

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 PECHENEGAMOOK 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 Pohenagamook, 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