

Place-nomenclature.

gor (British America, II, 269), who makes it, "a probable corruption of Miracheet, a tribe of Micmacs once inhabiting its banks," but he evidently here has in mind the Maliseets, sometimes called Mariseets. The meaning "Happy Retreat," first given by Cooney and widely accepted, is of no value whatever, since the same meaning is given in an old document as applying to the Nepisiguit (Coll. N. B. Hist. Soc., II, 128). On the map in the Micmac Almanac for 1902, published by Rev. Father Pacifique, the word appears in the form *Malincoisitg*, and he writes me that this is the name applied to the peninsula where Chatham stands, and it can mean "Place where one collects diverse kinds of berries." But, he adds, that he does not know whether this is an aboriginal word, or simply a Micmac pronunciation of a word derived from the whites.

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

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