

of the Tabusintac; it crossed the present Big Tracadie somewhere near the Head of Tide, flowed thence along part of the Little Tracadie, across Tracadie Bay south of Green Point, and then emptied far to the north-eastward. Much later the present rivers were formed, and they have completely disguised the courses of the older. Between the two ancient rivers ran a ridge, and on this ridge stands Tracadie Village, with the church upon its crest. And there were other similar rivers south and north, as I shall mention in telling of Pokemouche and Tabusintac. But I have no space for more about the geography of Tracadie. If the reader wishes to study it farther, he will find a full description of the Big Tracadie in the *Bulletin of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick*, published at St. John, Volume V, pages 433-443, while an account of the ancient great rivers of this part of New Brunswick is given in the same *Bulletin*, pages 423-433, with illustrative map.

Now who were the first people to live in Tracadie? And the answer, so far as our knowledge goes, is plain,—they were the Micmac Indians. They do not live there now, for they have long since gone to join their fellow-tribesmen in the villages near the larger towns, but there is every evidence that in early times Tracadie was a favorite resort of theirs. The very name Tracadie, which is of Micmac origin, though said by various authorities to mean "fishing-place", or "wedge-shaped," in all probability means "camping-ground," as though it were an especially favored place of residence. And this we can readily believe of a region so pleasing to see, so prodigal in good camp-sites, and so rich in fish and game. Our knowledge of the locations of their many camp-grounds and burial-places we owe entirely to the researches of Dr. A. C. Smith of Tracadie, who has studied them in the scholar's spirit. He has com-