot, seems undoubtedly correct, especially as it is in full harmony with the meanings given by Springer and Vetromile. All of the data fit together perfectly, therefore, and it seems quite clear that the word PEHEM-TE-GOO-ĀT was the aboriginal Indian name for the broad lower part of the Penobscot. This part, by the way, to which the name applied, doubtless extended to below Castine, for this is implied in Springer's statement, while moreover it agrees with the early French usage, as shown by the maps. Father Biard also, makes the Chibouctous, that is, Castine River, empty into the Pentegoët (*op. cit.* II, 49). Father Vetromile was therefore partly but not wholly right in his localization of the word, restricting it overmuch. Furthermore, a full confirmation of this meaning and application of the name comes from another and quite independent source. In a series of articles by S. A. Wilder dealing with the history of Pembroke Maine, published in the *Eastport Sentinel*, in December, 1891, are a good many notes showing a close and accurate knowledge of the Indian place-names of that region, all of them obtained, without doubt, by the writer direct from the Passamaquoddy Indians still resident in that vicinity. Among these names is given BOAMTUQUET, as applied to the lower course of the Pembroke River where it merges into the Bay, with the meaning BROAD WATERS. Both the spelling and the meaning here assigned to this word, by the way, agree so closely with those given by Father Vetromile, above cited, for the lower Penobscot, as to suggest that Mr. Wilder was influenced by Vetromile's work in writing down the word and the meaning, though there is every evidence in his papers that he obtained his names for himself for his own localities directly from the Indians. This word is evidently identical in form, meaning, and application, with our word PEHEMTEGOOĀT, and its double occurrence implies that the word was a descriptive term applied by the Indians to the lower parts of large rivers where they broaden out into bays at their mouths. If thus an ancient general descriptive term, we can see why the modern Indians would add OOK or TOOK to localize it in a particular place.

OTHER EXPLANATIONS OF THE WORD PENTAGOET.—In l'Abbé Maurault's *Histoire des Abenakis* (page 5), this word is made equivalent to PÔTEGSIT, meaning PLACE IN A RIVER WHERE THERE ARE RAPIDS ("endroit d'une rivière où il y a des rapides"), derived from the same roots as the PAÑNTEKS of Rasle, meaning RAPID or WATERFALL (*Abnaki Dictionary*, 518) with a locative suffix IT or IK meaning place. But this explanation is rendered impossible by the fact that it was to the tidal part of the river, where no rapids or waterfalls exist, that the name PENTAGOET was applied; and l'Abbé Maurault's explanation is obviously only a guess based on a resemblance of words. Another and very different explanation was introduced by l'Abbé Laverdière in his edition of Champlain (page 179) where he suggests that the word is derived from PEMETIGOUËK, meaning the people of PEMETIQ, which latter, as Father Biard tells us, was the Indian name of Mount Desert Island. But this again is a pure guess without the slightest

confirmation in the history of the word, and indeed is offered by l'Abbé Laverdière merely as a suggestion. Such suggestions, however, are dangerous, since they are sure to be adopted by later authors as certainties, as has happened in this case, for Shea, in his edition of *Charlevoix's History* (I, 253), gives this derivation without any qualification, as if established. Father Charlevoix, by the way, is here made to commit the extraordinary error of deriving this word from *Peskadamiouk-kanti*, (Shea's *Charlevoix*, I, 275), whereas the latter word is really one of the original forms of Passamaquoddy, as we shall later note. Another explanation by J. Hammond Trumbull, viz.: that it means THE ENTRANCE OF THE RIVER, is given by Wheeler in his *History of Castine*, 1875, 14, apparently as obtained directly from Mr. Trumbull; and this seems to involve an echo of the true meaning.

SUMMARY.—The Name PENTAGOET is a survival, slightly familiarized, of the Penobscot Indian PEHEM-TE-GOO-ĀT, composed of the roots PEHEM-TEGOOĀ-K, signifying literally BROADER-RIVER-PLACE, OR THE BROADER PART OF THE RIVER, in description of the greatly increasing size of the Penobscot River in its lower or tidal part where it merges towards Penobscot Bay.

The significance of linking together the French Pentagoet and the English Penobscot in the present paper is found partly, of course, in their geographical relations, but partly in the fact that they are nearly enough alike in form to suggest that they may have an identical origin, their divergence being due to familiarization in two different languages. This view seems implied in Slafter's brief note on the name in the Prince Society's edition of *Champlain's Voyages*, II, 40, and in Shea's translation of Charlevoix's *History*, I, 275, and I have myself definitely expressed this opinion in the Champlain Society's edition of Denys' *Description and Natural History of Acadia*, 97. But in this we were all wrong, as the evidence proves.

HISTORY OF THE WORD PENOBSCOT.—The very earliest use of this name that I have been able to find occurs in the Relation of a Voyage to Sagadahoc, by Englishmen, in 1607-8 (the well-known Popham Narrative), where it occurs at PENOB-SKOT and PENOBSKOTT (Burrage's edition of *Early English and French Voyages*, New York, 1906, 405, 413, 414). In this narrative there is not the least trace of any French influence, while on the other hand the expedition had close and friendly relations with the Indians of the Kennebec and neighborhood; and, moreover, they sent an expedition to trade with the Indians of the Penobscot though they did not find the settlement. It seems therefore quite clear that the English obtained the name PENOBKOT direct from the Indians, and that the word had no connection in its origin with the French PENTAGOET. The word next appears, several times, as PENNOBSCOT and also PENOBSCOT, the present spelling, under the date 1614 in John Smith's *Generall Historie*, and he applies it both to the Bay and the River, even apparently extending it also to an Indian village at Castine. Thereafter it is found in all English records right down to the present, of course with many minor variants of spelling.

Turning, now, to the origin of the word, we find, as the importance of the place would lead us to expect, a considerable literature of its interpretation. First we consider the testimony as to the original location of the name Penobscot. As to this, Springer, in his book above cited (page 186), gives us a positive statement to this effect, "Although Penobscot is now the name of the entire river, it was originally the name of only a section of the main channel, from the head of tide-water to a short distance above Oldtown." Thus the word applied to a part of the river only, and a part above Pentagoet. Greenleaf is more specific, for he both gives the aboriginal form of the name, viz., PE-NOOM'-SKE-OOK (which, in view of the easy inter-

changeability of the sounds of M and B in these Indian languages, could as well be written PE-NOOP-SKE-OOK), and also applies it definitely to the falls at Oldtown, a prominent place about twelve miles above Bangor (*op. cit.*, 121) which is below head of tide. In his localization of the name at or near Oldtown, Greenleaf is confirmed by an abundance of other authority. Thus Hubbard, in his *Woods and Lakes of Maine*, 208, gives PA^NNAUMBSKEK on Indian authority as the name of some definite point on the river, though without further identification, while Professor J. Dyneley Prince, one of the best of authorities upon these Indians, makes the aboriginal form of the name PAWANOBKSKEK (Query, PANAWOBSKEK?), and applies it to Oldtown, Maine, the headquarters of the Penobscot tribe (*American Anthropologist*, XII, 1910, 201. This localization is confirmed by a plate in Father Vetromile's book (*op. cit.* opposite page 95) which applies the name PENAUBSKET to the Oldtown Indian village. Further, there can hardly be any question that it was this village to which Father Rasle in his *Abnaki Dictionary* (page 542) gave the name PA^NNA8A^NBSKEK (the ^N being an almost silent nasal sound), or, as we would write it PANAWABSKEK; but if any doubt remained it would be removed by the remarkable De Rozier map of 1699 (*these Transactions*, XII, 1906, ii, 60), for I find that the somewhat obscure original of that map has the name PANA8MSKE (not PANI8INSKE, as printed), or as we would write it, PANAWOBSKE (M and B being interchangeable, and 8 being OO or WO), and applied to a village in the position of Oldtown. It was this map I have no doubt, which was the original of the name PANAOUNKÉ on Bellin's map of 1744, (obviously misprinted, chiefly by the omission of the S) a word which appears later on maps as LAC PANAOUNKÉ (D'Anville's map of 1755), and still further corrupted to PANOUKE (Mitchell's map of 1755). Further, in this testimony as to the original location of Penobscot as a village, it is interesting to observe that the very curious melange of fact and fiction called *The description of the Countrey of Mauwooshen* (the coast of Maine), under date of 1623 speaks of a certain river and adds "upon this River there is a Towne named Panobscot" (*Purchas His Pilgrimes*, edition of 1906, 401-2), though this latter item is not here mentioned as authority, so much as curious coincidence. Furthermore the name APANAWAPESKE applied in that work to a river of this region seems clearly a form of this same word. Finally we have also testimony of the first importance in the Report of the Surveyor Chadwick, of 1764, who makes Penobscot or Isle of Penobskeag identical with the Indian Settlement on the Island at Oldtown (*Bangor Historical Magazine*, IV, 1889, 143). Taking all the evidence together, therefore, it seems clear that the aboriginal form of the name Penobscot applied to a locality on the river, and apparently specifically to the Indian village at Oldtown, and that the aboriginal form of the name, thus recorded variously as PE-NOOM'-SKE-OOK, PAWANOBKSKEK, PA^NNAUMBSKEK, PENAUBSKET, PANAWABSKEK, PANAWOBSKE, and APANAWAPESKE must have been, especially in light of additional facts given below, something very close to PAN-A-WOPSK-EK, which we may adopt as a kind of standard of the aboriginal form of the word. It was accented, I take it, on the syllable before the last.

But an Indian village has always a reason for its name, and we turn to seek the explanation of that of PANAWOPSKEK. First we note the meanings assigned to the word. Springer makes it mean ROCKY RIVER, Greenleaf, ROCKY FALLS, in their works above cited, while several independent meanings mentioned below, while differing in regard to the remainder of the word, agree in the presence of a root meaning ROCK or ROCKY. With this help it is easy to explain the latter part of the name, for the root WOPSK is the common word in the language of these Indians to signify ROCKS, while the final EK or ET is the usual locative suffix

making the word apply to a PLACE. This much seems perfectly clear. But what of the prefix PAN? The clue to this is given, I believe, by Rand in his *Reader*, 96, when he derives Penobscot from BANOOΨSKEK, meaning OPENING OUT AMONG ROCKS, making PAN identical with PAN of PENNIAC earlier discussed (p. 12: compare also the several words involving BAN in his *Micmac-English Dictionary*, 31 and 180). It is perfectly true that Rand is explaining a Penobscot word from Micmac roots, but it is a fact that while Micmac and Penobscot differ much, a great many of their place-name roots are identical, as is natural from the fact that both are Algonquian languages. Furthermore, there is very good evidence that the root PAN means OPEN in Penobscot, because it occurs in this sense in the closely related Abnaki, as Father Rasle shows in his *Dictionary*, in the case of PAÑN as a root in several words meaning TO OPEN (*op. cit.*, under *Ouvrir* on page 496 and under *Porte* on page 511). The word PANAWOPSKEK would therefore seem to mean a place that opens out in relation to rocks. This is confirmed, independently, by a note in Hubbard's *Wood and Lakes of Maine*, 208, which gives on good Indian authority the meaning "there are ledges on each bank of a river, just below them the river widens considerably." Our inquiry then becomes centered in this, what is there about the site or surroundings of the old Indian settlement at Oldtown which makes appropriate the expression "opening out" in relation to rocks? To this subject I have given careful study, not only through a recent personal visit to refresh my memory of the place but also through aid of another deeply interested student of these affairs, who knows the Penobscot region most intimately and appreciatively both as voyageur and author, Mrs. Fannie H. Eckstorm, of Brewer. The facts actually are these, that to one ascending the Penobscot by water, in the manner of aboriginal days, the river above head of tide presents a valley of rather uniform width and usually high banks, often stony or rocky, with occasional rapids or falls, up to Oldtown; here the stream is obstructed by extensive falls and rapids in a very broken rock-walled and ledge channel, the whole forming the most important and striking falls and ledges on the lower Penobscot. Immediately above the fall, the valley opens out in a quiet basin, spreading away to divide around a pleasant sloping island, on which is situated the old, and present, Indian village of Oldtown. Above this island the country is open and the valley walls low, and the river flows more smoothly, becoming indeed, a few miles higher, almost lake like, and thus continuing for several miles. **This place, indeed, is shown as the lake named *L. Panaounkê*, mentioned above, on French maps.** The ROCKS or ROCKY PLACE, described by the root WOPSKEK would therefore appear to be the prominent ledges at the Oldtown Falls, and the OPENING OUT described by the root PAN, would be the quiet expansion beginning above those Falls. The arrangement is indeed very similar to that described by the root PAN or BAN in the Micmac words BANOOK, above cited (page 13), describing the opening out of a river into a lake as one ascends the stream, for all Indian river nomenclature was given with reference to the ascent of the stream. It is similar also to that opening in the valley of the Nashwaak River where the Penniac enters (page 12). On this interpretation the word would mean OPENING OUT-(OF)-THE ROCKS-PLACE, or, more generally AT THE PLACE WHERE THE ROCKS OPEN OUT. Thus the name would be primarily descriptive of the opening in the river, and became secondarily applied to the Indian settlement at that point,—a mode of village nomenclature of which abundant examples exist, e.g. Aucpac, on the Saint John, (later to be discussed in this series), which is primarily the name of a region, but secondarily the name of its principal Indian village. I take it the first English users of the name, those of the Popham expedition, caught the word from the Indians in connection with their mention of an Indian village

there, as a place suitable to trade, and with this view the invariable expression RIVER OF PENOBSCOTT in the Popham Narrative is consistent. The familiarization of the Indian PANAWOPSKEK into the shorter PENOBSCOT with its more familiar sounds follows the usual method.

There is one other point by the way, deserving mention in this connection. The Falls at Oldtown not only exhibit a sudden transition to a quiet basin above, but they stand at the head of the narrower more rocky lower Penobscot, in a hillier country, while immediately above them begins not only a wider quieter river but a far more open country; and it is possible that our word PANAWOPSKEK involves some recognition of this larger, as well as the more limited, topographical transition.

Thus the roots PAN and WOPSK-EK find explanation; as to the A of the second syllable of our Indian form PAN-A-WOPSK-EK, that I take to be simply separative, for ease of pronunciation between syllables, and without special meaning, as occurs in a great many Indian words, noted earlier in this series. It may, however, represent a root expressive of the relation of the OPENING and the ROCKS, perhaps "above." But the solution of this point awaits the labours of a better Indian philologist than I am. (Compare the addendum on page 106, later).

OTHER EXPLANATIONS OF THE WORD PENOBSCOT.—Several of these have been given, the most important of which involve the word FALL in some form or other. Thus Greenleaf makes the word mean ROCKY FALLS (*op. cit.* 121). At first thought one is inclined to find in Greenleaf's explanation, or rather in that of his Indian informant, a confusion between the word WOPSK meaning ROCK, and the very similar KOPSK meaning WATERFALL; but the latter root appears not to occur in Penobscot Indian though common in Micmac, and besides it would leave Greenleaf without any root for his word ROCKY. The real root of his explanation was evidently PAÑN of Father Rasle's PAÑNTEKS, meaning RAPID, or WATERFALL (*Abnaki Dictionary*, 518) together with WOPSK-EK meaning ROCK PLACE. This same derivation, apparently taken from Greenleaf, although giving a somewhat different form to the Indian word, is adopted by Ballard (*Report of the United States Coast Survey*, 1868, 256). It is the same major root, by the way, which is involved in l'Abbé Maurault's explanation of PÔTEGOUT already noticed above (page 16). But this view seems to me wholly untenable for two reasons, first, the root PAÑN in the meaning of WATERFALL seems inseparable from the second part of the word TEK8, and therefore cannot mean WATERFALL by itself or in any other combination (it appears primarily to mean "noise", but WATERFALL only when used in conjunction with TEK8); and second, the appellation ROCKY FALLS is not nearly distinctive enough for this important locality, since it is equally descriptive of a dozen places along the Penobscot, whereas the derivation of the word from PAN, meaning OPEN describes a distinctive and unique feature. An interpretation identical with Greenleaf's as to roots, but with these differently interpreted, is given by Trumbull, who derives it from the same root PAÑN of Rasle's PAÑNTEKS, already noted, with a root meaning ROCK, and makes the word mean, AT THE FALL OF THE ROCK, or AT THE DESCENDING ROCK, but without application to any particular place or any further evidence (*Collections of the Connecticut Historical Society*, II, 19). This derivation is adopted by Shea, in his *Charlevoix*, V, 277 and by Mr. Slafter in the Prince Society's *Voyages of Champlain* I, 42. But Trumbull, while the highest authority on the language of the Massachusetts and Connecticut Indians, had no first hand knowledge of Penobscot, and his explanation is evidently based merely on resemblances in roots without any attempt to connect the words with their history or with the country. Hubbard mentions in this connection (*op. cit.* 208), that PA^NNAUMBSK means "A sloping

rock, or one that is larger at the top than at the bottom," though this hardly has any connection with the explanation of this word. The same general idea seems present in Gatschet's interpretation, that PANAWAMPSKEK means "where the conical rocks are", (*National Geographic Magazine*, VIII., 1897, 20), though he does not explain farther. And the same roots evidently underlie the explanation of the Indian Laurent, in his excellent little book, *New Familiar Abenakis and English Dialogues*, 218, when he suggests a possible origin from PENAPSKAK, meaning THE STEEP ROCKY PLACE, but without any attempt to locate the word or explain its applicability.

Other explanations involving the correct explanation of WOPSK-EK, but with various methods of explaining the first root, have also been given. Thus, Father Vetromile makes the word PENAUBSKET, meaning IT FLOWS ON ROCKS, but gives no clue to the identity of the first root (*op. cit.* 48); but in another place (page 24) he explains Father Rasle's form of the word as meaning IT FORKS ON THE WHITE ROCKS, again without explanation of roots or locality. But I have already expressed my opinion of this book on an earlier page (15). In so far as the present subject is concerned it is almost unmatched for the amount of error it manages to compress into a brief space, and in the tone of authoritative finality with which it promulgates it. With this group of explanations belongs also Laurent's preferred derivation from PEMAPSKAK, meaning THE ROCKY PLACE, AMONG THE ROCKS (*op. cit.* 218).

A third type of explanation hinges around the resemblance between the English form of the name PENOBSCOT and the Indian root PENOBS, which means A STONE. Thus, Father Rasle gives for the closely-allied Abnaki, PNAPESK8 (*Abnaki Dictionary*, 506), and Chamberlain gives for the equally closely allied Maliseet PŪ-NAP'SKW (*Maliseet Vocabulary*, 48). The word differs from WOPSK, as I happen to know, in applying not to ledges but to loose stones, like small boulders and cobblestones. The first application of this root to the explanation of PENOBSCOT appears to be the PENOBS-KEAG of Williamson's *History of Maine*, of 1832 (I, 512) which makes it mean ROCK LAND, while Lorenzo Sabine made the same roots mean THE PLACE OF ROCKS (*Christian Examiner*, for 1852). Thoreau gave the meaning as ROCKY RIVER in 1858 (*The Maine Woods*, 145, 324). Ballard gives the same derivation as a second choice, making it equivalent to ROCKLAND, but applying to the region of Castine (*op. cit.* 256), but Ballard's authority on these matters has no value. L'Abbé Maurault (*op. cit.* iv, 5), makes it mean THE LAND WHICH IS COVERED WITH ROCKS ("la terre qui est couverte de pierre"). Wheeler, in his *History of Castine*, 1875, 14, follows Williamson in substance, connecting the name with the rocky shores of the river, while the same general explanation has the support of no less an authority than J. Dyneley Prince, who interprets it as A ROCKY TERRITORY (*American Anthropologist*, XI, 1909, 649), though apparently without special consideration. This explanation is the popular one, and found in numerous general works and books of travel, from Lanman's *Adventures*, of 1856 (I, 330), down to the present day, and is now widely current. In none of these cases, however, is any careful analysis in light of the historical development of the word, and its precise localization, undertaken; and the explanations obviously represent nothing more than attempts to match up the modern familiarized form of the name with such modern Indian words as happen to resemble it most closely in aspect. The difficulty with the explanation based on PENOBS is two-fold,—first, it ignores the aboriginal form of the name, which is quite different, and assumes as correct the modern corrupted English form, and second, it is in no manner distinctive, for like the root WOPSK, PENOBS is applicable equally well to all the rivers of all the coast of Maine, which is rocky or stony throughout, "nothing,

but such high rocky craggy clifty Rockes and stony Isles," as Captain John Smith described all this coast in 1614. But Indians place-names had to be in some measure distinctive of the places they applied to.

SUMMARY.—The name PENOBSCOT is of Penobscot Indian origin, a corruption from an aboriginal form closely like PAN-A-WOPSK'-EK, which is composed of the roots PAN-(A)-WOPSK-EK, meaning literally OPENING OUT-ROCKS-PLACE, or more generally, AT THE OPENING OUT OF THE ROCKS, in description of the broadening quiet basin above the rocky ledges at Oldtown.

Pohenegamook.

The name of a Lake in Quebec near to the place where the Quebec, Maine and New Brunswick boundaries meet, its outlet forming the starting point for the straight boundary running southwest between Quebec and Maine; also a Township of Quebec surrounding the Lake, and obviously named therefrom.

The name of this Lake has, I find, a very curious origin, quite different from that which one would suppose, as the following evidence will show.

In the preceding paper of this series (*these Transactions*, VI, ii, 190), I showed that the Maliseet-Penobscot Indian name of the Saint Francis River, which flows from the lake in question, is PIJOONEGANUK, or, as it can also be written, almost equally well, PECHENEGANOOK, and that this name appears for the Saint Francis River as PE-CHE-NE-GA-MOOK in Greenleaf's early list of Maine and New Brunswick place-names (*Moses Greenleaf, Maine's First Map-maker*, 124); and I stated that the M in this word was an obvious misprint for N. But I have since found that this M appears also on Greenleaf's maps, at least on those of 1822 and 1842, which read PECHANEGAMOOK and PECHEENEGAMOOK. This form is also on Bouchette's great map of 1831 as PECHENEGAMOOT, (the final T an obvious misprint for K), which map, there is every reason to believe, used Greenleaf's as its original for this region. The M is therefore not a simple mis-print for N in Greenleaf's map, as I thought, but was evidently written by him intentionally under the impression that it was correct. But there can be no question, however, that he had somehow fallen into an error on this point, since in every other feature his word PECHANEGAMOOK is obviously identical with the PECHENEGANOOK which we know, from ample other evidence, was the actual Indian name, with an appropriate meaning (LONG PORTAGE RIVER), for this river. But the substitution, evidently accidental in the first place, of M for N had a very curious and important consequence, for it made the termination read GAMOOK, which is an inseparable suffix meaning LAKE, as found in a great many Indian names of lakes in Maine and New Brunswick, as shown, for example, in the names given by Hubbard in his *Woods and Lakes of Maine*, and as will be demonstrated more fully in a later number of this series. It would seem, therefore, to anyone acquainted at all with names of places in this region that PECHEENEGAMOOK was really the name of a lake, and if applied to a river, it was merely by extension from the lake it flows from. Now no early printed map whatsoever that I can find in the many I have examined, applies any name at all to this Lake, and the very earliest use I can find of the word POHENEGAMOOK occurs in a reference to the survey of the river made in 1841 by American surveyors in connection with the International Boundary, where the lake is called LAKE POHENAGAMOOK (Reports in *Richardson's Messages and Papers of the Presidents*, IV, 238), which appears on Graham's fine map of this entire country made the next year, as POHENEGAMOOK, our present form (copy in Moore's *International Arbitrations*, I, 149). Now I take it that the surveyors of this river, finding no name attached to the lake on any of the earlier

maps, but finding that these maps applied to the river which flowed from it a name obviously meaning "Lake," naturally assumed that the name belonged properly to this lake, and attached it there. Just how the PECHEENEGAMOOK of Greenleaf's maps became transformed to their POHENEGAMOOK I do not yet know, but a part of the explanation is given by Bouchette's form above cited, viz. PECHENEGAMOOT, which, allowing for the obvious misprint of the final T for K, differs only in PECH as compared with POH; and I have no doubt that a further knowledge of the actual maps used by the surveyors, or perhaps of earlier editions of Greenleaf's map, will remove this difficulty, which will be found again, as so constantly on all these early maps, in careless errors of copyists or engravers. Now this single application of POHENEGAMOOK to the Lake might not have given it a permanent name had it not been for one adventitious fact, viz. an important part of the international boundary line adopted in the treaty of Peace signed in 1842 was made to start from the outlet to this Lake, which, therefore, had to be mentioned by name in a great Treaty, and was naturally named by the word it bore on the very new and accurate maps made the preceding year. In this way the name POHENEGAMOOK was given a legal status of the most prominent and enduring character, and therefore the permanent place it now holds on our maps.

The evidence in the case, however, does not rest here, but is substantiated from another direction in a most satisfactory manner. After the adoption of the Treaty, arrangements were made for the marking of the boundary by a joint commission representing the two countries concerned, and the reports of the operations of the British Commission are published fully in a British Blue-book of the year 1845. One of the documents therein gives the instructions of Lord Aberdeen to the British Commissioner, under date March 31, 1843 (page 5), and it contains this passage:—"There is good reason for supposing that the lake designated in the Treaty as the Lake Pohenagamook, does not in reality bear that name; but a lake nearer the mouth of the St. Francis seems to be known by a somewhat similar appellation." The latter lake mentioned is of course Lake PETTEIQUAGGAMAK, (involving, by the way, the termination GAMAK or GAMOOK, meaning LAKE, as above mentioned), now called Lac Beau, but marked by its Indian name, and correctly (as will later be shown) upon many maps. Lord Aberdeen then adds, "The lake, however, intended by the Treaty, is so clearly laid down in the map of the United States' Surveyors Renwick, Graham, and Talcott [the surveyors of the Saint Francis above-mentioned], which was before the negotiators at the time of signature, and on which they caused the Line of Boundary intended by them to be generally traced, that no mistake can well occur on that point." Finally, to clinch the matter, we have the best of evidence that the aboriginal name of the Lake in question was quite different from Pohenegamook, for on a beautiful Ms. map preserved in the Government Offices at Fredericton, made in 1843 by John Wilkinson, one of the most competent and trustworthy of all New Brunswick surveyors, and showing all of the upper Saint John waters, this lake is named L. WEL-OG-O-NOPAY'-GAC, the river being called PISH-E-AN-AY'-GAN, one of the variants of PIJOONEGAN. This map, by the way, is without doubt a copy of that mentioned by Lord Aberdeen on page 6 of the report above mentioned, as based on a survey of the boundary line in the autumn of 1842. Thus it seems plain not only that POHENEGAMOOK is merely a metamorphosis and transfer of PECHENEGAMOOK, the name of the River St. Francis, but that the aboriginal Indian name of the lake was a wholly different word, which I hope to explain in detail later in this series.

The local present-day usage of the name, as I learn from the postmaster of the settlement of St. Eleuthère, situated on the shore of the lake, agrees with the

maps, as indeed is to be expected from the fact that the application of the name on the maps long antedated this settlement. The postmaster adds, in answer to my further inquiry, that the word is locally said to be Indian, and to mean "tue le temps", that is, "Kill time." Needless to repeat, these local explanations of Indian names are wholly untrustworthy, for they arise and are repeated not in any investigational spirit but under the influence of the tendency of the human mind to select and perpetuate, from any suggestions offered, the one which is most striking or pleasing, quite without reference to whether it is true or not, a matter on which comment has already been made earlier in this series (*these Transactions*, V, 1912, ii, 179). I have sought in vain in our Maliseet-Penobscot-Abnaki vocabularies for any roots involving a meaning "kill time," to match up with POHENEGAMOOK, although, as in all such cases, one can manipulate fragments of roots into such a compound if he starts with that determination. Another correspondent obtained from an Indian the meaning "to put canoe down on lake after a portage," which is evidently based on the termination, with a guess at the remainder. Mr. Aaron Lawson, of Edmundston, obtained from a Madawaska Indian the meaning "leave snowshoes," his informant evidently connecting it with agumek, meaning snowshoes. Naturally, in view of the history of the word, the Indians cannot be expected to interpret it correctly. **It is precisely as though we were asked to explain a name LONG PORTLAKE.**

The evidence taken collectively, therefore, seems to leave no escape from the conclusion that the present name POHENEGAMOOK applied to this lake, originated in a series of minor clerical and psychological errors from PECHENEGANOOK, the Indian name of the St. Francis River which flows from it. Such an origin, though striking, is by no means unusual, for it is typical of a method which is common with place-names, beliefs, institutions and customs. An origin in accident, and fixation through prominent adventitious circumstances, is a sufficiently common basis of success in all phases of human affairs as it is in the evolution of all organic nature.

Cobscook.

LOCATION AND APPLICATION.—The name of a much-branched Bay in south-eastern Maine, connected closely, both geographically and historically, with Passamaquoddy Bay in New Brunswick. The name is pronounced locally precisely as spelled, with the accent on the first syllable.

HISTORY OF THE WORD.—It makes its first known appearance in the form COBSKOOK, in 1763, in the journal of an early settler, James Boyd, though as printed the word may have suffered editorial alteration (Kilby, *Eastport and Passamaquoddy*, 107). It next appears, in its present form, COBSCOOK, in 1764, in the Field book of the first survey of this region by John Mitchel (*Collections of the New Brunswick Historical Society*, II, 1904, 182). It is COPSCOOK in the journal of another early settler, Captain Owen, in 1770, (*Collections* above cited, I, 1897, 202), and the same upon the very fine survey map of this region by Wright of 1772, (*Ms. still unpublished, in the British Museum*), the original of the British charts which still follow his form. Thereafter the word appears in one form or the other, but most commonly as COPSCOOK, and with occasional variants to COBBSCOOK, etc., well into the last century, when gradually the form COBSCOOK acquired an ascendancy which was made secure by its adoption on the United States Charts.

ANALYSIS OF THE WORD.—The Indians now living in the vicinity recognize the word as of their language, and give its form and meaning without hesitation. Thus, John Lola, a well-informed Passamaquoddy Indian, gave me KOPSKOOK, as applying to the falls on Dennys River. These falls occur at the mouth of Dennys River, or rather, they occur between the two narrow parallel-lying parts of Cobscook

Bay, into the westernmost of which Dennys River empties. They are salt-water falls of the intermittent or reversing type, caused by the pouring of great tides through a narrow and obstructed passage into an extensive basin. They form, as I know well from personal experience, a conspicuous feature of the region, at times an impediment to navigation and a peril to boatmen, and much of the time announcing their presence by the sound they make. As John Lola said, the name KOPSCOOK means, FALLS PLACE. The roots are thus evident. First is the root KÂPSKW meaning WATERFALL, and second a terminal K, or OK, which is simply the locative suffix meaning PLACE. This derivation is fully confirmed by the high authority of the late A.S. Gatschet, a scientific student of the languages of the eastern Indians, who derives it without question from KÂPSKUK, meaning AT THE WATERFALLS, from KÂPSKU, meaning CASCADES (*National Geographic Magazine*, VIII, 1897, 21), though Gatschet does not apply the name to any particular falls, apparently not having acquaintance with those above mentioned. The same meaning is also given the word, on Indian authority, by L. L. Hubbard (*Woods and Lakes of Maine*, 196). The word KÂPSKW by the way, appears to be Micmac; it is given by Rand as KAPSKW (*English-Micmac Dictionary*, 106), and I do not find an exact equivalent in Maliseet, Penobscot, or Abnaki, the PAGOPSK, earlier mentioned (page 8) being a little different. Thus this name would fall into harmony with Magaguadavic, Bocabec, and Passamaquoddy as having a Micmac origin. Taking the evidence together there can seem to be no question that the name in the aboriginal form was KAPSKW-OOK, meaning FALLS PLACE, in description of the notable tidal Falls occurring in Cobscook Bay. So far as etymology is concerned, it would have been better, by the way, if the form COPSCOOK instead of COBSCOOK had survived; yet pronunciation favors the latter, doubtless because of a greater ease of making the sound.

OTHER EXPLANATIONS OF THE WORD.—In Ballard's Geographical Names on the Coast of Maine (in *Report of the United States Coast Survey*, for 1868, 249), the name is derived from words meaning STURGEON RIVER, apparently upon a misleading analogy of another name elsewhere. Ballard's method of interpreting names from their modern map spellings without any reference to their history is worse than useless, since it tends to substitute positive error for negative ignorance. His paper is valueless to any one who wishes to find the truth, and is all the more mischievous since the prominence of its place of publication has given it an adventitious appearance of authority which had led to the wide citation and acceptance of its errors. It was probably this suggestion of Ballard's, however, which led J. H. Trumbull, an authority of a wholly different and very high character, to suggest a possible derivation from KABASSAKHIGE', meaning STURGEON-CATCHING PLACE (*Collections of the Connecticut Historical Society*, II, 42). But such merely analogical speculations cannot stand for a moment in comparison with such positive direct evidence as is cited above for the history, contemporary Indian use, and applicability of the name.

SUMMARY.—The name COBSCOOK is a slight corruption from the Indian, probably originally Micmac, KÂPSKW-OOK, meaning FALLS-PLACE, in description of the prominent tidal falls which occur in the Bay.

Other Acadian Place-names involving the root KÂPSKW of Cobscook.

SUBOGUAPSK. The aboriginal Indian name for the fine Fall on the Magaguadavic River at the Town of Saint George in southwestern New Brunswick, as given in the highly-authoritative Field Book of the Survey of the river in 1796-7 (*Collections of the New Brunswick Historical Society*, III, 1909, 176). My speculations, in a note

in the place cited, that the word might be connected with words meaning CLEAR, or RIVER, are obviously erroneous, for the roots of the word in conjunction with the character of the place, give a different interpretation. The GUAPSK obviously involves KÂPSKW, meaning FALLS. As to SUBO, I find it part of a root meaning SALT WATER in Abnaki. Thus Father Rale, in his *Abnaki Dictionary*, 437, gives SSBÉKS (that is SOOBĀKW, in familiar sounds, or more briefly, SUBOKW), as meaning *eau salée* (salt water); and presumably the word has the same meaning in Penobscot and Passamaquoddy, though I do not find it in this sense in Micmac. Now a striking characteristic of these falls is this, that they fall directly into the salt water which fills the basin at the head of tide at Saint George. Considering this geographical peculiarity in conjunction with the construction of the word, I think there is no doubt that SUBOQUAPSK is derived from, and an abbreviation of, the roots SUBOKW-KÂPSKW-K, meaning SALTWATER-FALLS-PLACE, being named by the Passamaquoddy guides of the surveyors of the river. The name can well be restored in the future in which case the form SUBOKOPSK would be suitable.

KAPSGOSISK. The name of the falls on Pembroke River, falling into Cobscook Bay, according to S. A. Wilder, in the articles mentioned earlier on page 16. The meaning is given as LITTLE FALLS, which makes the origin of the word quite clear. It is evidently KÂPSKW, with the diminutive SIS, and the locative K.

PAGOPSKOOK. A word already discussed on page 8; contains obviously the same root, KÂPSKW.

KAPSKWEEKOOK. Given by Rand (*Micmac-English Dictionary*, 183), with the meaning THE WATERFALL, said to be of local application, i.e., applied to any waterfall when specifically referring to it. The root KÂPSKW meaning FALL, is plain, as noted above, and so is the locative OOK meaning PLACE; the syllable EEK represents evidently the possessive A-WE, meaning ITS, though I do not understand the K after E.

Addendum.

PENOBSCOT (page 100). As this paper is in press, I have had the pleasure of discovering the following sentence, which I had previously overlooked, in Godfrey's valuable account of "The Ancient Penobscot or Panawanskek" in the *Collections of the Maine Historical Society*, VII, 1876, 7, viz. "The Indians say that it [Panawanskek] means 'it opens or widens upon the rocks'." This, as shown above, agrees exactly, as to the principal roots, with the conclusion which I had reached quite independently. Godfrey thinks that the village of Panawanskek stood at the head of tide, (near Eddington above Bangor), not at Oldtown, and that the opening or widening on the rocks describes the great boulders and ledges there exposed when the tide is out; but it does not seem to me that his evidence upon either point will bear comparison with that which points to Oldtown as the site, and the widening of the river there as the "opening" described.