

A LIST OF INDIAN GEOGRAPHIC NAMES OCCURRING AROUND PASSAMAQUODDY BAY, MAINE, WITH THEIR DERIVATIONS

Bar Harbor, Mount Desert, and Mount Desert island are all called in Indian Pëssunk or Pëssun, "at the clam-digging place or places;" from ess, "shell," referring here to the clam only; p- prefix, -an verbal ending.

cur → **Bay of Fundy**, a storm-beaten corner of the Atlantic ocean between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, is to the Indians Wekwabegituk, "waves at the head of the bay;" -tuk referring to waters driven in waves or moved by the tide. Nowhere else in the world are the tides so high as in this bay. (See Oak bay.)

ll **Bishop's point**, a locality on north head of Grand Manan island, New Brunswick. Its Indian name, Budebé-nhigen, means death-trap of whales, from budebé-n, "whale"; -higen, a suffix which stands for "tool" or "instrument."

Campobello island, New Brunswick, is called Ebagwádek, from its position between Maine and the mainland of New Brunswick, "floating between;" éba, between; gwiden, floating. Another Indian name for this island is Edlitik, which seems to refer to the sudden deepening of the waters on the west side.

Cherry island, a rocky formation just south of Indian island, New Brunswick, is known to the native Indian as Mësik nêgûsis, "at the little island of trees." Mësi is "tree" or "trees;" misik, "where trees stand;" nêgû, abbreviation of m'nîku, "island;" -sis, diminutive ending.

not quite correct **Cobscook bay**, a body of salt water lying west and southwest of Moose island. It is the Indian term kápskuk, "at the waterfalls." The tide, rising here daily to about twenty feet, enters into the sinuosities of the shorelands, and the waters returning to the ocean form rapids, riffles, or cascades (kápsku).

from p. 20 **Deer island**, New Brunswick, a large isle at the southern extremity of Passamaquoddy bay, is Edúki m'nîku, "of the deer the island."

D'Orville's head, eminence where St Croix river empties into Passamaquoddy bay; Kwagustehus'k, "at the dirty mountain;" from kwagwéyn, "dirty;" téhús, "mountain;" -k, locative particle, "at." The name was long ago corrupted into the more popular "Devil's head." *always on the*

Eastport, city and harbor, has the same Indian name as Moose island, upon which it is built, Muselénuk. This is a corruption from the hybrid compound Mús-élánd'k, its second half being a corruption of island, with the locative -k appended. The locality where the last moose was killed, about a century ago, lies on its northern part. The genuine Indian name for Moose island is Mús m'nîku. The Moose islanders (and the Eastport people especial) are called Museléniek.

Eel brook, a small rivulet at the northern end of Grand Manan island, is in Indian Katekádik, which stands for Kat-akádik, and signifies "where (-k) eels (kát) are plentiful (akádi)."