

remarkable feature of this specimen is the hole in which the end of the staff fitted. It is three-quarters of an inch in diameter and as smooth and as true as a gun barrel. It seems almost impossible to drill such a hole as that with the stone tools the maker possessed, but the hole is there. It proves that the theory of flanking is correct, because the hole could never be made by hammering or striking against the stone.

"I have a good many specimens taken from the mound at MacKee's Rocks a few years ago. One of them is a mound builder's pipe. It has a double stem, the bowl being located near the middle. I also have some specimens of the mound builders' pottery. I have perfect bowl holding about a pint, found in Illinois. These are very rare. New collectors must be very wary. These things become so valuable that they are produced by unscrupulous men and sold as genuine. It is very hard to detect the counterfeits by one not an expert. There is a firm in Cincinnati which has become independently wealthy by selling bogus Indian pipes and various kinds of pottery.

LOCAL NOMENCLATURE.

NOTES ON INDIAN AND FRENCH NAMES IN ONTARIO.

REV. DR. SCADDING'S PAPER BEFORE THE YORK PIONEERS—THE ALGONKIN FOREST AND PARK—AMUSING MISTAKES MADE BY ILLITERATE PERSONS—AN APPEAL FOR THE PRESERVATION OF ORIGINAL NAMES.

(From the Toronto Daily Mail of Nov. 6th, 1886.)

(CONTINUED).

A like demand should be made by the dwellers on the banks of a river in Maine known now by the very uninviting style and title of Androscoggin. By a proper study of the elements of the native expression, without doubt something more presentable could be made out of it. The names applied to other lakes in the chain of which Babakayjuen is a link, as given in Capt. Owen's chart, are all doubtless significant and descriptive, but from their general uncouthness could not be used without a severe application of the file. The full form of the name Scugog, familiar to most of us as the designation of one of those lakes, is, I believe, Peahgushkewagoge, which after all simply means "shallow water." The tendency to vernacularize is observable also in the form of the name Wash-quarter given by D. W. Smyth as the native appellation of Burlington Bay, to which he adds the better-sounding Weigh-queta as a variant, a term which in Otchipway simply means "bay," as we gather from Augustus Jones. The English W, it is to be observed, is everywhere an unnecessary intruder upon Indian words, and might be cast out with some advantage, on being substituted for it. In this way the native name for Burlington Bay might be made to assume some such form as this: Ouashqueteh. In a similar manner the Nova Scotian Pugwash might be acceptably transformed into Pugouash. It may here be recalled that Ottawa was once written Outaouais, whence Moore took his "Utta-wa's tide;" and Winnipeg, Ouinipeg and Ouinipique (in Carver).

I come now to

FRENCH LOCAL NAMES.

Amongst ourselves here in Ontario, as also throughout our North-West provinces and territories, where an English-speaking population is rapidly overspreading the land, it is natural to expect that the French local names, wherever they have found a lodgement, will undergo some depravation in pronunciation and even in form now and then. We must be prepared to hear in the popular language Milles Roches become Mill Rush, Rondeau, Round O, Les Joachims, the Swashings, the Long Sault, the Long Soo, the Galops, the Galloos, Sault St. Marie, Susan Mary and so on. It is not long since there was to be seen drawn up every day in front of one of the country inns on King street, east of the market, an omnibus or van bearing on both sides in large letters the word Rush. This was not an allusion to any special speed in the vehicle. It was meant for Rouge. The omnibus plied between Toronto and the Rouge. Our River Rouge has curiously retained its old French appellation in spite of its having been designated the Nen by proclamation some time before 1796, after a Northamptonshire stream of that name. No doubt the Red River of the North-West rendered so famous years ago by the enterprise of Lord Selkirk, was originally like our river, a river Rouge also, but in that instance we have Englished the word, as we have done likewise with Lac La Pluie, Rainy Lake, Lac des Bois, Lake of the Woods, Riviere des Francais, French River, Pointe au Pere, Father Point, etc. When our river Rouge was ordered to be the Nen, our Don and Humber were about the same time endowed with their present names. Previously the latter stream had been known sometimes as St. John's river, from a Frenchman, St. Jean, who had a dwelling near its mouth, and sometimes as the Toronto river, because up its valley ran the Indian trail to Lake Toronto, that is, Lake Simcoe, as we now speak, whose French name Aux Claies, having reference to some contrivance of "hurdles" or wicker work, employed in the taking or curing of fish, was corrupted often into Le Clie by the English. In some old maps, as for example that prefixed to Lahontan's letters, constructed about 1683,

THE HUMBER BEARS AN INDIAN NAME,

Tanaouatch, which may have suggested Don as the name for the neighboring stream, Tanais being the classical equivalent for the European Don. Other examples of the triumph of popular usage over proclamations are Grand River instead of Ouse, River a la Barbué instead of Orwell, Point Pele instead of South Foreland (which name, however, is sometimes heard) and Long Point or Pointe aux Pins instead of Landguard. In the case of the River a la Barbué, the later inhabitants in its vicinity have elected to adopt the plain English but not pleasant-sounding rendering of Catfish creek instead. A favourite French term to apply to a river, especially when it exhibited anywhere in its course rapids of a seething or boiling appearance, was Chaudiere, caldron. The river by St. Thomas, now generally known as Kettle creek, was once one of the many Chaudieres of Canada, as we learn from D. W. Smyth's Gazetteer. I regret a late popular departure from established us in

the name of the Bay of Quinte. First, I notice that the Gallicized Indian word Quinte is barbarized into Quintic; and then, secondly, that the "of" between Bay and Quinte is entirely left out. With respect to the first point, if a phonetic change is to be made in Quinte, it would be better to adopt the word Cauty at once, as this would fix in English the two genuine old Indian syllables supposed to be embodied in the French word Quinte; and with respect to the second variation, if the French phrase is to be deviated from, Quinte Bay and not Bay Quinte would be the idiomatic English form. But I think it would be better to leave the expression, "Bay of Quinte," alone. It has in it so good a ring, and it follows so perfectly the analogy of the other equally familiar Canadian local names, Bay of Fundy, Bay of Chaleurs, Bay of Seven Islands, etc., to say nothing of an outside precedent which everyone will recognize, Bay of Biscay. What an indignant no! would rise from the assembled English-speaking world if it were proposed to it to drop out the "of" in the expression Bay of Biscay, albeit the "of" is almost universally clipped down into an *o* apostrophe, as is done likewise in Bay of Quinte. An incorrect employment of a general French term to distinguish a special locality used to be common formerly among the English-speaking community here. I remember when Presque Isle, which just simply means a peninsula, was a very familiar expression on the lips of everyone hereabout; but the special presque isle or peninsula meant was the one forming what is now the harbour of Brighton in the county of Northumberland. Another famous Presque Isle, to which the term was also pre-eminently applied, was that on the south shore of Lake Erie, now forming

THE HARBOUR OF THE TOWN OF ERIE.

In some old French maps the spit of sand which forms our harbour here is marked "Presqu'isle de Toronto." So the Coteau, and Coteau du Lac used to be very familiarly spoken of here, the special coteau intended being that down east below Cornwall, on Lake St. Francis. Another specialized general French term still in full vogue amongst us is Detroit, which at the same time we have made an English word, just as we have done with Montreal, Quebec, Levi and other French names. Lake Superior too, of course, in the first instance simply meant the upper one of the four great lakes, le lac superieur; we have made of it now a proper name. So likewise we have made an English word of Erie, which is really French and of three syllables Er-i-es, the name of a now extinct Indian tribe, the Chats or Cats. These all are to be called barbarisms now no more than the English renderings of the French names in Shakespeare, Amiens, Gaunt, Cressy, Agincourt, Paris and so on are to be called barbarisms. On the whole we must see that it is proper and wise to give some intelligent attention to our Indian and French local nomenclature, both that which is in common use and that which may hereafter be adopted. The names in each class might occasionally be slightly modified in form, on some understood principle, with advantage, or else gracefully translated. I shall not now speak of English, Irish, Scotch